

NAMES, BOUNDARIES, AND MAPS:

**A RESOURCE FOR THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY
OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES**

THE SOUTHERN REGION (Region 8)

By Peter L. Stark

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the process of compiling this work, I have met many dedicated cartographers, Forest Service staff, academic and public librarians, archivists, and entrepreneurs, who have all helped to make this reference work possible. I am indebted to long-time map librarians Janet Collins, Phil Hoehn, Donna Koepp, and Stanley Stevens for their early encouragement and consistent support of this project. In the fall of 2013, I was awarded a fellowship by The Pinchot Institute for Conservation and the Grey Towers National Historic Site. The Scholar in Residence program of the Grey Towers Heritage Association offered me the time to write and study in an office in Gifford Pinchot's ancestral home. I remain deeply grateful for this opportunity and must thank Lincoln Bramwell, Forest Service Historian, for encouraging me to apply. I am deeply grateful to Dave Stack and Lisa Tate of the National Museum of Forest Service History in Missoula, Montana for recognizing my work as worthy of being posted on their Learning Library web page, accessible through the Museum's main page, and to Lincoln Bramwell (again!) and Crystal Falconer for also mounting my work on the web page of the National Forest Service Library, Boulder, Colorado. These acknowledgments would not be complete if I did mention my indebtedness to the Library of Congress, my employer from 1999 to 2017 and the gracious support of this project by my supervisor, Beacher Wiggins, and the staff of the Library's Geography and Map Division. The librarians and professional staff of the following institutions have lent their time and opened their map collections to me in the furtherance of this project. Ultimately, however, I alone am responsible for any errors or omissions.

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NOTE: This chapter covering Region 8 includes much longer introductory essays on the administrative history of each national forest in the Southern Region than found in other regional chapters. This is due to the fact that many national forests of the Southern Region had been created with land acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Thus, there were actually two parallel administrative histories for many forests of the south, the first being the history of the proclaimed national forest itself, and second, the establishment and development of the purchase units underlying them. The author of the standard reference work on the administrative history of the National Forest System, namely the cartographer, Salvatore Jo Locono's *Establishment and Modification of National Forest Boundaries: A Chronological Record, 1891-1959*, first published by the Forest Service in September of 1959, explicitly states in his introductory paragraph that he did not include the dates and actions of the National Forest Reservation Commission in the establishment of and changes made to the purchase units created under the Weeks Law for forest land purchases. This information on purchase units has been captured by a review of the records of the Commission held by the National Archives (1911-1976) and can be found here integrated, where relevant, into the administrative histories of each national forest created from forest land acquired under the Weeks Law by the Commission. The author hopes that this background on the purchase units underlying many of the national forests of the Southern Region will provide a deeper and richer understanding of the National Forest System's history and present situation in the south.

It is the author's hope that this work on the historic geography of the National Forest System will broaden the user's understanding of the slow but deliberate ways in which the System came into being and was enlarged and modified over the decades to meet changing circumstances, policies, and needs of the American people. It is also hoped that this work will deepen the user's appreciation of the System as it exists today by seeing that its growth and development has been far from arbitrary and accidental, but instead the product of many careful hands and thoughtful and creative minds over many decades. Finally, the hope is that it will encourage the user to investigate more thoroughly the unanswered questions that arise from consulting this work, thereby enlarging the body of research and scholarship on this remarkable legacy of American conservation.

January 30, 2021

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SOUTHERN REGION

I. The Southern Region as an Administrative Area of the U.S. Forest Service in Maps

For a more extensive discussion of Forest Service District (and after May 1, 1930) Regional boundaries see Part II of “The Development of the Regional Structure of the U.S. Forest Service” in the essay *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System* elsewhere on this website. This administrative history and cartobibliography of the Southern Region of the U.S. Forest Service is geographically based on the boundaries of the Region as they existed in 2021.

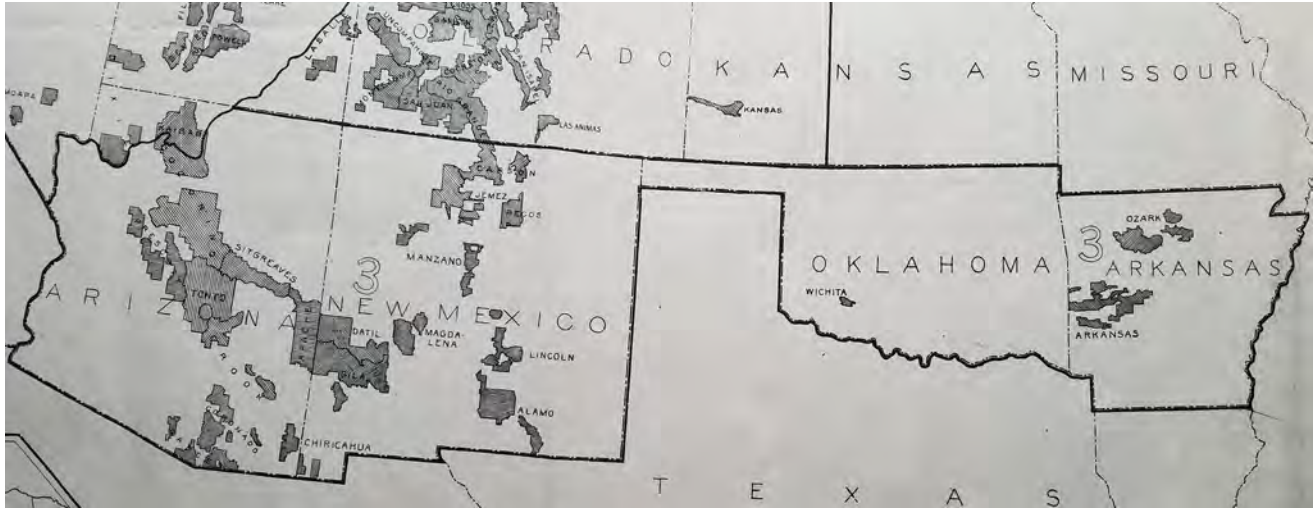


Figure 1: Original boundaries and national forests of District 3, with its Supervisor's Headquarters in Albuquerque, New Mexico, as of July 1, 1908. The map shows that the District extended from the Arizona-California border (Colorado River) to the Mississippi River, including the national forests in the states of Oklahoma and Arkansas.



Figure 2: Also included in District 3 as of July 1, 1908 was the Luquillo Forest Reserve in Puerto Rico, although the forest had not yet been put under administration. Established on January 17, 1903, the Luquillo had been a forest reserve when Spain ruled the Caribbean Island. With the creation of two national forests from public lands in the State of Florida, the Ocala on November 24, 1908 and the Choctawhatchee on November 27, 1908, the Forest Service extended the boundaries of District 3 from the Colorado River to the Atlantic Ocean. This remarkable District endured for five years until the Forest Service fashioned a separate District 7, comprising the states east of the Mississippi River, as well as Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas, in 1914. District 7 did not include the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, which were assigned to District 2 in Denver, Colorado.

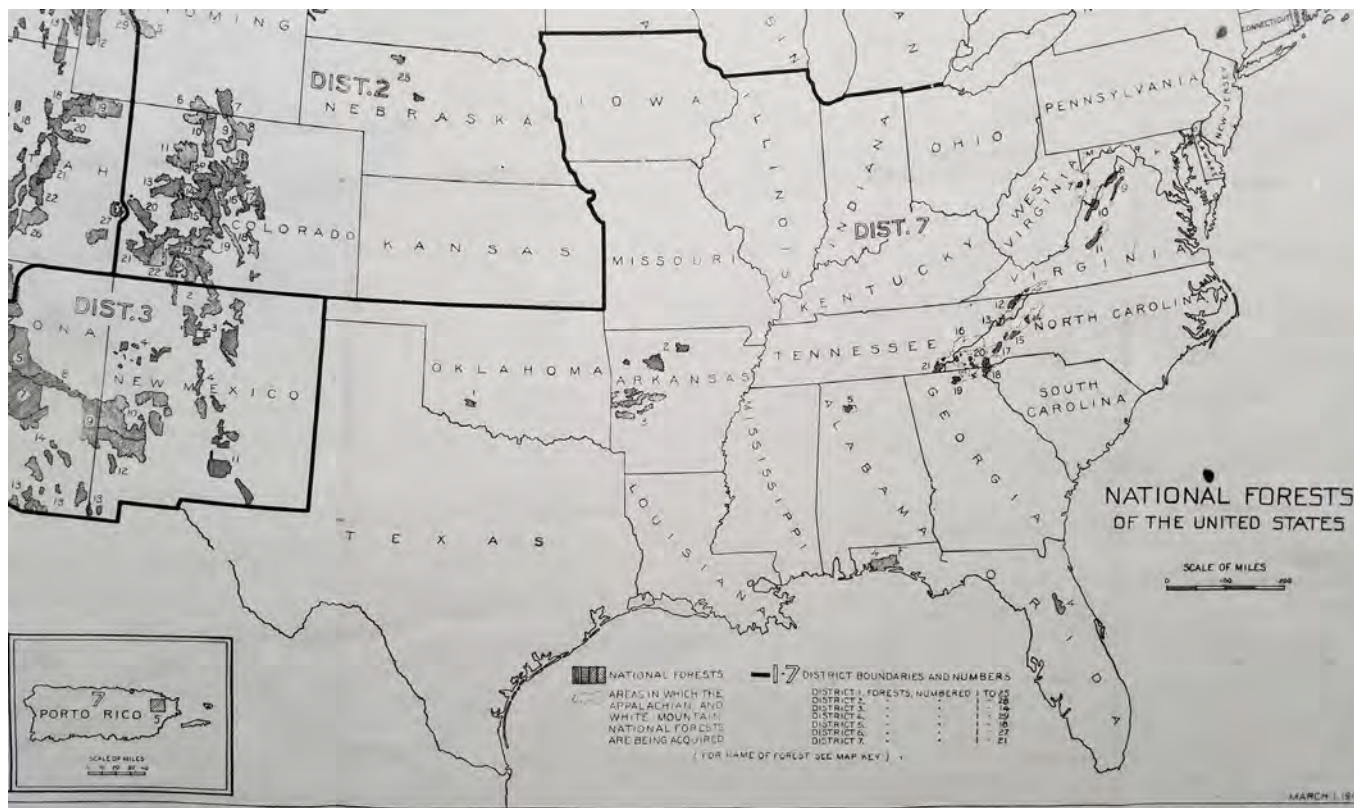


Figure 3: District 7, now also called the Eastern District, of the U.S. Forest Service with headquarters in the Atlantic Building in Washington, D.C. as of March 1, 1919. The map shows the proclaimed national forests and purchase units administered by the District 7, south of Maryland and West Virginia, or the future Southern Region. Not shown are the White Mountains National Forest and Purchase Units in New Hampshire and Maine. The Yadkin Purchase Unit in North Carolina is not identified on the map because no land had yet been acquired. It is, nevertheless, outlined northeast of the Boone Purchase Unit (no 14 on the map). Puerto Rico shown as an inset within District 7.

Map Key – Region 7 National Forests – Figure 3

NATIONAL FORESTS

1. Wichita
2. Ozark
3. Arkansas
4. Florida – 2 units:
Choctawhatchee & Ocala
5. Luquillo

PURCHASE UNITS

5. Alabama*
7. Monongahela
8. Potomac
9. Massanutten
10. Shenandoah*
11. Natural Bridge*
12. White Top
13. Unaka

14. Boone

15. Mount Mitchell
16. Smoky Mountain
17. Pisgah*
18. Savannah
19. Georgia
20. Nantahala
21. Cherokee

* Purchase Unit & National Forest

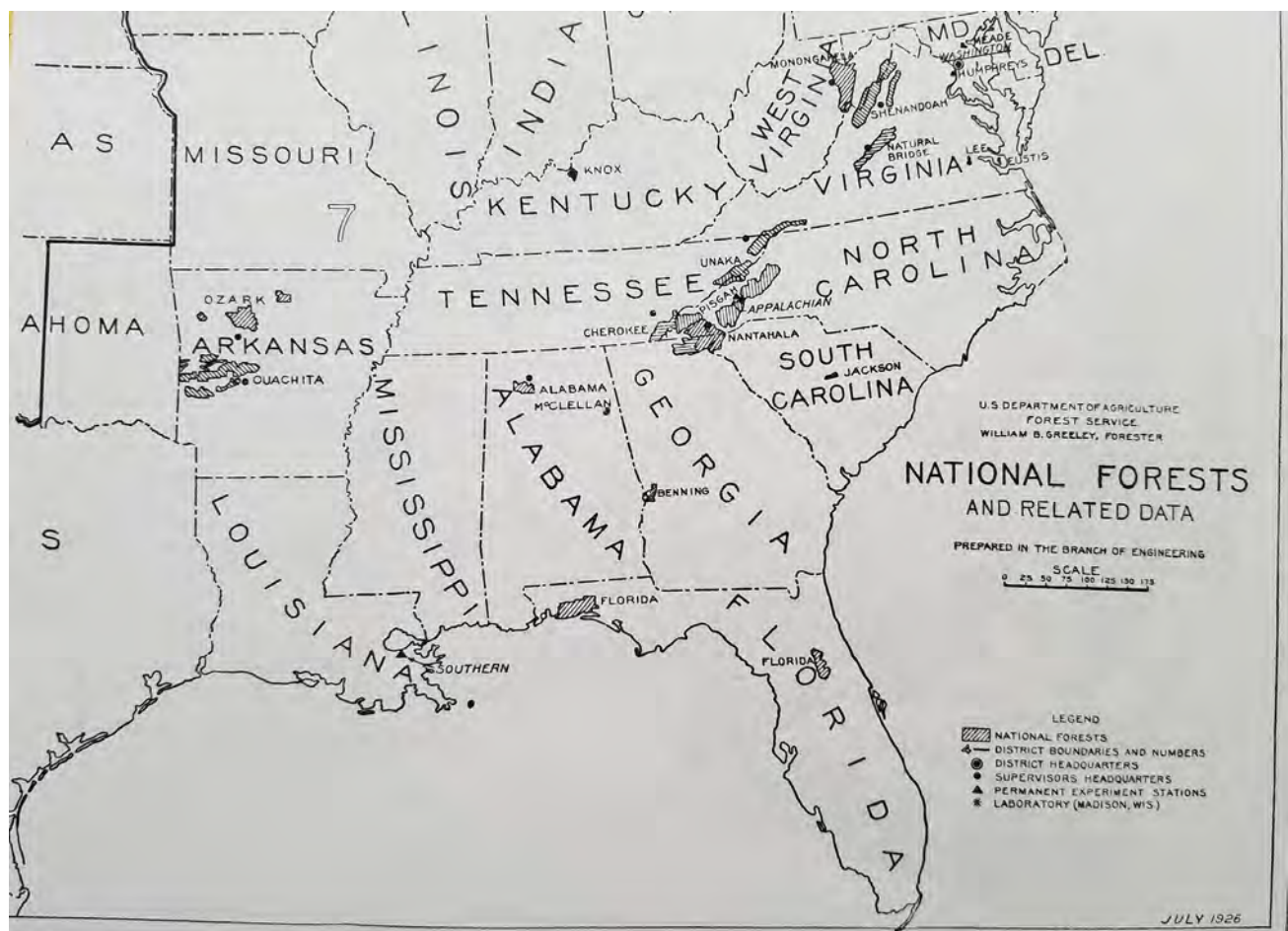


Figure 4: Area of the future Southern Region as of July 1926. Management of the Wichita National Forest and with it, western Oklahoma, was transferred to the Rocky Mountain District in the Spring of 1926 (note north-south regional boundary line through the state). Several more purchase units have been converted to national forest status since 1919, as compared to Figure 3, namely the Unaka, Cherokee, and Nantahala. Also shown on the this 1926 map are the seven national forests located on existing military bases in the south: the Knox in Kentucky, McClellan in Alabama, Benning in Georgia, Jackson in South Carolina, and three in tidewater Virginia, Eustis, Lee, and Humphreys. These would all be gone by 1928. Texas is depicted as being a part of District 7 on this map, but without any national forests properties. The Luquillo National Forest in Puerto Rico is shown on this 1926 map as part of District 7 as an inset on the left side of the map. The Arkansas National Forest has been renamed the Ouachita National Forest (April 1926). Florida National Forest is composed of two units, the western (Choctawhatchee) and the eastern (Ocala). This map was issued just before the abandonment of the Florida National Forest in favor of two separate and independent national forests as they were created in 1908. Puerto Rico is shown on this map as an inset below the State of Texas as part of District 7. These small-scale maps of the United States showing the national forests and related data discontinued the practice of showing purchase units between 1923 and 1933. "Appalachian" on the map near the Pisgah National Forest identifies the location of the Headquarters of the Appalachian Experimental Forest in Asheville, North Carolina, while "Southern" locates the Southern Experimental Forest Headquarters in New Orleans, Louisiana.



Figure 5: A 1934 map depicting the new Southern Region (Region 8) created July 1, 1934, with its national forests, purchase units, and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Forests in Virginia and Kentucky remain parts of Region 7, the Eastern Region. Note that many of national forests in the southern Appalachians have lands in two states. No Forest Service properties existed in west Texas at this time.

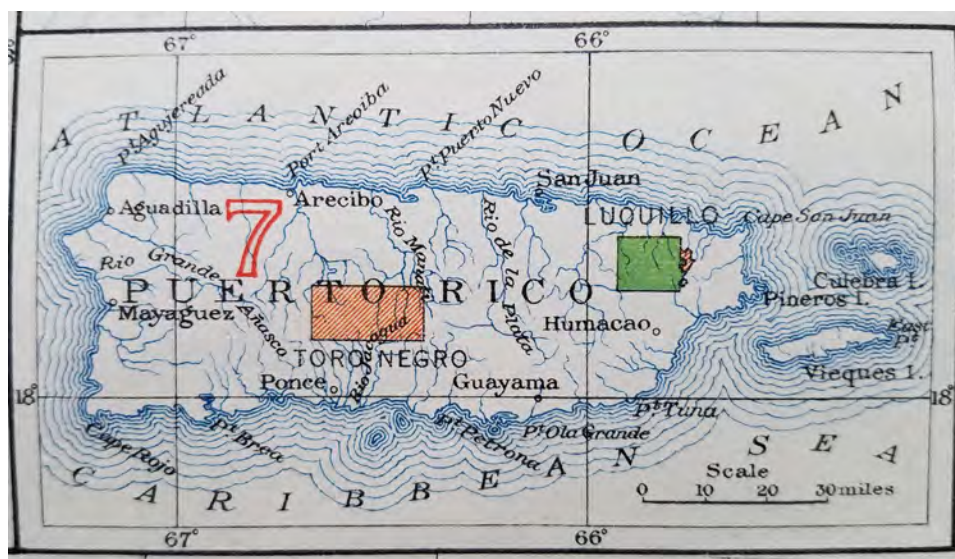


Figure 6: Inset of Puerto Rico from the 1934 map showing the Luquillo National Forest and Purchase Unit as well as the Toro Negro Purchase Unit in the center of the island as being a part of Region 7, the Eastern Region, meaning that the island did not become part of the Southern Region upon the Region's establishment in 1934. The November 1935 Forest Service Directory includes Puerto Rico in Region 8, Southern Region for the first time.

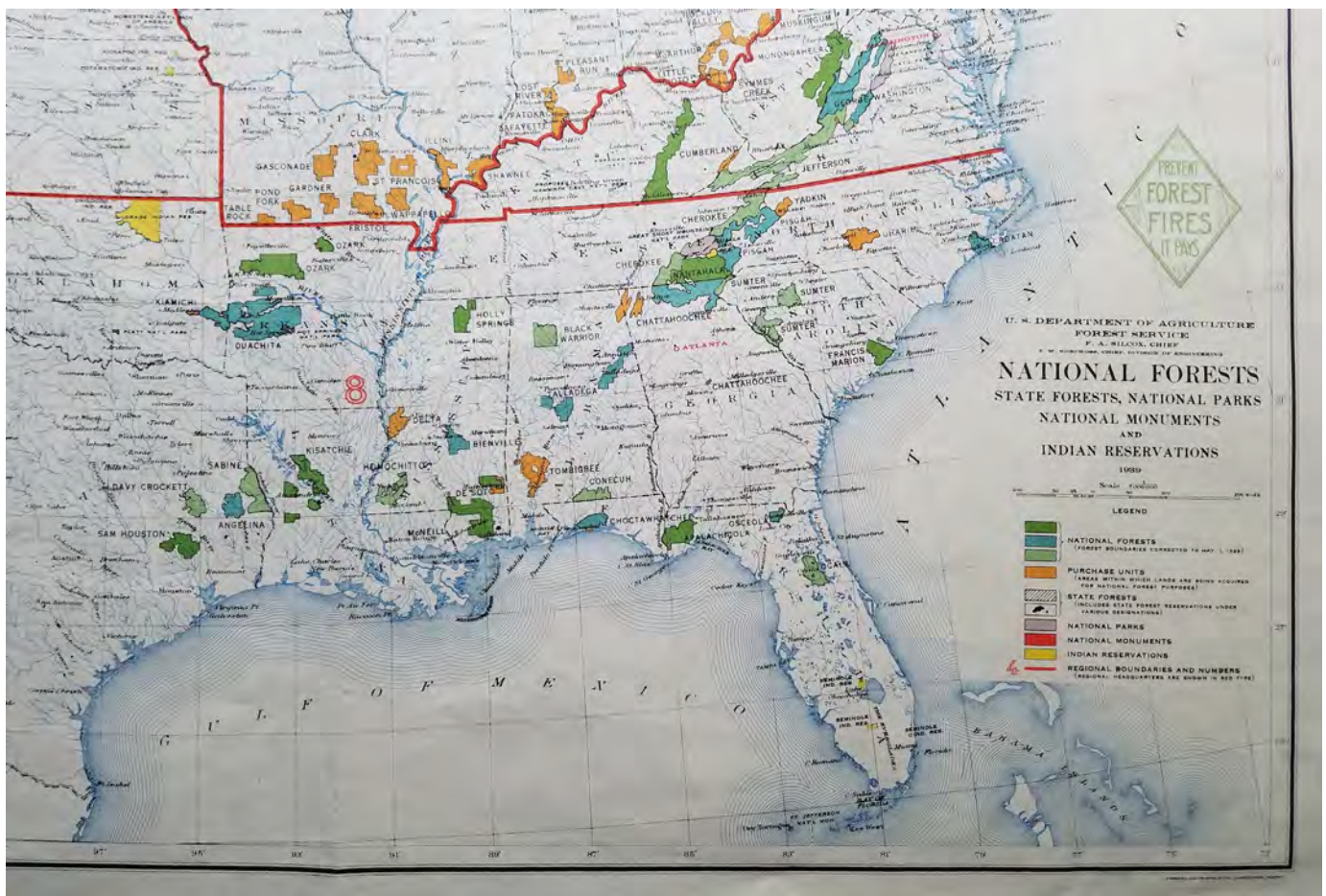


Figure 7: 1939 map showing the lands of the Southern Region. Since 1934, many purchase units have now become national forests and national forests that had previously included lands in two or more states have now been reorganized as single-state forests, such as the Nantahala, Cherokee, Sumter, and Pisgah, with a new national forest created in Georgia, the Chattahoochee, from lands of the Cherokee and Nantahala National Forests. The border between the Southern and Eastern Regions now follows the state boundary between Virginia and North Carolina, with the new Jefferson National Forest created in part from the Virginia lands of the former three-state Unaka National Forest now shown as abolished. There are new purchase units, the Delta in Mississippi and the Tombigbee in Alabama. The Sauratown Purchase Unit in North Carolina has been abandoned. The Alabama National Forest has had its name changed to Black Warrior National Forest. With the abolishment of the Wichita National Forest in November of 1936, the entire state of Oklahoma was made part of the Southern Region. U.S. Forest Service properties on the Island of Puerto Rico are shown on this map as an inset below West Texas, but within Region 8.



Figure 8: The Southern Region in 1951. Note the “Forest of Discovery” purchase unit (1941-1956) in western Tennessee and the persistence of the Tombigbee Purchase Unit in Alabama and Yadkin Purchase Unit in North Carolina. The Black Warrior National Forest has become (1942) the William B. Bankhead National Forest in Alabama, honoring the late Alabama Congressman and 42nd Speaker of the House of Representatives (1936-1940). This map also shows the boundaries of Experimental Stations (hatched red boundaries): the Southeastern (SE) with headquarters in Asheville, North Carolina and the Southern (SS) with headquarters in New Orleans, Louisiana. The State of Kentucky is shown as being part of the Central States (CS) Forest and Range Experiment Station headquartered in Columbus, Ohio, while Virginia falls within the boundaries of the Southeastern Experimental Station.



Figure 9: From the same 1951 map of the United States shown in Figure 8 above, U.S. Forest Service properties on the Island of Puerto Rico are shown on this map as an inset below Texas, as the unnumbered “Tropical” Region with Regional Headquarters in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. The Territory of Puerto Rico was placed into its own separate Tropical Region in 1948 until 1955. In 1955, all Forest Service units in Puerto Rico were collectively included in the Tropical Forest Research Center. In 1978, the lands of the Caribbean National Forest once again became part of the Southern Region.



Figure 10: After the reorganization of 1965, the national forests in the states of Kentucky and Virginia have become parts of the Southern Region as depicted in this 1966 map, a “Sheet of the National Atlas of the United States.” Grassland areas in Oklahoma and Texas at this time were administered by the Southwestern Region (Region 3) from Amarillo, Texas. That would change in 1970 when the Cross Timbers and Caddo National Grasslands were transferred to the *National Forests and Grasslands in Texas*, an administrative combination within the Southern Region. New national forests created from purchase units since 1951 (Figure 8) shown here were the Delta National Forest in Mississippi and the Uwharrie National Forest in North Carolina. New national forests derived from land utilization projects are the Oconee National Forest in Georgia, the St. Francis in Arkansas, the Tuskegee National Forest in Alabama, and the Tombigbee National Forest in Mississippi. Other national forests such as the Kisatchie National Forest in Louisiana and the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma have been enlarged by adding former land utilization projects. The Forest Service has changed the name of the former Cumberland National Forest in Kentucky to the Daniel Boone National Forest, shown on this map with the new Redbird Purchase Unit, established in 1965 and enlarged in 1972, close by. The Yadkin Purchase Unit persists in North Carolina while several other purchase units have either been abandoned (Tombigbee, Forest of Discovery, Kiamichi, and Lookout Mountain in Alabama and Georgia), or reduced, such as the purchase units underlying the Kisatchie, Delta, Bankhead, and Jefferson National Forests, among others. Puerto Rico, shown as an inset below Texas, has no Regional affiliation.



Figure 11: The inset of Puerto Rico on the map, *National Forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service*, 1979 (USDA, Forest Service, 1979 – FS 379). The Caribbean National Forest has once again become part of the Southern Region.

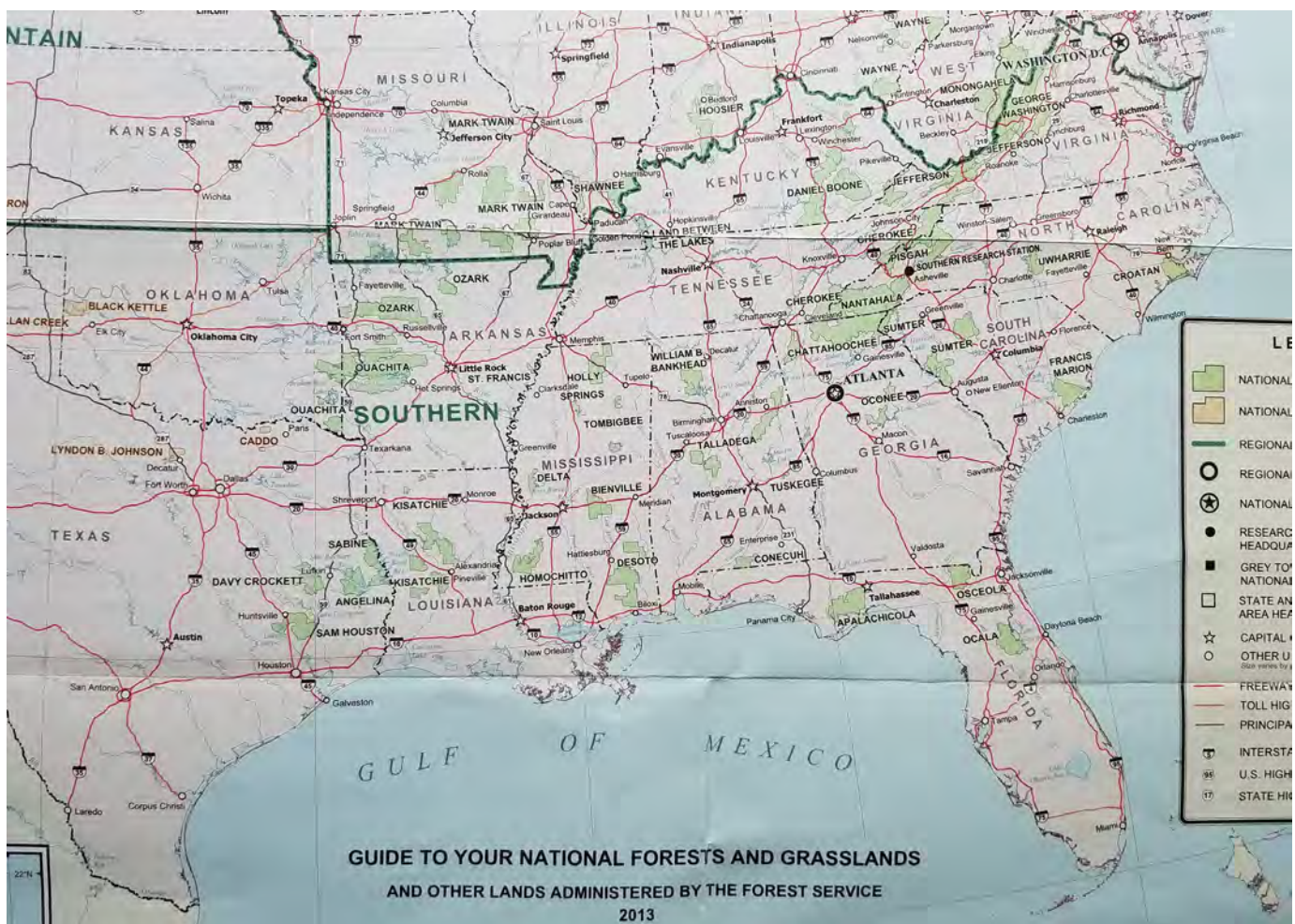


Figure 12: The Southern Region in 2013. The newest unit in the Southern Region, the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area transferred from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Forest Service in 1998, is now shown as part of the Southern Region. The Cross Timbers National Grassland has changed its name to the Lyndon B. Johnson National Grassland (1974) and has combined its administrative responsibilities with the nearby Caddo National Grassland as part of the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas. National Grasslands in Oklahoma continue to be administered by the Southwestern Region's Cibola National Forest headquartered in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

II. Administrative History of the Southern Region

The essay, *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System*, found on this website, hopes to familiarize the reader, in a slightly modified chronological arrangement, with the many different ways in which the names, boundaries, and land base of the national forests were changed to solve problems created by their very establishment, to meet national policies as they evolved, and to match economic realities, either by the issuance of an official legal document or by an internal Forest Service action. This section provides a focused look at the Southern Region's administrative history on selected topics.

Within the administrative histories following each national forest in this chapter on the Southern Region, one will find individual citations that established forest reserves or national forests, added or eliminated lands, changed forest names, and in some instances, discontinued forests altogether. These administrative changes were required, by law, to be announced by the issuance of an official legal document, such as an Executive Order, Public Land Order, or other official notice through a recognized government channel. Section 24 of the law of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095) granted the president the power to reserve portions of the timbered public domain by issuing a "public proclamation." Thus, newly established forest reserves and national forests were announced by presidential proclamation. Since Congress authorized the president to create the forest reserves, these proclamations have the force of law and are included in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large* often with maps. Executive Orders of the president carry the same force of law as Proclamations, because the authority to issue them has been delegated to the executive branch by Congress. The difference between the two legal tools is that executive orders

are directed towards those inside government while proclamations are announcements aimed at those outside government. At the time that the forest reserves were being proclaimed, the majority of early Executive Orders issued by the president amended civil service and passport regulations and established rules to govern the territories of the United States such as the Canal Zone and the Philippines. The Executive Order was later used to rearrange forest boundaries, combine several forests into one, withdraw lands temporarily for examination or resurvey, and eliminate some lands from the national forests. On April 24, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued his Executive Order 9146 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands, thus delegating presidential authority in this area. After this date the executive order was largely replaced by the Public Land Order issued by the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the public lands. Presidential proclamations continued to be used to establish new national forests, such as the St. Francis National Forest in Arkansas in 1960, unless delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture as was the case with several purchase units that became national forests in the eastern United States by order of the Secretary, or the creation of national grasslands.

Coexisting with these formal executive announcements, there are the other actions that changed the land base and the management of the national forests where the law did not require the issuance of a legal announcement. In these instances, like the legally authorized ability to organize itself into administrative regions, the Forest Service was granted the authority by Congress to exchange lands, accept donations of land, transfer administrative authority of national forest acreage to another national forest, and to create special areas within the national forests on its own. Of course, this all changed with the passage of the “National Forest Management Act of 1976” on October 22, 1976 when much of this authority was reclaimed by the Congress. The laws that gave the Forest Service the ability to act on its own in these ways up to 1976 are found at the conclusion of this introduction in Section III entitled, *Chronological Listing of Laws and Regulations Affecting the Administrative History of the National Forest System, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Southern Region*. Laws and other actions that affected only one national forest are listed in the administrative histories of that particular forest.

The Southern Region of the U.S. Forest Service, first established on July 1, 1934, has had an exceptional administrative history. The first national forests established in the southern United States were tied to Inspection District No. 3, or the future Southwestern Region headquartered in Albuquerque, New Mexico. According to the *Report of the Forester for 1907* by Gifford Pinchot (issued January 30, 1908), Inspection District 3 included the national forests in “Southern Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.”¹ As originally delineated, District 3 did not include the area of Arizona north of the Colorado River, or the area known as the “Arizona Strip.” That area, which included the lands of the Dixie and the Kiabab National Forests, was administered by District 4 from Ogden Utah. The only national forest in Oklahoma at the time was the Wichita National Forest, proclaimed in 1901.

This original plan of 1907 was altered the next year, as Pinchot noted in his *Report of the Forester for 1908*, that the boundary of District 3 had been extended “to include the new Arkansas [later the Ouachita] and Ozark Forests.”² Thus, the forests in the state of Arkansas were added to the original three states of District 3 (See Figure 1). The Luquillo Forest Reserve in the Territory of Puerto Rico, established in 1903 as a forest reserve, is shown on a Forest Service organizational map of 1908 as being a part of District 3 (see Figure 2), although the early *Report(s) of the Forester* did not locate the Luquillo National Forest into any particular District. By 1908, the Luquillo had not yet been put under administration and most likely been placed in District 3 as a cartographic or logical convenience. After a painstakingly long survey of the forest’s boundaries and questions about its viability as a national forest, the Luquillo National Forest officially became part of District 7, the Eastern District according to Forest Service directories as well as maps in 1918.

In late 1908, the Choctawhatchee and the Ocala National Forest in Florida were created from the public lands. District 3 was extended eastward again to include these new national forests. Forest Service maps of the United States and a whole and maps showing the organization of the Forest Service’s Districts from this time, show that the state of Mississippi and the gulf coast portion of Alabama as parts of District 3, even though neither state at that time had any national forest land to administer. Including these areas in District 3 was probably a means to assure geographic continuity in the arrangement of Districts. Even so, between 1908 and 1914, District 3 of the Forest Service extended from the Colorado River, forming the boundary between Arizona and its neighboring states of California, Nevada, and Utah in the west, eastward to the Atlantic Ocean.

The year, 1914, saw the organization of a new Forest Service District, a District 7 for the eastern United States, created primarily to administer forest land acquired by purchase under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911. National Forest acreage east of the Mississippi River, excluding the national forests in the public land states of Florida, Michigan, and

¹ Gifford Pinchot, *Report of the Forester for 1907*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), page 10.

² *Ibid.*, page 14.

Minnesota, had gone from zero on March 1, 1911 to 1,104,529 as of June 30, 1914.³ With the establishment of District 7 for the eastern portion of the country, District 3 was significantly reduced, being confined to the states of New Mexico and Arizona south of the Colorado River (see Figure 3).

For the Forest Service as a whole, change was the rule for its field organization. After District 7 was established in 1914, Alaska was separated from the North Pacific District in 1920 and given the designation, District No. 8. Naturally, it was called the Alaska District. A District 9, the Lake States District covering the national forests in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan was ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 22, 1928 (effective January 1, 1929), with District Headquarters located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This area had been administered as a part of the Rocky Mountain District, out of Denver, Colorado. This new District owed its creation to the Forest Service's ambitious land purchase and road building projects for the forests of the Great Lakes. It was felt that the administration of these projects had to be exercised closer to the forests themselves. No more would District 2 administer the forests of the Great Lakes from far away Denver. On January 3, 1930, North Dakota was transferred from the Northern District, or District 1, to the Lake States Region for administration and later in that same year, several purchase units and national forests in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri were added to Region 9. Iowa was added at the same time although the state did not have any national forest lands until the creation of purchase units along its southern tier in 1935. This expansion led to a change in name from the Lake States Region to the North Central Region in 1933. In 1926 the Rocky Mountain District was expanded to include western Oklahoma, an area formerly administered by the Eastern District. That brought the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve into the Rocky Mountain District from the Eastern District where it remained until the forest was abolished in 1936.

The Southern Region is the one of the newest regions of the U.S. Forest Service, breaking away from the much larger Eastern Region (Region 7) in 1934 (see Figure 6). It was designated Region 8. At the time, the Alaska Region was known as Region 8 but was made Region 10 after this reorganization. Regional Headquarters were centrally located in Atlanta, Georgia. The Southern Region administered national forests and purchase units south of Virginia and Kentucky including the State of Texas and the eastern portion of Oklahoma. The Territory of Puerto Rico joined the Southern Region in the Fall of 1935. With the elimination of the Wichita National Forest in 1936, regional boundaries between the Rocky Mountain Region and the Southern Region were redrawn with all of Oklahoma becoming part of the Southern Region, not just the eastern half. In 1965, under President Lyndon Johnson's policy to improve the administration and efficiency of the federal government, it was decided that Region 7, the smallest region overall, would be eliminated and its managed national forests divided between Regions 8 and 9. Thus, the national forests in the states of Kentucky and Virginia were transferred to the Southern Region, Region 8, and the forests of New England, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia were assigned to Region 9. Region 9, the North Central Region became Region 9, the newly configured Eastern Region. The Alaska Region retained the designation of Region 10. Region 7 and the geographic designation "North Central Region" no longer exist.

Geographic designations for the districts of the Forest Service, such as "Rocky Mountain District" first appeared in the annual U.S. Forest Service publication, *National Forest Areas* beginning with the June 30, 1919 issue. The numerical designations for all the districts were retained and used in addition to the new geographic names. In 1919, the seven districts of the Forest Service were: No. 1, Northern District; No. 2, Rocky Mountain District; No. 3, Southwestern District; No. 4, Intermountain District; No. 5, California District; No. 6, North Pacific District; and No. 7, Eastern District. It took a few years before the geographic designation of each region appeared on their maps. On May 1, 1930, the Forest Service discarded the word "District" and replaced it with the word "Region" in order to preclude any confusion with Forest Service ranger districts.

The national forests of the Southern Region were created by the federal government using four different methods: 1) by setting apart unreserved public lands in public land states; 2) by proclaiming a national forest from purchase units once a sufficient amount of land had been purchased; 3) by proclaiming national forests on military reservations under Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924; 4) by converting land utilization projects to national forests and grasslands. Of course, the simplest of explanations always entail exceptions. In this case, the one exception is the Luquillo Forest Reserve in Puerto Rico proclaimed on January 17, 1903 on 65,950 acres. President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the Luquillo Forest Reserve under the authority of a 1902 Act of Congress that gave the president, for a period of one year, the power to reserve to the federal government Spanish Crown lands and properties ceded to the United States by Spain in the 1898 Treaty of Paris that ended the Spanish-American War. The following paragraphs explain and enlarge upon these four methods of creating national forests in the Southern Region.

³ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Fiscal Year, 1914*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1914), Senate Document 661, 63rd Congress, 2nd Session, page 5.

A. Establishment of Southern Region National Forests from the Public Lands, 1901 to 1908

When the forest reserves were still administered by the General Land Office, President William McKinley set apart and reserved from public entry 57,120 acres in southwestern Oklahoma and named the area the Wichita Forest Reserve on July 4, 1901. This forest reserve was the first to be established in a state included within the present-day Southern Region of the U.S. Forest Service. McKinley's proclamation (32 Stat. 1973) makes no mention of the fact that the Wichita Forest Reserve had recently been a part of the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache Indian Reservation, one of several reservations that underwent an allotment program in 1901. Congress had passed legislation that set in motion the allotment process for the Native American inhabitants on the Reservation on June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 672, 676-680). Native Americans on the reservation were allotted 160 acres and given ownership of that land. Once communally held land had been allotted to Native American heads of households and individuals, the remaining unallotted land became "surplus" and available for sale, including to non-Natives.⁴ The land that was used to create the Wichita National Forest consisted of this surplus land, former Indian Reservation land, and, at the time the Wichita Forest Reserve was proclaimed, it was public land in a public land state. The very next proclamation issued by President McKinley on the same day, July 4, 1901, was to declare that the lands ceded to the United States and declared surplus under the agreement with the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Nations of Oklahoma would, on August 6, 1901, "be opened to entry and settlement and to disposition under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States."⁵ The forested areas of the former Indian Reservation in the Wichita Mountains were first reserved by the federal government as the Wichita Forest Reserve in advance of opening the remainder of the reservation for settlement.

The Luquillo Forest Reserve in Puerto Rico was the next forest reserve to be proclaimed within the future Southern Region by the president on January 17, 1903, from land reserved by Alphonso XII, the King of Spain for forestry purposes in 1876. This forest reserve in the Luquillo Mountains is one of the oldest forest reserves in the western hemisphere. From the public lands in the United States came two large national forests in Arkansas. On December 18, 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the 1,073,955-acre Arkansas National Forest and a few months later, on March 6, 1908, the 917,944-acre Ozark National Forest. Inspection District 3 was extended in 1908 to include these two new national forests created from the unreserved public lands. The Arkansas National Forest, like several other national forests with the same name as the state in which they were located, had its name changed to the Ouachita National Forest, April 29, 1926.

Two more national forests with their land base drawn from the public lands were proclaimed late in 1908, the Ocala and the Choctawhatchee in Florida. The Ocala, created on November 24, 1908 with 207,285 acres and the Choctawhatchee with the proclamation of November 27, 1908 with 467,00 acres, were combined on April 17, 1911 to form the Florida National Forest (see Figures 3 & 4). The Florida National Forest, like the Arkansas National Forest in 1926, was renamed the Choctawhatchee National Forest on November 10, 1927 after the Forest Service resurrected and set apart the Ocala National Forest from the Florida National Forest on October 17, 1927.

In the administrative history of the national forests, there are times when the lands of a proclaimed national forest are entirely transferred to another and the forest's name discontinued, only to have the discontinued forest reorganized and reestablished years later. Sometimes too, a national forest has been so reorganized that it no longer manages the lands it had formerly managed. When this occurs the administrative and mapping history of the former national forest has been separated from its later reincarnation by simply using the shorthand of "First" and "Second." In the case of the Southern Region, the Ocala and the Choctawhatchee National Forests had both been terminated and then reestablished, thus the "First" Ocala, 1908-1911 and the "Second" Ocala, 1927-Present. The same dates also apply to the "First" and "Second" Choctawhatchee National Forest with the Florida National Forest intervening from 1911 to 1927. Because of geography and the constant churn of reorganizations throughout the National Forest System over the years, these odd, but in no way unique, occurrences have happened in other regions of the Forest Service as well.

As purchase areas came to be established in public land states, efforts were made, in advance or after their establishment, to reserve any public lands remaining unclaimed within their proposed boundaries. The Alabama, now the William B. Bankhead National Forest, included 21,832 acres of public lands within its boundaries. To a lesser extent, the land base of the Conecuh in Alabama, the DeSoto and Homochitto in Mississippi, and the Osceola in Florida also included lands from the public domain. Two, 40-acre parcels of public lands in two sections on the Evangeline Purchase Unit were withdrawn from sale or entry pending a decision to include the area in a national forest on December 11, 1930. This acreage in Sections 6 & 8 in T. 2 N., R. 2 W., Louisiana Meridian are now included within the boundaries of the Claiborne Bombing Range operated by the United States Air Force. Another two, 40-acre tracts of public land on the Vernon #2 Purchase Unit were withdrawn from sale or entry with a March 5, 1934 executive order and later added to the Kisatchie National Forest.

⁴ The process of allotment was set out in law by the Dawes Act, also known as the "Dawes Allotment Act" or the "Dawes Severalty Act" of February 8, 1887 (Public Law 49-105, 24 Stat. 388). The Act was implemented on a tribe-by-tribe basis.

⁵ *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume 31, pages 672 and 676-680 (June 6, 1900)

B. Establishment of Southern Region National Forests from Purchase Units, 1916 to 1961

1. Studies and advocacy leading to the Weeks Law of 1911

Gifford Pinchot in his autobiography, *Breaking New Ground*, wrote:

Biltmore Forest made also another, although an indirect, contribution to the progress of Forestry in America that thoroughly deserves to be mentioned.

Professor Joseph A. Holmes, at that time State Geologist of North Carolina, was one of the best men I ever ran across. He and I were holding a session on things in general and Forestry in particular around the fire at the Brick House [at the Biltmore Estate] one night in the winter of '92 or '93, I'm not sure which. In the course of it he suggested that the Federal Government ought to buy a big tract of timberland in the Southern Appalachians and practice Forestry on it.

It was a great plan, and neither he nor I ever let it drop. Nearly twenty years later the Weeks Law was passed, Holmes's dream came true, and today Eastern and Middle Western National Forests which cover eighteen millions of acres owe their origin to his brilliant suggestion."⁶

On May 25, 1900, the Congress passed the annual appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the 1901 fiscal year that extended from July 1, 1900 to June 30, 1901. For "Forestry Investigations" the Congress approved \$80,000..."of which sum not to exceed five thousand dollars may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be used to investigate the forest conditions in the southern Appalachian mountain regions of western North Carolina and adjacent states."⁷ A comprehensive study was made by the Agriculture Department in collaboration with the Department of the Interior of the southern Appalachian region concerning the relationship between the steadily diminishing forests and future economic progress of the region and between forests and streamflow, as well as the effects of fire in the remaining forests. President Theodore Roosevelt sent the 382-page report of the Secretary of Agriculture based on this comprehensive study to the Congress on December 19, 1901, emphasizing in his letter of transmittal, that "Its conclusions point unmistakably in the judgement of the Secretary and in my own, to the creation of a national forest reserve in certain parts of the southern states."⁸ Congress did not act on this report.

The Geological Survey issued its own report on the forests of the southern Appalachian mountains from its investigations. Henry Gannett, geographer of the U.S. Geological Survey in his "Letter of Transmittal" to the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, Charles D. Walcott, which appeared on page 11 of this 1905-dated *Professional Paper* wrote, "This examination was made at the joint expense and under the joint supervision of the Geological Survey of North Carolina, represented by Prof. J. A. Holmes, State Geologist, of the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, represented by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, and this office. While the three offices named share the responsibility for the matter of the report, the form of its presentation is due to this office alone."⁹ The study was published in 1905 as *U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper No. 37*. The study, arranged by river basin, encouraged the building of roads and railroads into the region. With more accessibility and cheaper transportation, there would develop a better market for the standing timber and would encourage the growth of health resorts. But most important, the study stated that, "If taken in hand at once and the best methods of silviculture applied to the remaining forest would undoubtedly yield handsome returns." Also, "If a forest reserve is created in this region, some protection could be given to the fish and game.

Later in the same decade, Gifford Pinchot wrote in his *Report of the Forester* for 1908:

"Under the special appropriation authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the watersheds of the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains,¹⁰ a careful study was made of forest, water, and land conditions in those regions. A reconnaissance survey was made to determine what lands in the two regions should be permanently forested. The results showed 23,00,000 acres in the Southern Appalachians and 2,000,000 acres in the White Mountains. On this basis, the Secretary of Agriculture recommended to the first session of the Sixtieth Congress

⁶ Gifford Pinchot, *Breaking New Ground*, Commemorative ed., (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1998, c1947), page 56. Joseph A. Holmes (1859-1915) served as the State Geologist of North Carolina from 1891 to 1905.

⁷ *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume 31, page 197 (May 25, 1900)

⁸ Theodore Roosevelt, *Message from the President of the United States transmitting a report of the Secretary of Agriculture in relation to the forests, rivers and mountains of the Southern Appalachian Region*. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1902), page 3.

⁹ H.B. Ayres and W.W. Ashe, *The Southern Appalachian Forests*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1905), p. 11 (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper; 37).

¹⁰ A sum of \$25,000.00 was appropriated under the heading "Emergency Appropriations" for the study of watersheds and water supply in the Southern Appalachians and the White Mountains and for the advisability of land purchases and setting apart forested lands as forest reserves for the purpose of conserving and regulating water supplies and stream flows. (Public Law 59-242, 34 Stat. 1256, specifically 1281)

the purchase of not more than 5,000,000 acres in the Southern Appalachians and 600,000 acres in the White Mountains. By the purchase of areas properly located it was believed that effective protection could be given to the forests of a large part if not all of both regions.

“In connection with the determination of the land which might suitably be acquired by the Federal Government, a study was made of the relationship between the forests of the two regions and the industries which directly depend upon them, or upon the streams to which the forests give protection. It was found that the future hardwood supply of the country depends vitally upon the two regions. The water powers of the streams having their sources in these mountains were found to be of immense and widespread commercial value, while the entire amount of water received by the two regions through rain and snowfall passes to the sea through navigable channels on which the Government has already made large expenditures. The influence of the forest on the protection of these watersheds was clearly evident.”¹¹

From the knowledge thus assembled and from advocacy groups such as the Appalachian National Forest Reserve Association and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests,¹² came pressure for governmental action. On March 1, 1911, the Weeks Law became reality and launched the federal government upon a program of land purchases in the Appalachians and in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and Maine. The vision was the creation of a great chain of national forests from Maine to Georgia. Once individual states had passed an enabling acts¹³ the Weeks Law allowed the federal government to purchase land through a National Forest Reservation Commission to protect the rivers and streams that in turn made waterways downstream navigable and supportive of agriculture and water power development. In order to facilitate progress under this law, Congress appropriated one million dollars in fiscal year 1910 and two million dollars for each fiscal year from 1911 to 1915 (five years inclusive), for the purchase of forest lands in the basins of navigatable streams.

2. *The administration of a forest land purchase program by the National Forest Reservation Commission, March 1911 to June 30, 1932*

Wasting no time after the passage of the Weeks Law, the Senate on March 2, 1911, and the House of Representatives on March 4, 1911, appointed two of their members to the National Forest Reservation Commission, joining the other members on the Commission, the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, and of the Interior, at the Commission's first meeting on March 7, 1911. “On March 27, 1911, an announcement was made of the establishment of 13 purchase areas situated in 9 of the Eastern States.”¹⁴ It is important to note that these and subsequent purchase units established by the Commission during its first fifteen years in operation were established along watershed boundaries, not state boundaries, in keeping with the Weeks Law provision to acquire lands to protect navigatable rivers, and well before the establishment of national forests from lands purchased under the 1911 Law. The original 13 “purchase areas”¹⁵ were the:

White Mountain Purchase Area, New Hampshire and Maine (698,086 acres)
Youghiogheny Purchase Area, Maryland (80,259 acres -Garrett County – Abolished January 7, 1926)
Potomac Purchase Area, Virginia and West Virginia (140,234 acres)
Monongahela Purchase Area, West Virginia (682,316 acres)
Massanutten Purchase Area, Virginia (152,946 acres)
Natural Bridge Purchase Area, Virginia (232,198 acres)
Mount Mitchell Purchase Area, North Carolina (214,992 acres)
Pisgah Purchase Area, North Carolina (358,577 acres)
Nantahala Purchase Area, North Carolina and Tennessee (595,419 acres)
Savannah Purchase Area, Georgia and South Carolina (367,760 acres)
Smoky Mountain Purchase Area, North Carolina and Tennessee (604,934 acres – Abolished March 7, 1925)
White Top Purchase Area, Tennessee-Virginia (255,027 acres)
Yadkin Purchase Area, North Carolina (194,495 acres – abandoned in fiscal year 2013)

¹¹ Gifford Pinchot, *Report of the Forester for 1908*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), page 29-30.

¹² Harold K. Steen, *The U.S. Forest Service: A History*, (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1976), page 123-124.

¹³ The dates of state enabling acts and their limitations (if any) are to be found in the descriptive paragraphs for each national forest proclaimed from purchase units. Except Kentucky, all states in the southern Appalachian Mountains, from Virginia to Alabama had passed enabling laws permitting the federal government to purchase land in their state well in advance of the passage of the Weeks Law in 1911.

¹⁴ *Review of the Work of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1933*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1933, p. 1 continued on page 3. However, a 1925 Resolution by the Commission itself notes that the Smoky Mountain Purchase Area was established by the Commission at its December 13, 1911 meeting. The White Top Purchase Area might also have been established at this meeting in December of 1911.

¹⁵ The National Forest Reservation Commission used the term “Purchase Area” from 1911 to mid-1921, after which “Purchase Unit” came to be used by the Commission.

Fiscal year 1912 (July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1912) saw the Commission create six more purchase areas, all in the southern Appalachian Mountains, for a total of 18:

Shenandoah Purchase Area, Virginia-West Virginia (346,471 acres)
Unaka Purchase Area, North Carolina and Tennessee (473,533 acres)
Boone Purchase Area, North Carolina (231,648 acres)
Cherokee Purchase Area, Tennessee (222,058 acres)
Georgia Purchase Area, Georgia and Tennessee (475,899 acres)

The 152,960-acre **Alabama Purchase Area** came on line in December of 1913, created either at the Commission's December 8th or 20th meeting, in fiscal year 1914. In anticipation of its creation, President Wilson issued an Executive Order earlier on July 3, 1913 withdrawing all public land in 15 townships in the forested northern portions of Alabama "for the purpose of classifying said lands and as a nucleus to a proposed purchase area under the act [Weeks Law] of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961)." ¹⁶ Eventually, 13,655 acres of unreserved public land previously withdrawn from entry by Executive Orders 1794 and 2590 and additional land transferred by the Secretary of the Interior became a part of the Alabama National Forest, proclaimed on January 15, 1918. The Alabama Purchase Area was the first to be created in a public land state and the first to be established with a mix of purchased lands (initiated in fiscal year 1917) and public lands. As the purchase unit expanded, additional public land came to be included within the boundaries of the national forest.

The Commission recognized as early as 1914 that purchase areas would eventually be expanded to locations outside the southern Appalachians and the White Mountains of New England, a limitation put forward in the 1908 annual report of the Forester. "Although to this time (June 30, 1914) purchases have been limited to the southern Appalachians and White Mountains, experience indicates the advisability of undertaking purchases before long in the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas, and possibly in certain other mountainous sections." ¹⁷ Three years later, the National Forest Reservation Commission established a 958,290-acre purchase area on the Arkansas National Forest and another purchase area of 511,616 acres on the Ozark National Forest in fiscal year 1918 after the State of Arkansas had agreed to allow federal land purchases. The boundaries of these two new purchase areas in Arkansas coincided with the then existing national forest boundaries with the objective of the Commission being to solidify federal holdings by acquiring acreage that would join disconnected national forest lands together. However, these boundaries would eventually be changed by the Commission. These actions occurred at the Commission's meetings of December 12, 1917, March 6, 1918, June 14, 1918, but because the early minutes of the Commission's meetings at this time were brief summaries, organized by fiscal year, it is nearly impossible to tell.

Figure 13 below shows the extent of purchase areas (enclosed within borders), areas approved for purchase (shown in black), and non-agricultural land, as of June 30, 1914. The only purchase areas not shown are the White Mountain, Kilkenny, and Adroscoggin Purchase Areas in New Hampshire and Maine. The Youghiogheny Purchase Area in Maryland (abolished January 7, 1926) and the Monongahela Purchase Area were in states now in the Eastern Region of the Forest Service and are not treated in this chapter on the Southern Region. From this map of 1914, it is important to note that purchase areas extended across state lines and are organized according to watershed boundaries. Forester Henry S. Graves noted in his annual report for the fiscal year 1918 that, "All the Purchase Areas, however, are now under a form of administration identical with that of the National Forests." But there were important differences between the purchase areas and proclaimed national forests:

"The Purchase Areas comprise (1) lands title to which has actually passed to the Government amounting at the close of the year [FY 1918] to 1,132,792 acres; (2) lands approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission and under process of acquisition, amounting to 509,011 acres; and (3) private lands which may or may not eventually be approved for purchase, amounting, as the boundaries are now drawn, to 4,646,435 acres. The boundaries of the Purchase Areas, however, are not strictly comparable with those of the western National Forests, which are fixed by presidential proclamation. They are tentative limits, within which the commission will consider making purchases and may be modified at any time, and at present included much more private land than public." ¹⁸

¹⁶ Woodrow Wilson, *Executive Order No. 1794*, (Washington, D.C.: Department of State, 1913).

¹⁷ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting the report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Fiscal Year 1914*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1914), p. 14.

¹⁸ Henry S. Graves, *Report of the Forester*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1919), page 5.

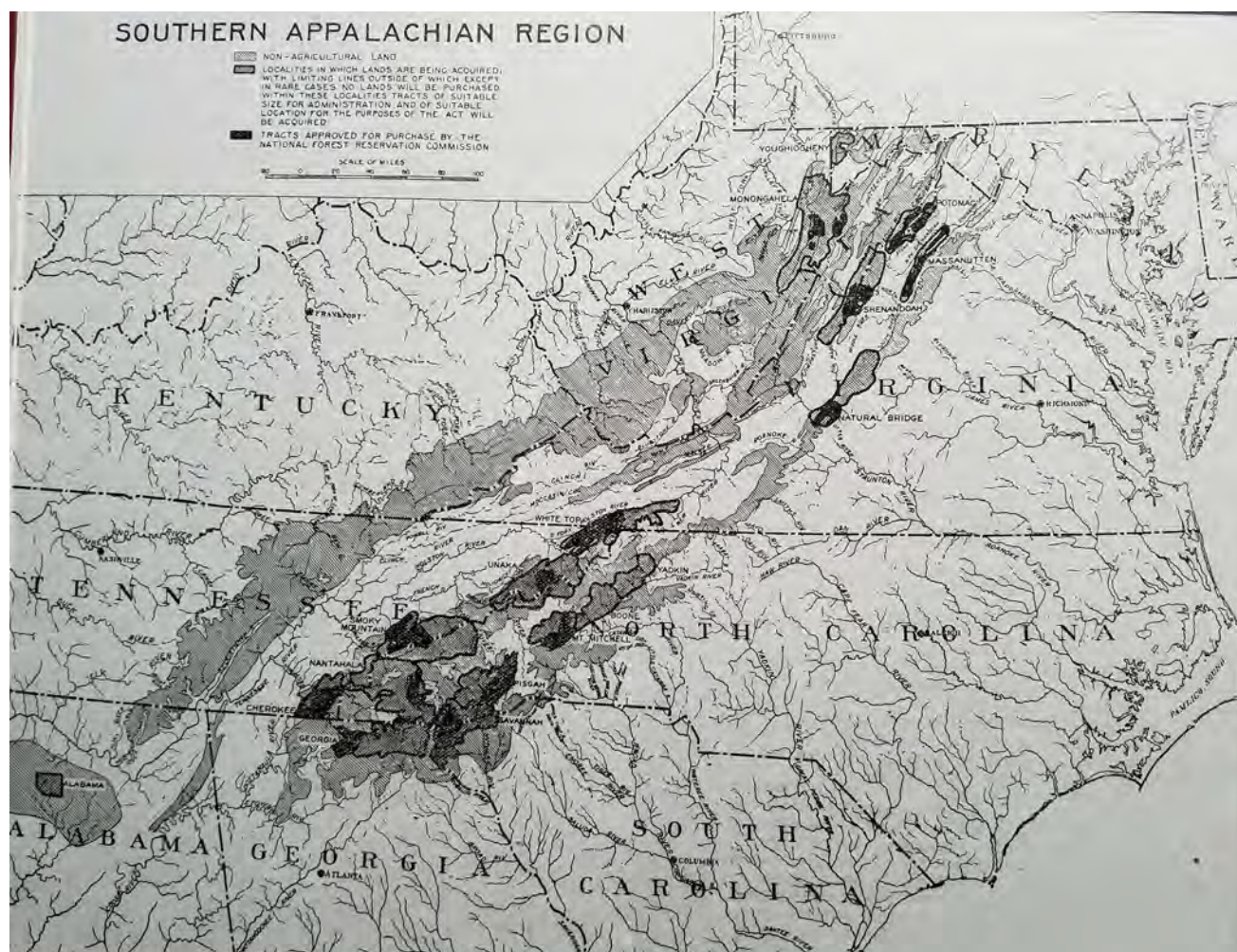


Figure 13: Map showing purchase areas in the Southern Appalachian Region as of June 30, 1914 as well as non-agricultural lands.¹⁹

Purchase Areas (from north to south):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. [Youghiogheny, Maryland (Eastern Region)] | 10. Boone, North Carolina |
| 2. [Monongahela, West Virginia (Eastern Region)] | 11. Mt. Mitchell, North Carolina |
| 3. Potomac, Virginia-West Virginia | 12. Smoky Mountain, Tennessee-North Carolina |
| 4. Massanutten, Virginia | 13. Pisgah, North Carolina |
| 5. Shenandoah, Virginia-West Virginia | 14. Nantahalla, Tennessee-North Carolina-Georgia |
| 6. Natural Bridge, Virginia | 15. Cherokee, Tennessee |
| 7. White Top, Tennessee-Virginia | 16. Savannah, North Carolina-South Carolina-Georgia |
| 8. Unaka, Tennessee-North Carolina | 17. Georgia, Georgia-North Carolina |
| 9. Yadkin, North Carolina | 18. Alabama, Alabama |

By the summer of 1918, the president had proclaimed four national forests in the South where enough land had been acquired to warrant this presidential action. All four of the new national forests originated in purchase areas created by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The Pisgah National Forest was the first national forest created from lands acquired under the Weeks Law, on October 17, 1916, from lands purchased on the Pisgah Purchase Area. Next, on January 15, 1918, the Alabama National Forest was proclaimed followed by the Shenandoah and the Natural Bridge National Forests in Virginia, both on May 16, 1918. While the boundaries of these four national forests were fixed by presidential proclamation, purchase area boundaries were not. Rather, as Graves had explained, “they are tentative limits” and did not coincide with national forest boundaries as

¹⁹ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting the Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Fiscal Year 1914*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1914), plate insert. (Senate Document No. 661, 63rd Congress, 3rd Session), map tipped into *Letter* without page number.

proclaimed. They could be changed or modified at any time by the Commission. Indeed, shortly after the creation of the Shenandoah National Forest, on December 18, 1919, President Wilson added land to the Shenandoah National Forest from the Massanutten and Potomac Purchase Areas with his proclamation No. 1548. Despite the presidential action, all three purchase areas remained underlying the single Shenandoah National Forest. On January 8, 1927, the National Forest Reservation Commission consolidated the Shenandoah, Potomac, and Massanutten Purchase Units into one, naming it the Shenandoah Purchase Unit with a gross area of 802,700 acres, the same size as the proclaimed Shenandoah National Forest. As the decade of the 1920s wore on, there was a decided move on the part of the National Forest Reservation Commission to make purchase unit boundaries the same as the national forest boundaries as proclaimed by the president.

The three new national forests created in 1920 demonstrate the independence of the National Forest Reservation Commission and the Forest Service. On January 16, 1920, the president proclaimed the Boone National Forest consisting of lands acquired on the Boone and on the Mount Mitchell Purchase Areas. The lands of the Nantahala National Forest, established on January 29, 1920, originated with land acquired from the Nantahala and Savannah Purchase Areas in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. And from the Cherokee and the Georgia Purchase Areas the Cherokee National Forest was proclaimed on June 14, 1920 with land in three states, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. All six purchase areas named above as sources for these three national forests established in 1920 continued to exist as separate active units administered by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The Forest Service folded the Boone National Forest into the Pisgah National Forest the next year on March 25, 1921, but the Commission did not change the status of the three purchase areas that formed the base of the Pisgah National Forest. In 1929, the Savannah and the Nantahala purchase units became one unit called the Nantahala Purchase Unit at 1,139,000 gross acres matching the 1,139,000 gross acres of the Nantahala National Forest in three states. This action echoed the decision made in 1927 for the Shenandoah National Forest and Purchase Unit.

The National Forest Reservation Commission could modify purchase units to meet changing conditions. The Cherokee Purchase Unit was extended after the demise of the Smoky Mountains Purchase Unit in 1925, to the northwest as far as the Little Tennessee River and southward into Georgia, increasing the area of the unit by 245,694 acres to 569,151 gross acres. When the Forest Service changed the name of the Arkansas National to the Ouachita National Forest in April of 1926, the Commission changed the name of its Arkansas Purchase Unit to the Ouachita Purchase Unit. A major change in purchase units in Virginia and Tennessee occurred at the Commission's January 8, 1927 meeting when the body merged the Unaka with the White Top Purchase Unit. The resulting 625,700 gross acre unit became the new Unaka Purchase Unit. At the same meeting, the southern portion of the Unaka Purchase Unit was split off to become the 128,698 gross acre French Broad Purchase Unit in Madison County, North Carolina and Cocke and Greene Counties in Tennessee, an area within the French Broad watershed. This action by the Commission ratified President Warren Harding's Executive Order 3820 issued April 9, 1923, transferring the lands of the Unaka National Forest in the French Broad watershed to the Pisgah National Forest. The French Broad Purchase Unit became the fourth unit underlying the Pisgah National Forest, joining the Boone, Mount Mitchell, and Pisgah Units. On May 15, 1929 taken together, the four purchase units of the Pisgah National Forest were reduced to a gross area of 537,700 acres, with 380,000 acres (net 53%) having been acquired and 37% to be targeted for purchase. The gross area of the Pisgah Purchase Unit was the same as the proclaimed Pisgah National Forest. The decision to reduce the Pisgah purchase units by the Commission at its May 15, 1929 meeting was ratified by the president's proclamation 1893 of October 26, 1929.

The National Forest Reservation Commission abolished the Smoky Mountain Purchase Unit at its March 7, 1925 meeting to facilitate the area's development as a national park. The next year, the Commission abolished the Youghiogheny Purchase Unit in Maryland's Garrett County on January 7, 1926. No purchases had been made in either units. Both were part of the initial group of 13 areas, announced on March 27, 1911. During fiscal year 1927, the Androscoggin Purchase Unit merged with the larger White Mountain Purchase Unit and its name discontinued. This decision added 122,423 gross acres in Maine and New Hampshire to the White Mountain Purchase Unit. These actions taken by the Commission demonstrate its control over the purchase units it managed.

The landmark piece of legislation of 1924 for national forest land purchase activities was the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. Section 6 of the Act amended the Weeks Law of 1911 by authorizing the purchase of land for timber production purposes together with the law's earlier charge, to purchase forest land for the protection of rivers and streams used for navigation, power, and for irrigation. This provision effectively extended the acquisition of private forest land through purchase to the cut-over areas of the Great Lakes states and southern pine forests. The first units created by the National Forest Reservation Commission specifically credited to Section 6 came at its March 31, 1926 meeting. After suitable investigations had been made between 1924 and 1926, the Commission created the 482,361-acre Tawas Purchase Unit on the Michigan National Forest's lower peninsula division²⁰ and the 1,659,145-acre Superior Purchase Unit on the Superior National Forest. Two years later,

²⁰ The original Michigan National Forest on the lower peninsula as established on February 11, 1911 was renamed the Huron National Forest on July 30, 1928. At its next meeting, on February 21, 1929, the National Forest Reservation Commission changed the name of the Tawas

new purchase units came to the South authorized by Section 6 of the Clarke-McNary Act. At the Commission's February 18, 1928 meeting, the following purchase units were established in southern states primarily to stimulate timber production:

Black River Purchase Unit, South Carolina (100,000 acres on the north side of the Santee River - eliminated October 30, 1933 in favor of enlarging the Wambaw Purchase Unit on the south side of the Santee River)

Wambaw Purchase Unit, South Carolina (250,000 acres on the south side of the Santee River)

Catahoula Purchase Unit, Louisiana (75,000 acres)

Vernon Purchase Unit, Louisiana (50,000 acres - This unit was later referred to as Vernon #1 when on February 25, 1931 another Vernon unit (#2) was established at 107,000 acres and the previous unit was abandoned due to local opposition)

Kisatchie Purchase Unit, Louisiana (50,000 acres)

At this same meeting the western division of the Ozark Purchase Unit was extended increasing the area by 98,080 acres in Franklin County and Madison County. The Ozark Purchase Unit was also expanded in its eastern division increasing the area by 22,000 acres. The Georgia Purchase Unit was reduced by 117,000 acres in Towns and Union counties, Georgia.

Additional purchase units were created at the Commission's February 21, 1929 meeting primarily for timber production, two on existing national forests and one new unit, all in the public land state of Florida:

Ocala Purchase Unit, Florida (252,180 acres)

Choctawhatchee Purchase Unit, Florida (368,048 acres)

Osceola Purchase Unit, Florida (414,000 acres- reduced to 150,000 acres December 14, 1931)

The **Catahoula Purchase Unit** in Louisiana was enlarged by 78,700 acres to 153,700 acres.

Expansion continued at the May 17, 1930 meeting of the Commission with the establishment of the

Cumberland Unit, Kentucky (580,000 acres)

Kiamichi Unit, Oklahoma-Arkansas (345,000 acres)

Homochitto Unit, Mississippi (325,000 acres)

Evangeline Unit, Louisiana (75,000 acres)

A purchase unit in Kentucky for the protection of the Big Sandy River, a tributary to the Ohio River, had been under discussion ever since the Commission's November 29, 1920 meeting.

Just as the Great Depression took hold in the country, two new national forests were established in the South from lands acquired by purchase. On June 10, 1930, the Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, under the authority given to the Secretary by Section 11 Weeks Law²¹ designated the Kisatchie National Forest in Louisiana. The new national forest of approximately 240,000 acres was based on purchased lands from the Kisatchie and the Catahoula Purchase Units. Because of a single purchase of a large tract of land on the Osceola Purchase Unit soon after the creation of the Unit in February of 1929, President Hoover proclaimed the 161,813-acre Osceola National Forest on July 10, 1931. For many years, the Osceola Purchase Unit/National Forest was the only unit in the system where the government had acquired nearly full control of lands within its established boundaries. The new national forest included lands purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission, a small amount of unreserved public lands, and some remaining private lands within its boundaries.

At the end of the 1932 fiscal year at the depth of the Great Depression, the National Forest Reservation Commission was ordered to return \$300,000 of its two million dollar appropriation for that year to the Treasury as a cost saving measure, while the appropriation for the next year amounted to only \$200,000, most of which was necessary to conduct or conclude existing activities. But after the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President a period of great expansion of the work of the Commission with abundant appropriations was about to begin.

3. The Federal Forest Purchase Program During the New Deal

Statistics can provide a measure of the exuberance experienced in 1930s by the federal forest purchase program. As of June 30, 1932 and after 22 years of forest land purchases under the Weeks Law, there were a total of 42 purchase units, 26 of which were located states later included in the future Southern Region. \$25,035,860.76 net, had been appropriated by Congress and spent by the National Forest Reservation Commission from March 1, 1911 to June 30, 1932 and 4,889,595 acres had been acquired. In just the nine year period, from July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1941, on the eve of World War II, \$58,606,874.17 net, had been expended and 14,087,001 gross acres had been acquired. The number of purchase units, even after many had been

Purchase Unit to the Huron Purchase Unit, with an area contiguous to the Huron National Forest, both the Unit and the Forest containing 553,441 gross acres.

²¹ "And the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time divide the lands acquired under this [Weeks] Act into such specific national forests and so designate the same as he may deem best for administrative purposes." Section 11, Public Law 61-435 (36 Stat. 961).

consolidated with others, had more than doubled, and, for the first time, a number of western purchase units had been established.

The incoming Roosevelt administration added three new cabinet members onto the National Forest Reservation Commission, and a new Republican representative, John D. Clarke of New York, replacing Willis C. Hawley of Oregon.²² The crush of new business brought to the Commission by the incoming Franklin Roosevelt administration dominated the Commission's first meeting of May 12, 1933. This first meeting was wholly taken up with familiarizing the new members with the work of the Commission. The Secretary of War and Commission Chairman, George H. Dern stated that he had learned only a few days ago that there was such an organization as the National Forest Reservation Commission and that he was its Chairman. He said that his Department was having some difficulty in finding enough work camps for the Civilian Conservation Corps and it occurred to him that if "we could acquire additional land at this time, it might help us establish more camps and get places for these men to work. That is why he suggested a meeting of the Commission at this time and he wanted to know what the Commission was all about."²³ The Commission's Secretary Mr. L.F. Kneipp of the Forest Service²⁴ summarized the current status of the forest purchase program and the 42 purchase units for the new and returning members.

Mr. Kneipp informed the Commission that no options had been taken on any land in the last fiscal year ending on June 30, 1932 due to the meager appropriation. Forester, Robert Y. Stuart, who had made a rare appearance at the Commission's meeting, stated that he supported an appropriation of 25 million dollars to acquire forest lands in the eastern United States for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Camps for the CCC in the east would mean lower transportation costs and fewer difficulties in the movement of young men to eastern points rather than from the east to the far west to work on national forests and parks. The Commission passed a resolution at its May 12, 1933 meeting, that the "Commission endorses the recommendations contained in the memorandum approved by Secretary Wallace on April 19, 1933, particularly the recommendation that \$25,000,000 of the amount set up under the Act of March 31, 1933,²⁵ be allocated to the Department of Agriculture to be used in carrying out the land purchase program heretofore approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission, and requests the Chairman to transmit this endorsement to the President."²⁶ Forester Stuart had the last word: "I hope we can get the \$25,000,000 and have many more meetings of the Commission."²⁷

President Roosevelt approved \$20,000,000 under the appropriation for "National Industrial Recovery" with his Executive Order No. 6135 of May 20, 1933, entitled "Purchase of National-Forest Lands" and restated the 20 million dollar allocation in his Executive Order 6160 of June 7, 1933, "Administration of the Emergency Conservation Work." With the change of the fiscal year on July 1, 1933, Roosevelt repealed both of these Executive Orders and issued a new one, No. 6208 which re-authorized the 20 million dollars so that the allocation could carry-over to the 1934 fiscal year. On June 24, 1933, the president lifted the restriction on the 20 million dollars that specified that the money was to be expended only within the 42 existing National Forest Purchase Units. Now the allocation could be used in any purchase unit, "which may hereafter be established by the Secretary of Agriculture with the concurrence and approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission."²⁸ Another allotment of ten million dollars was made for the 1935 fiscal year on December 1, 1934 under Executive Order 6910-A. It is important to note that these allocations did not carry the requirements of an ordinary congressional appropriation for the purchase of forest lands under the Weeks Law, namely, that the lands be purchased for the protection of watersheds and for timber production. They only carried the requirement that the procedures for purchasing land for conservation work on the national forests as established by the National Forest Reservation Commission be used in expending the amount. This aspect of Roosevelt's emergency appropriations allowed the Commission to purchase land along California's Kings River Canyon on July 30, 1935, that would permit the federal government to develop the recreational possibilities in the canyon in an orderly manner and in the best interests of the public. The land purchased is now part of Kings Canyon National Park.

With this increase in its acquisition budget for the 1934 fiscal year, the Commission established 14 new purchase units, six in Southern states and Puerto Rico, at its August 30, 1933 meeting. These new units were made with an eye to providing winter work for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

²² John D. Clarke, (1874-1933) Republican representative from New York and sponsor of the Clarke-McNary Act. Willis C. Hawley (1864-1941) of Oregon, had been appointed to the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1911 as the Commission's Republican representative from the House. He is most remembered as a co-sponsor of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930, which raised tariffs to record levels.

²³ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Minutes, Assembled Meeting, May 12, 1933* (Record Group 95.2.3, Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975).

²⁴ Leon F. Kneipp (1880-1966) served as Assistant Forester for Lands until his retirement in 1946 after guiding the Forest Service's land program over his final 26 years with the agency.

²⁵ "AN ACT For the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes (Public Law 73-5, 48 Stat. 22)

²⁶ op. cit. National Forest Reservation Commission.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Franklin D. Roosevelt, *Purchases of Land for National Forests, Executive Order No. 6181, June 24, 1933*, (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1933)

Apalachicola Purchase Unit, Florida, 250,000 acres (gross: 268,000 acres – initially proposed as a 300,000-acre Ochlocknee Purchase Unit on December 12, 1928)

Leaf River Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 200,000 acres (gross: 302,700 acres)

Chickasawhay Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 192,000 acres

Biloxi Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 250,000 acres (gross: 339,840)

Holly Springs Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 200,000 acres (gross: 530,520 acres)

Luquillo Purchase Unit, Puerto Rico, 50,000 acres (gross: 65,000 acres)

The new Luquillo Purchase Unit had been inspired by the fact that the forest resources of the island were seriously depleted. There was some flood control benefits that supported the creation of the unit, but the primary purpose in acquiring this additional land to be added to the Luquillo National Forest was to provide the island people with a reliable source of fuel. The area adjoins the Luquillo National Forest to the east (see Figures 6 & 9).

Also, important additions were made on ten existing purchase units, four of which were in the South.

Alabama Purchase Unit, 33,000 acres added. (34,720 acres, gross)

Ozark Purchase Unit, 225,000 acres added. (241,440 acres, gross)

Catahoula Purchase Unit, 75,000 acres added. (93,680 acres, gross)

Vernon Purchase Unit, modification of Boundary, 75,000 acres added. (Gross: 104,500)

At its October 30, 1933 meeting, the **Croatan Purchase Unit** was created from 307,000 acres in Carteret, Craven, and Jones counties, North Carolina. The Cumberland Purchase Unit was enlarged by 33,000 acres to include lands formerly thought to be not purchasable, 10,000 acres of which are in agriculture so would not be acquired. The Wambaw Purchase Unit in South Carolina was extended to the northwest so as to embrace the area lying southwest of the Santee River. The enlarged Wambaw Purchase Unit now measured nearly 420,000 gross acres. Since no land had been purchased in the Black River Purchase Unit lying to the north of the Santee River, the Commission decided to abandon the unit in favor of an enlarged Wambaw unit on the south bank just north of Charleston, South Carolina. The Apalachicola Purchase Unit's northern boundary was extended by 24,300 additional acres. The unit was enlarged to include three principal land holdings in the area that extended beyond the original August 30, 1933 boundaries as approved by the Commission. To facilitate the consolidation of the Apalachicola Purchase Unit, the Commission authorized this extension and removed the purchase limitation of 250,000 acres.

The State of Texas had passed its enabling act permitting the federal government to purchase forest lands in the state on May 26, 1933. The Commission established four new purchase units in pine forests of east Texas at its March 26, 1934 meeting and made new purchase units in the Carolinas, Mississippi, and Puerto Rico. New purchase units created in the South at this meeting were:

Sauratown Purchase Unit, North Carolina (110,700 acres, gross, eliminated by the Commission due to high cost of land at its August 23, 1935 meeting)

Uwharrie Purchase Unit, North Carolina (560,000 acres, gross)

Enoree Purchase Unit, South Carolina (342,000 acres, gross)

Long Cane Purchase Unit, South Carolina (409,000 acres, gross)

Bienville Purchase Unit, Mississippi (382,820 acres, gross)

Angelina Purchase Unit, Texas (300,000 acres, gross)

Davy (sometimes seen spelled **Davie**) **Crockett Purchase Unit, Texas** (350,000 acres, gross)

Sam Houston Purchase Unit, Texas (400,000 acres, gross)

Sabine Purchase Unit, Texas (350,000 acres, gross)

Toro Negro Purchase Unit, Puerto Rico (112,000 acres, gross)

Additions to existing Purchase Units:

Cumberland Purchase Unit, Kentucky.

Homochitto Purchase Unit, Mississippi

Biloxi Purchase Unit, Mississippi

Catahoula Purchase Unit, Louisiana + approx. 362,000

The May 10, 1934 minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission include a "Memo 3: Proposal to Establish an Additional Purchase Unit and Enlarge Existing Units in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia in Connection with the Tennessee Valley Project." In the memo, the Forest Service put forward a program involving 3,227,000 acres, of which

2,326,000 acres were considered purchasable for national forest purposes at an estimated cost of \$4.27 per acre. The program was developed in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Severe soil erosion in the watershed of the Tennessee River and its tributaries was threatening to silt up the reservoirs being created by the TVA. Forester Silcox asked if the program could be approved as a new Purchase Unit with the understanding that the project would not take priority over other areas, but that the lands be acquired gradually and in concert with lands in other units. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes agreed that a new purchase unit be created for the project. The proposal was approved by the Commission which resulted in the creation of the new 658,000 gross acre Clinch Purchase Unit in Virginia (see Figure 5), the expansion of the existing Unaka Purchase Unit from 625,700 acres to 1,503,700 acres in North Carolina and Tennessee, and the 1935 designation of the Mountain Lake Purchase Unit in Virginia. Significant increases in the Cherokee (+1,221,300 acres), Pisgah, (+750,440 acres), and Nantahala (+411,900 acres) Purchase Units in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia were also made. These gross acreages would all be adjusted in the general reorganization of the national forests and purchase units in the Appalachian Mountains in 1936.²⁹

At its November 23, 1934 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission changed the name of the Sam Houston Purchase Unit in Texas to the San Jacinto Purchase Unit. It was thought at the time that all four purchase units in Texas would, at a later date, be proclaimed as one national forest called the Sam Houston National Forest, unifying several purchase units under one name as had occurred with the Kisatchie in Louisiana. The Commission thought that unless the present name of the purchase unit was changed, it could lead to considerable confusion later. This idea of a four unit national forest in Texas was later discarded. The Commission changed the name of the San Jacinto Purchase Unit back to the Sam Houston Purchase Unit at its June 30, 1936 meeting.

Another block of purchase units came on line after the Commission's January 21, 1935 meeting, five new units in the South and 17 in the states of Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio. The new units in states later included within the Southern Region of the Forest Service were the:

Oakmulgee Purchase Unit, Alabama (282,240 acres gross)

Talladega Purchase Unit, Alabama (422,000 gross acres)

Tombigbee Purchase Unit, Alabama (611,000 gross acres)

Conecuh Purchase Unit, Alabama (342,100 gross acres)

Mountain Lake Purchase Unit, Virginia (1,977,516 gross acres)

And six weeks later on March 7, 1935, the **Delta Purchas Unit in Mississippi** at 323,840 gross acres was designated.

The National Forest Reservation Commission combined the Toro Negro Purchase Unit (established March 26, 1934) and the Luquillo Purchase Unit (established August 30, 1933) in Puerto Rico into one unit at its June 30, 1935 meeting. The new unit was called the Caribbean Purchase Unit to match the June 4, 1935 Executive Order changing the name of the Luquillo to the Caribbean National Forest. Administratively, the Caribbean National Forest was moved from the Eastern Region (Region 7) to the Southern Region (Region 8) later that same year. The National Forest Reservation Commission in its annual reports for 1935 and 1936 continued to list two purchase units separately as the Caribbean and the Toro Negro Purchase Units. The 1937 annual report combined both units into one Caribbean Purchase Unit enlarged from 168,160 to 186,155 gross acres.

4. *New National Forests and the Reorganization of Existing National Forests, 1935-1937*

President Roosevelt allotted an additional 12 million dollars by issuing an Executive Order in August of 1935 for forest land purchases, bringing to a total of \$46,383,500 as of June 30, 1936 of funding made available for that purpose by the Roosevelt administration. For fiscal year 1937, the Congress allocated over 4.5 million dollars for forest land purchases for Weeks Law purchases. The Chief of the Forest Service noted in his annual report for 1937 that "No allotments for the purchase of forest lands were made from emergency funds during the fiscal year."³⁰

At the beginning of the 1936 fiscal year (July 1, 1935) there were 43 purchase units in 13 southern states, including Virginia and Kentucky, as well as Puerto Rico.³¹ The next two fiscal years would be marked as a period of reorganization and consolidation. Purchase units would become new national forests. The lands of two or more purchase units would be combined into national forests, followed, in turn, by the National Forest Reservation Commission consolidating the same purchase units into a single unit named for the new national forest. Thus, the number of purchase units were reduced as the Commission made their purchase unit boundaries contiguous with proclaimed national forests. Reorganizations made several

²⁹ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Minutes, Assembled Meeting, May 10, 1934* (Record Group 95.2.3, Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975).

³⁰ Ferdinand A. Silcox, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1937*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1937), p.15.

³¹ This number does not include the Sauratown Purchase Unit in North Carolina that was abolished on August 23, 1935, but does include the Kiamichi Unit in Oklahoma and the Yadkin Unit in North Carolina even though no land had yet been purchased within their boundaries.

existing national forests single state forests, their boundaries conforming to state boundaries. These actions were explained by both the Chief of the Forest Service, Ferdinand A. Silcox, and the President of the National Forest Reservation Commission, Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War:

Chief Silcox wrote, "By a series of proclamations (some of which were not signed until after the close of the year) the boundaries of eastern national forests and purchase units which extended into two or more States were readjusted so that no eastern forest now lies in more than a single State. The new arrangement simplifies relations, records and accounts, and payments to counties and is otherwise advantageous."³² On behalf of the National Forest Reservation Commission, President Woodring explained, "To aid in administration and simplify the boundaries of the various units, 18 previously separate purchase units were consolidated into eight national forests with only small adjustments in the areas enveloped by them. In most cases, the boundaries were changed so that the specific national forest does not lie in more than one state."³³



Figure 14: Southern Region (Region 8) as of November 5, 1936 after most of the reorganizations and purchase unit conversions (see Table 1) had occurred. The map shows the realignment of national forests in the southern Appalachian Mountains to conform to state boundaries, as in the Cherokee National Forest restricted to Tennessee; the Pisgah and Nantahala to North Carolina; the Sumter to South Carolina; the Chattahoochee to Georgia. On this map, the Cumberland remains as a purchase unit, but it would be converted to the Cumberland National Forest in February of 1937. The Delta Purchase Unit in Mississippi, the Tombigbee in Alabama, and the Yadkin and Uharie (i.e. Uwharrie) in North Carolina retain their purchase unit status.

³² Ferdinand A. Silcox, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service 1936*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1936), page 8. Chief Silcox did not mention the White Mountain National Forest in the states of New Hampshire and Maine. The George Washington National Forest in Virginia retained 162,775 acres in West Virginia, a legacy of the older and discontinued Potomac Purchase Unit and the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee included 327 acres of land in North Carolina within its boundaries.

³³ *Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Year Ended June 30, 1936*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1937), page 3.

Between April, 1936 and February, 1937, 25 purchase units were transformed into proclaimed national forests via presidential proclamation. Table 1 charts the establishment of new national forests from these purchase units. In subsequent actions, the National Forest Reservation Commission made the boundaries of the purchase unit follow the one described in the presidential proclamation including those where two or more purchase units merged into one unit. The Commission also changed the name of the purchase unit to the name of the proclaimed national forest, if different. More than one purchase unit made up the new De Soto, Jefferson, Sumter, and Talladega National Forests. The Kisatchie included not only the original two purchase units that were used to designate the national forest in 1930, the Catahoula and Kisatchie, but the reorganized and newly proclaimed Kisatchie National Forest absorbed the Evangeline and Vernon Purchase Units as well, which were not a part of the original 1930 national forest.

Purchase Units that gained National Forest Status, 1936-1937

Purchase Unit Name	New National Forest Name	Date Established. & Proc. Number
Angelina, Texas	Angelina National Forest, Texas	October 13, 1936, Proclamation 2202
Apalachicola, Florida	Apalachicola National Forest, Florida	May 13, 1936, Proclamation 2169
Bienville, Mississippi	Bienville National Forest, Mississippi	June 15, 1936, Proclamation 2175
Biloxi, Mississippi	De Soto National Forest, Mississippi	June 17, 1936, Proclamation 2174
Catahoula, Louisiana	Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana	June 3, 1936, Proclamation 2173
Chickasawhay, Mississippi	De Soto National Forest, Mississippi	June 17, 1936, Proclamation 2174
Clinch, Virginia	Jefferson National Forest, Virginia	April 21 1936, Proclamation 2165
Conecuh, Alabama	Conecuh National Forest, Mississippi	July 17, 1936, Proclamation 2189
Croatan, North Carolina	Croatan National Forest, N. Carolina	July 29, 1936, Proclamation 2192
Cumberland, Kentucky	Cumberland National Forest, Kentucky	February 23, 1937, Proclamation 2227
Davy Crockett, Texas	Davy Crockett National Forest, Texas	October 13, 1936, Proclamation 2203
Enoree, South Carolina	Sumter National Forest, S. Carolina	July 13, 1936, Proclamation 2188
Evangeline, Louisiana	Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana	June 3, 1936, Proclamation 2173
Holly Springs, Mississippi	Holly Springs National Forest, Miss.	June 15, 1936, Proclamation 2176
Homochitto, Mississippi	Homochitto National Forest, Miss.	July 20, 1936, Proclamation 2191
Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana	Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana	June 3, 1936, Proclamation 2173
Leaf River, Mississippi	De Soto National Forest, Mississippi	June 17, 1936, Proclamation 2174
Long Cane, South Carolina	Sumter National Forest, S. Carolina	July 13, 1936, Proclamation 2188
Mountain Lake, Virginia	Jefferson National Forest, Virginia	April 21 1936, Proclamation 2165
Oakmulgee, Alabama	Talladega National Forest, Alabama	July 17, 1936, Proclamation 2190
Sabine, Texas	Sabine National Forest, Texas	October 13, 1936, Proclamation 2204
Sam Houston, Texas	Sam Houston National Forest, Texas	October 13, 1936, Proclamation 2205
Talladega, Alabama	Talladega National Forest, Alabama	July 17, 1936, Proclamation 2190
Vernon, Louisiana	Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana	June 3, 1936, Proclamation 2173
Wambaw	Francis Marion National Forest, SC	July 10, 1936, Proclamation 2186

Table 1: Conversions of 25 purchase units into 17 national forests for a decrease of 8 purchase units.

Not listed in the table is the name change of the Alabama National Forest to the Black Warrior National Forest by the proclamation of June 19, 1936. Following the proclamation, the National Forest Reservation Commission acted at its September 30, 1936 meeting and changed the name of the Alabama Purchase Unit to the Black Warrior Purchase Unit and to adjust the unit's boundaries to conform to the national forest boundaries set by the proclamation. Also at its meeting of September 30, 1936, the Commission changed the name of the Wambaw Purchase Unit to the Francis Marion Purchase Unit with a small reduction of 5,200 acres. The boundary of the Francis Marion Purchase Unit now coincided with the boundary of the newly proclaimed Francis Marion National Forest of July 10, 1936 with 414,700 gross acres.

Existing national forests in the Southern Region built from lands acquired under the Weeks Law underwent major reorganizations in 1936, first by presidential proclamation closely followed by actions of the National Forest Reservation Commission. On April 21, 1936, the president had proclaimed the Jefferson National Forest in southwest Virginia consisting of the lands of the Clinch and Mountain Lake Purchase Units, and with lands of the George Washington National Forest south of the James River and the Virginia portion of the Unaka National Forest. The next week, on April 28, 1936, by proclamation, the George Washington National Forest was similarly reorganized with the Virginia lands of the Monongahela National Forest being added and most, but not all of the West Virginia lands of the George Washington National Forest transferred to the Monongahela. Lands purchased under the Weeks Law for all three forests were added in their respective proclamations. At its

June 30, 1936 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved a recommendation that the names Jefferson and George Washington be assigned to the two purchase units in Virginia and Monongahela to the one unit in West Virginia. Under the same action, the Commission discontinued the names of the Unaka, Clinch, and Mountain Lake Purchase Units in Virginia.

The boundaries of the Cherokee Purchase Unit with lands in Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia were modified in light of the president's proclamation number 2183 of July 8, 1936 that had restricted the Cherokee within the state of Tennessee. This proclamation added the Tennessee lands of the Unaka and Pisgah National Forests to the Cherokee, while eliminating the Cherokee National Forest's lands in North Carolina and Georgia. The Cherokee Purchase Unit boundary was similarly altered to include the Tennessee portions of the Unaka and French Broad Purchase Units and exclude from the Cherokee Purchase Unit its lands lying in North Carolina and Georgia. The National Forest Reservation Commission also eliminated 124,773 acres in Tennessee determined to be more important to agriculture and mineral extraction than for timber production or protection of streams. The Cherokee Purchase Unit boundary now conformed to the boundary of the Cherokee National Forest as proclaimed by the President measuring 1,204,327 gross acres. The Commission's action on the Cherokee Purchase Unit took place at its September 30, 1936 meeting.

Because of the reorganization of the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee affecting its neighboring forest, the Pisgah in North Carolina, the Pisgah was also reorganized. The Commission modified the Pisgah Purchase Unit boundary so as to include the all areas underlying the Pisgah National Forest and excluded all lands in Tennessee and North Carolina. The Commission also eliminated 364,340 acres of non-purchasable lands. The boundary of the Pisgah Purchase unit now coincided with the Pisgah National Forest boundary as proclaimed by the president on July 10, 1936, both with 1,178,000 gross acres.

On July 9, 1936, the president issued his proclamations 2184 establishing the Chatahoochee National Forest in Georgia and 2815 redescribing the boundary of the Nantahala National Forest. The new Chatahoochee National Forest took in the lands of the Cherokee and the Nantahala National Forests in Georgia, while the Nantahala took in the Cherokee National Forest's lands in North Carolina and surrendered its lands in Georgia and in South Carolina to create an all-North Carolina Nantahala National Forest. The National Forest Reservation Commission redrew the boundaries of its Nantahala Purchase Unit, eliminating 42,100 acres of non-purchasable land, to coincide with the Nantahala National Forest at 1,349,000 gross acres at its September 30, 1936 meeting. To create the Sumter National Forest in South Carolina, the president combined the Enoree and the Long Cane Purchase Units with the South Carolina lands of the Nantahala National Forest, which was followed by the same action by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

In its 1937 annual report, the National Forest Reservation Commission listed 33 purchase units, active and inactive, in the 13 states and Puerto Rico of the Southern Region.³⁴ The Commission continued to expand the forest purchase program until the beginning of World War II. At its eventful meeting of September 30, 1936, the Commission approved the extension of the boundaries of the Chattahoochee Purchase Unit so as to include two additional, non-contiguous areas known as the Arumchee and Lookout Mountain areas. These additions embraced a gross area of 454,000 gross acres. Lookout Mountain area in Alabama and Georgia had an area of 204,000 acres, while the Armuchee area measured 250,000 acres, all in Georgia. At the same meeting, the Commission discussed a suggestion made by the Tennessee Valley Administration of establishing new purchase units in the Tennessee River watershed, namely two units in the Nashville area, namely, the Scottsboro and Duck River, and another in Georgia in the Sand Mountain area south of Chattanooga. Action on this proposal was postponed because the counties involved had not yet provided their comments. The De Soto Purchase Unit was enlarged by 37,128 acres when the Commission decided to enlarge the gross area of the Chickasawhay Division by adding 128,920 acres and reduce the Biloxi Division by 91,798 acres at the Commission's July 7, 1937 meeting. These enlargements and reductions of individual purchase units by the Commission can be found under the administrative histories of the individual forests as they are much too numerous to list.

Before the start of World War II, the Commission established one more purchase unit in the Southern Region and eliminated another. The Commission's meeting of June 4, 1941 included a long discussion among members and experts about the proposed Forest of Discovery Purchase Unit along the Mississippi River in western Tennessee. Ultimately, the Commission approved a new purchase unit of 319,000 gross acres. At the same meeting, the Choctawhatchee Purchase Unit was abandoned in response to Public Law 76-668 (54 Stat. 628) of June 27, 1940. This law transferred the entire Choctawhatchee National Forest to the War Department to become the Eglin Air Field with some compensation to the Forest Service for the improvements that had been made to the area since its establishment in 1908. Decreased funding and the beginning of World War II doomed any development of the Forest of Discovery Purchase Unit. With the onset of war, the forest land purchase program under the Weeks Law entered a period of contraction.

³⁴ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1937*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1938), pages 11 through 28 (Table 4). Includes Kentucky and Virginia in the count.

5. *Forest Receipts Acts Purchases*

The threat of floods and soil erosion in the West prompted Congress to pass several laws authorizing the use of forest receipts obtained from the sale of forest resources and rents on a particular forest for land purchases on that forest. These were the “Forest Receipts Acts,” a number of which were approved by the Congress and the president between 1935 and 1940. These acts provided for an annual appropriation from forest receipts to purchase lands that could then be managed to mitigate the threat and the effects of floods and soil erosion on the forest where the receipts were obtained as well as for timber production. The National Forest Reservation Commission was assigned the task of deciding which lands would be purchased with the funds available once appropriated by Congress.

Congress passed “AN ACT To facilitate control of soil erosion and flood damage on lands within the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests in Arkansas” on March 5, 1940. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission to purchase any land within the boundaries of the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests that could be managed by these forests to control soil erosion and flood damage. Land acquisitions on the Ouachita National Forest, a two-state forest, were restricted to the State of Arkansas. To pay for these lands, up to one half of the proceeds from the sale of natural resources, other than mineral resources, as well as receipts from rents or leases called “occupancy” receipts were authorized to be appropriated for this purpose.³⁵ Essentially, the Forest Receipt Acts turned an entire national forest into a purchase unit if it was not so designated already. In the first year of operation, \$40,551.82 was expended by the National Forest Reservation Commission to purchase 5,894 acres on the Ouachita National Forest and 5,423 acres on the Ozark National Forest for an average price of \$3.58 per acre. 35 years after the enactment and administration of the Forest Receipt Act for the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests, the final report of the National Forest Reservation Commission of 1975 notes that 16,808 acres had been purchased on the Ouachita and 15,542 acres for the Ozark National Forests under the Forest Receipts Act for a total of 32,350 acres acquired, with most of the acreage purchased before World War II. \$114,758.29 in forest receipts had been used to purchase this acreage at an average cost of \$3.55 per acre. With the passage of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949) all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission passed to the Secretary of Agriculture and the National Forest Reservation Commission stood abolished. The program of land acquisition through the use of forest receipts similarly ended.

6. *Contraction, 1942 - 1966*

The great expansion of the forest purchase program managed by the National Forest Reservation Commission from 1934 to 1941 was followed by a nearly complete cessation during World War II, and after the war, by sharp reductions. Apart from a three million dollar appropriation from Congress for fiscal year 1947, annual appropriations for Weeks Law purchases never reached the one million dollar mark from 1943 to 1967, in fact appropriations consistently remained well below that point. Other sources of funding for forest land purchases did come on line, such as special funding for land acquisition on the Boundary Waters Canoe Area on the Superior National Forest (1948) as well as the various Forest Receipt Acts for national forests in the West and on the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests in Arkansas (1940). But these funding sources could only be used on the national forests as specified in the law. Starting in 1965, the Land and Water Conservation Fund greatly enhanced the land buying potential of the Commission, but again, these funds were dedicated by law for the increase of recreational opportunities on the national forests. Funding for Weeks Law purchases improved beginning in 1967 with a 2.48 million dollar appropriation and for the remaining years of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1968 to 1975, ranged between a high of 1.8 and a low of 1.3 million dollars.

During the lean years, the Commission adopted a policy of directing available funds towards the consolidation national forest lands only in approved and active purchase units. With limited funding, several purchase units, the Kiamichi, Forest of Discovery, and Yadkin in the Southern Region, remained inactive without one acre purchased while several other purchase units had very little activity for years. In addition, since many purchase units had been established, conditions within the units had changed. There now existed more overlapping interests of State or county forests, parks, urban watersheds, and recreation areas within purchase unit boundaries. Agriculture, industry, and communities had expanded into private forested lands and the return to better economic times meant that land owners were not as anxious to sell as they were in the 1930s. There had also been positive developments in forestry and land use practices on private lands and woodlots within purchase units, which had been promoted by the Forest Service and state forestry agencies. These reasons coupled with the little funding, despite continued advocacy by the Commission and the desirability of concentrating available land acquisition resources in units where consolidation of existing national forest lands was of high priority, led the Commission at its April 17, 1956 meeting to make unprecedented adjustments to purchase unit boundaries and the complete elimination of several inactive units.

³⁵ *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume 54, page 46. (Public Law 76-427)

The National Forest Reservation Commission minutes of its April 17, 1956 assembled meeting states that,

“The Department of Agriculture in April 1956 proposed numerous changes in national forest purchase units heretofore established with the approval of the Commission. The Commission approved the abolition of the **Tombigbee Purchase Unit** in Alabama (611,271 acres); **Lookout Mountain Division of the Chattahoochee Purchase Unit** in Alabama and Georgia (204,000 acres); the **Chariton Purchase Unit** in Iowa (55,282 acres); the **Grand Lake Purchase Unit** in Maine (785,000 acres); the **Shenandoah and Souris Purchase Units** in North Dakota (764,425 acres); the **Kiamichi Purchase Unit** in Oklahoma (52,760 acres); and the **Forest of Discovery Purchase Unit** in Tennessee (319,900 acres). With the exception of one small tract – a nursery site in North Dakota – no lands have been acquired in these units...The total area within national forest purchase units approved by this Commission will be about 8 million acres less when these adjustments are completed. The Commission contemplates that review of national forest purchase unit boundaries will be a more or less continuous process and that additional changes will from time to time be made as conditions so warrant. Concurrently, increased consolidation of national forest lands within the revised unit boundaries to enhance management effectiveness and insure maximum restoration and conservation of the included timber, soil, and water resources is essential.”³⁶

The Chief of the Forest Service, Richard E. McArdle, commented on these changes in his 1956 annual report:

“The National Forest Reservation Commission on April 17, 1956, approved changes in national forest purchase units established under the Weeks Law, whereby the gross area of these units will be reduced by 5,213,000 acres. The changes are to be made effective as promptly as administrative considerations permit. About 239,000 acres of national forest land is involved. This will be exchanged for lands within the revised boundaries. The Commission also approved the elimination of 8 purchase units containing 2,793,000 acres, which had been set up but in which no land had been purchased for national forest purposes.”³⁷

The Commission reduced the gross areas of 36 (37 proposed) national forest purchase units in 20 states and Puerto Rico amounting to over 5 million acres. The national forest acreage now lying outside the redrawn purchase unit boundaries would be exchanged for land within the revised boundaries with an eye towards consolidating forest service holdings for more efficient management. As opposed to the reorganization activities of the Forest Service in the 1936-1937 period where action by National Forest Reservation Commission followed presidential proclamations both establishing new national forests and adjusting existing national forest boundaries, presidential action this time followed the 1956 changes made to the purchase unit boundaries by the Commission. These are listed as boundary revisions in the administrative histories of each national forest affected and were generally issued in 1959 and 1960. Action on a proposed reduction of the Delta Purchase Unit in Mississippi was delayed at the Commission's momentous April 17, 1956 meeting. The Mississippi state legislature had recently passed laws authorizing continued purchases by the federal government of lands in Sharkey and Issaquena Counties. Howard Hopkins, the Forest Service's Assistant Chief for Lands, asked the Commission that the recommendation for the Delta Purchase Unit be delayed until further information on this action by the state legislature became available.

The Southern Region at this time had two purchase units that had not yet been established as national forests. Before he left office with the rest of the Eisenhower administration, Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson issued an order from his office on January 12, 1961 affecting six national forests. Part 1 of the order established the Delta National Forest in Mississippi and the Uwharrie National Forest in North Carolina. The Secretary was authorized to do so under Section 11 of the Weeks Law of 1911.³⁸ The Delta Purchase Unit was created on March 7, 1935 with 323,840 gross acres. The National Forest Reservation Commission reduced the unit at its July 6, 1939 meeting by 103,841 acres to 220,328 acres. During this time, the Delta Purchase Unit had been administered by the De Soto National Forest. As proclaimed, the Delta National Forest held 118,324 gross acres of which, about half, 58,956, was owned by the Forest Service. The Secretary in the same order also designated the lands of the Uwharrie Purchase Unit as the Uwharrie National Forest with a total of 220,239 gross acres with just 20% of the land, 43,339 within its boundaries belonging to the United States. At creation on March 26, 1934, the Uwharrie Purchase Unit held 560,000 acres, but was reduced by 269,000 acres at the Commission's April 17, 1956 meeting to 291,873 gross acres. The Uwharrie Purchase Unit had been managed by the Pisgah National Forest with a ranger district in Troy, North Carolina. At its assembled meeting of June 7, 1961 following the Secretary's Order, the National Forest Reservation Commission took action to change the boundaries of the Delta and Uwharrie Purchase Units to agree with the national forest boundaries as established by the Secretary in his January 12, 1961 order. With minor exceptions, all purchase unit boundaries now agreed with national forest boundaries by the summer of 1961.

³⁶ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Minutes of Assembled Meeting, April 17, 1956*, (Record Group 95.2.3, Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975).

³⁷ Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1956*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1957), pages 9-10.

³⁸ *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume 36, page 961. (Public Law 61-435).

One additional purchase unit was established in the Southern Region before the abolition of the National Forest Reservation Commission. At its assembled meeting of February 24, 1965, the Commission created the Redbird National Forest Purchase Unit at 591,000 gross acres, which included the headwaters and major tributaries of the South and Middle Forks of the Kentucky River in Bell, Clay, Leslie, and Harlan Counties in Kentucky. The purchase unit was extended in 1972 by about 96,000 acres into neighboring Owsley and Perry Counties. Stands of high quality Appalachian hardwoods formerly grew in this area. It was thought that national forest programs in the area would help to restore forest resources, enhance local economies, and advance national programs of resource conservation and betterment of rural areas. This unit was within the area covered by the President Johnson's "War on Poverty" program for the Appalachian Region.³⁹ Lands purchased in the unit were assigned to the Cumberland National Forest and after 1966 to the Daniel Boone National Forest for management as the Redbird Ranger District. Today, the Redbird Purchase Unit remains an active purchase unit with a gross area of 682,159 acres of which, 146,378 have been purchased by the United States.

By 1965, all purchase units in the Southern Region which also included for the first time, the national forests in Kentucky and Virginia after the Forest Service's regional reorganization, had been converted to national forest properties and had purchase units of the same name with the same boundaries. Forest land purchases continued to be made by the National Forest Reservation Commission from 1965 to 1975 on its purchase units, but at a much slower pace. The fate of each of these purchase units after the termination of the Commission in 1976 remains one of the unanswered questions from this research project. The only purchase units as established by the Commission to continue past 1976 intact were the Redbird in Kentucky and, since 1911, the ever present Yadkin Purchase Unit in North Carolina. Twelve other purchase units listed in the Forest Service publication *Land Areas Report as of September 30, 1976* had very small acreage numbers, the largest being the Chattahoochee Purchase Unit with 71,088 gross acres. None of the other eleven exceeded 18,000 gross acres. One reason why these twelve purchase units remained on the Forest Service's books could be that these were lands targeted by the Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a major funding source for land purchases which was initiated in 1965. This subject is continued below under "G. Land and Water Conservation Act Purchases by the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1965-1975." The administration of forest land purchases under the Weeks Law after the termination of the Commission is treated below in Section H.

C. Establishment of Southern Region National Forests on Military Reservations, 1924-1928

National forests on military reservations were authorized by the Clarke-McNary Act approved June 7, 1924 (Public Law 68-270 – 43 Stat. 653). The Act was entitled, "Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to protect the continuous production of timber of lands chiefly suitable thereof." Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 gave the president the authority to proclaim national forests within the boundaries of any government reservation, except national parks, mineral reservations, Indian Reservations, and national monuments, if approved by the cabinet secretary administering the particular reservation. This led to the creation, with the approval of the Secretaries of War and Agriculture, in the years following, of several new national forests on military reservations totaling nearly 300,000 acres.⁴⁰ The borders of the new national forests created under this act usually coincided with the military reservation boundary itself, although on a few of these national forests, the built-up areas of the military reservation were excluded. The new national forests were largely confined to the Eastern District of the Forest Service, including the future Southern Region, but five were established west of the Mississippi River. All seven Executive Orders creating new national forests on Military Reservations in the states of the future Southern Region between 1924 and 1925 were rescinded in 1927 and 1928. National Forests created on existing Military Reservations in the Southern Region were: Benning National Forest, Georgia, Eustis National Forest, Virginia, Humphreys National Forest, Virginia, Jackson National Forest, South Carolina, Knox National Forest, Kentucky, Lee National Forest, Virginia, and McClellan National Forest, Alabama (see Figure 4).

The idea that former military camps be reserved for forestry purposes originated with Forester William B. Greeley. The Forester noted in a suggestion to the Secretary of Agriculture, William C. Wallace, that Camp Benning in Georgia possessed over 40 million board feet of lumber in a timber stand covering 75% of the camp's land area. Secretary Wallace brought the idea to Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, who thought the idea worth pursuing and appointed a military representative to work with Greeley on developing a plan for the dual use of Camp Benning. A plan of forest management that in no way interfered with the military use of the land was put together and a proposed bill for the consideration of Congress was drawn up for this one location, but it soon became apparent to both agencies that legislation covering the establishment of one national forest on one military reservation was not the best way to proceed. It would be better to obtain legislative authority permitting the

³⁹ "Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965" *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume 79, page 5 (Public Law 89-4).

⁴⁰ William B. Greeley, *Report of the Forester, 1925*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1925), p. 17.

establishment of national forests on any military reservation agreed upon by the War and Agriculture secretaries. The result was Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924.

Congressman (1905-1913) and later Senator (1913-1918) John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, the source of the Weeks Law of 1911, which allowed federal purchases of lands in watersheds of navigable streams and for other forestry purposes, was an early supporter of Warren G. Harding, and became his Secretary of War in 1921 after Harding won the presidency. Weeks presided over the administration's military downsizing efforts after World War I. Calvin Coolidge retained Weeks in that capacity after Harding's death in 1923 and after his own election as president in 1924. Secretary of War Weeks, as a long-time supporter of extending the national forest system, approved the creation of these new national forests and new ranger districts on underused, post-war, military reservations as part of the general demobilization effort. However, Weeks experienced a stroke in April of 1925 that led to his resignation from the cabinet post in October of that year. Weeks later died at his home in Lancaster, New Hampshire on July 12, 1926. After his resignation and death, every one of the new national forests established on former military reservations in the South under the Clarke-McNary Act were, by 1928, abolished and restored to the War Department for administration by Presidential Executive Orders.⁴¹ All such national forests on military reservations in the South were gone by 1929, thus closing a singular chapter in the history of the national forests.



Figure 15: Map of the Knox National Forest on the Camp Knox Military Reservation (1925-1928) attached to the Presidential Executive Order 4248 that established it. Note that the national forest does not include Camp Knox headquarters, main roads, and the Illinois Central Railroad, but does include the majority of the Fort Knox back country. Initials “E.L.M” in lower left corner indicate that the map was drawn by Forest Service cartographer Ellen L. Mehurin.

⁴¹ Except for the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest in Illinois, returned to the Department of Defense on July 15, 1954. Lands transferred to the Michigan National Forest from the Fort Brady Military Reservation on June 5, 1925 remain as part of the National Forest System.

D. Establishment and Expansion of Southern Region National Forests from Land Utilization Projects, 1937-1960

The creation of land utilization projects began during the Great Depression when the federal government, under the National Industrial Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 31) and the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), purchased thousands of acres of failing and uneconomical farms in forest and grassland areas and retired them from cultivation. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization “to correct maladjustments in land use.” Bankhead-Jones led to the acquisition of private submarginal agricultural lands not primarily suitable for agriculture or severely eroded lands and became in effect the enabling legislation for creating national forests, national grasslands, and enlarging existing national forests. These federal land acquisition programs of the 1930s ultimately added millions of acres to the National Forest System. The purchased lands were organized into Land Utilization (LU) Projects Land Adjustment Demonstration Projects, or Submerged Land Projects. Beginning in 1933 until 1946, the federal government had purchased 11.3 million acres in 45 states and organized this acreage into some 250 projects at a cumulative cost of about \$4.40 per acre. Approximately five and a half million of these acres were in the Great Plains, including more than three-quarters of a million acres in the Dust Bowl areas of the 1930s. Another 1.5 million acres were in the eastern states, primarily the southeast and the remainder in the far west. The Department of Agriculture’s Resettlement Administration first administered the projects and, at the same time, helped farm families find new opportunities and livelihoods in other areas. By 1937 responsibility for these lands passed from the Resettlement Administration to the Farm Security Administration. In 1938, the lands were again transferred from the Farm Security Administration to the Soil Conservation Service, the agency that began the process of rehabilitation of the purchased lands. On January 2, 1954 the responsibility for the protection, management, and administration of the Land Utilization Projects was yet again transferred by the Secretary of Agriculture to the U.S. Forest Service. In Texas and Oklahoma, these lands had been initially assigned to the Southwestern Region (Region 3) for management. By the Secretary of Agriculture’s order on June 20, 1960 the lands were converted into national grasslands and given permanent status as part of the National Forest System (see below “E. Land Utilization Projects and National Grasslands in the Southern Region”).

Even as the Department of Agriculture through its Resettlement Administration and Farm Security Administration purchased unproductive or marginal agricultural land across the country and well before the responsibility for managing of the Land Use Projects had been transferred to the Forest Service in 1954, large tracts of land had been assigned to the Forest Service and added to existing nearby national forests. A portion of the Piedmont Land Utilization Project (GA-LU-3) that later became the Hitchiti Experimental Forest, was added to the Chattahoochee National Forest in December of 1937. In August of 1938, nearly 88,000 acres of the Boston Mountain Land Use Project (AK-LU-5) and 130,000 acres of the Magazine Mountain Land Use Project (AK-LU-1) in Arkansas were transferred to the Ozark and Ouachita National Forest respectively. The Magazine Mountain area was later added to the Ozark National Forest via an Executive Order on September 23, 1941. Earlier, on May 11, 1938, approximately 123,000 acres of the West Alabama Land Use Project (AL-LU-9) came to the Oakmulgee Division of the Talladega National Forest from the Farm Security Administration. Other national forests that received land from New Deal agriculture endeavors were the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia, the recipient of 113,880 acres of the Northeast Georgia Land Utilization Project (Tallulah Division), the Apalachicola National Forest had the 348,000 Wakulla District added to its land base on June 21, 1938, and the Angelina National Forest in Texas absorbed the 2,499-acre Nacogdoches Farm Project under Public Law 78-539 (58 Stat. 911) on December 22, 1944.

Six Land Utilization Projects assigned to the Southern Region by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1954 were later proclaimed as four national forests by the president. Presidential proclamation 3326 of November 27, 1959 established three new national forests in the Southern Region. The proclamation declared that the lands acquired under emergency acts and appropriation acts of the 1930s as well as the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of 1937 were suitable for forestry purposes and further, that intermingled private and state lands should also be included within the national forest boundaries because segregating these lands would be impracticable, and that land leases administered by the Soil Conservation Service on federal lands would remain in force until terminated by the terms of their contracts. The Proclamation then established the Tuskegee National Forest in Alabama, the Oconee National Forest in Georgia, and the Tombigbee National Forest in Mississippi.⁴²

The Tuskegee National Forest of 15,627 gross acres (1960: 4,850 acres in other ownership) originated in the Tuskegee Land Utilization Project AL-LU-8 and is located in Macon County between the towns of Auburn to the forest’s northeast and Tuskegee on its western border. The lands of Georgia’s Piedmont (GA-LU-3) and North Central Georgia (GA-LU-22) Land Utilization Projects were used to create the two-unit, 269,715-gross acre (1960) Oconee National Forest. The northern unit had once been called the Redlands Ranger District, while the larger southern unit went by the name of the Uncle Remus Ranger

⁴² Dwight D. Eisenhower, *Establishing the Tuskegee National Forest, Alabama, the Oconee National Forest, Georgia, and the Tombigbee National Forest, Mississippi*, (Proclamation 3326 – 27 November, 1959), [Washington, D.C]: U.S. Dept. of State, 1959. (24 FR 9651)

District. The Oconee is now simply the Oconee District of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest. A presidential proclamation of December 7, 1937 had transferred about 4,700 acres of the Piedmont Land Utilization Project (GA-LU-3) to the Chattahoochee National Forest for management. The area, located on the eastern bank of the Ocmulgee River south of Caney Creek in 1946 became the Hitchiti Experimental Forest, a unit of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station. In 1964, an executive order of the president transferred this portion of the former Piedmont Land Utilization Project from the Chattahoochee to the Oconee National Forest.

Another two part national forest, the Tombigbee in Mississippi (no relation to the Tombigbee Purchase Unit in Alabama that was abolished in 1956) came from the lands of the Northeastern (MS-LU-8) and the Natchez Trace (MS-LU-9) Land Utilization Projects. These two properties increased the gross area of the National Forest System by 119,133 acres when it was established, like the Tuskegee and Oconee, on November 27, 1959. 53,901 acres were outside Forest Service ownership. The Tombigbee National Forest, while a separately proclaimed national forest, is the Tombigbee Ranger District of the National Forests in Mississippi, headquartered in Ackerman, Mississippi close to its southern part the former Northeastern Land Utilization Project.

A fourth land utilization project proclaimed a national forest was the St. Francis National Forest in Arkansas. This was the Marianna-Helena Land Utilization Project, AK-LU-3, located on the south side of the St. Francis River, touching upon the Mississippi River, between the towns of Marianna and Helena. President Eisenhower issued proclamation 3379 on November 8, 1960 creating the 20,611-acre St. Francis National Forest. The next year the national forest was administratively merged with the Ozark National Forest.

Several Land Utilization Projects assigned to the Southern Region for management in 1954 that did not become national forests or national grasslands in their own right, were either added to existing national forests, transferred to state or local governmental agencies, sold, or exchanged. The Steele Land Utilization Project is now a municipal park operated by the city of Bristol, Tennessee. The Lakelands Flatwoods in southeastern Georgia eventually became part of the Moody Air Force Base in 1985. Federal land ownership in the Limestone Valleys Land Utilization Project (GA-LU-23) held so little federal land it was abolished as a unit of the Chattahoochee National Forest by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1985. The chart below describes the disposition of eight land utilization project in the Southern Region that were transferred or traded, became parts of national forests, but did not become national grasslands.

<u>Original LU Project Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Later Name</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Arkansas			
Northwest Arkansas	AK-2	Part of Boston Mountain Ranger District	Added to the Ozark National Forest on November 8, 1960 by proclamation in Benton and Washington Counties west of the city of Fayetteville, Arkansas.
Georgia			
Lakelands Flatwoods	GA-21	Administered until 1985 by the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest	9,340 acres of Lakeland Flatwoods LUP transferred to Moody Air Force Base in exchange for 789 acres in Rapides Parish, Louisiana to be added to the Kisatchie National Forest in 1985.
Limestone Valleys	GA-23	None	Added to the Chattahoochee National Forest on November 27, 1959 by executive order. So little national forest land remained within this 55,905 gross acre unit that in 1985 it was transferred out of federal ownership by order of the Secretary of Agriculture.
Louisiana			
Claiborne Parish	LA-2	Caney Ranger District	Added to the Kisatchie National Forest on November 27, 1959 by executive order. Two separate units in Claiborne Parrish, northeast of Homer, Louisiana.
Northwest Louisiana	LA-1	Caney Ranger District	Added to the Kisatchie National Forest on November 27, 1959 by executive order. Unit largely in Webster Parrish north of Minden, Louisiana.

<u>Original LU Project Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Later Name</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Mississippi			
Yalobusha	MS-21	Yalobusha Unit	Added to the Holly Springs National Forest on November 27, 1959 by executive order. Located in Yalobusha County, sometimes called the Granada Unit.
Oklahoma			
McCurtain County	OK-24	Tiak Ranger District	Added to the Ouachita National Forest on November 27, 1959 by executive order. Area wholly in Oklahoma east of the town of Idabel, Oklahoma.
Tennessee			
Steele Creek	TN-21	None	Steele Creek Park, a municipal park operated by the city of Bristol, Tennessee since 1961.

The Southern Region still continues to manage one Land Utilization Project. This is the 40-acre Pea River LUP in southeastern Alabama.

E. Land Utilization Projects and National Grasslands in the Southern Region

The story of the National Grasslands administered by the United States Forest Service began during the great depression when the federal government, under the National Industrial Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 31) and the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), purchased thousands of acres of failing and uneconomical farms in grassland areas and retired them from intensive cultivation. The purchased lands were called Land Utilization (LU) projects and between 1933 and 1946, there were some 250 LU projects established on 11.3 million acres in 45 states with a cumulative cost to the federal government of about \$4.40 per acre. The Department of Agriculture's Resettlement Administration first administered the projects and, at the same time, helped farm families find new opportunities in other areas. By 1937 responsibility for these lands passed from the Resettlement Administration to the Farm Security Administration. In 1938, the lands were transferred to the Soil Conservation Service, the agency which began the process of rehabilitation of the purchased lands by planting pasture grass, restricting grazing on virgin rangeland, and building structures to control erosion. The federal government, acting with grazing associations and Soil Conservation Districts, managed the grasslands in the most efficient manner possible and all worked together to improve the range in every respect. With a Secretary of Agriculture Administrative Order dated 24 December, 1953 (effective January 1, 1954), the administration of the LU lands was transferred to the Forest Service. The Forest Service was to act as an interim manager until such time as a plan to dispose of the LU lands was developed. By 1958, the Department of Agriculture had transferred title to about six million acres to states and to colleges and universities around the country. Also, a number of parcels of LU lands were permanently given national forest status between 1937 and 1962 (see above "D. Establishment and Expansion of Southern Region National Forests from Land Utilization Projects, 1937-1960").

All regions of the Forest Service, except the Alaska Region, were assigned at least one or more Land Utilization Projects to manage. As we have seen, the land utilization projects assigned to the Southern Region later became national forests, added to existing national forests, were exchanged for other forest lands, or removed from the National Forest System. Initially, the Southern Region was not assigned any Land Utilization Projects to manage that later became a national grasslands. The Southwestern Region (Region 3) of the Forest Service was given management responsibilities for 16 Land Utilization Projects, eight of which were located in Oklahoma and Texas. These states were within the Southern Region, but were geographically closer to Albuquerque than Atlanta. In 1958 the Southwestern Region organized these eight LU Projects in Texas and Oklahoma together with three Projects in New Mexico (Mills NM-LU-5, Union County NM-LU-21, and Central Curry NM-LU-26) into the Panhandle Forest Unit with headquarters located in Amarillo, Texas. On June 20, 1960, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice in the *Federal Register* (25 FR 5845) designating 3,804,000 acres in the West, or the land base of 22 former land utilization projects, as National Grasslands, thereby giving permanent status to these public lands as part of the National Forest System. The Chief of the Forest Service was given the authority in the notice "...to group the national grasslands into administrative units and to provide such specific designations therefor as he finds necessary and desirable for effective and economical administration..." In the same year, the Panhandle Forest Unit changed its name to the Panhandle National Grasslands. By order of the Chief of the Forest Service, dated March 16, 1961 (26 FR 2467) the 22 National Grasslands specified in the June 20, 1960 notice were grouped into 18 administrative units in the western United States and given locally appropriate names derived from topographic features, Indian nations, and historical associations. Former Land Utilization Project TX-LU-24 became the McClellan Creek National Grassland in fiscal year 1962, generating a total of 19

National Grasslands in the National Forest System. The McClellan Creek National Grassland was not part of the first 22 designated by the Secretary of Agriculture's order of 1960 or part of the 18 National Grasslands as created by the Chief of the Forest Service in 1961.

When the Chief of the Forest Service issued his 1961 order, 5 of the 18 new national grasslands were located in the New Mexico – Texas – Oklahoma region and were united under the name, Panhandle National Grasslands and administered from Amarillo, Texas, which in turn, despite existing regional boundaries of the Forest Service, were assigned to the Southwestern Region. The five areas that made up the Panhandle National Grasslands were the two units of the Kiowa in eastern New Mexico, Rita Blanca in Texas and Oklahoma adjacent to the Kiowa, Black Kettle in Western Oklahoma, and the Cross Timbers and the three unit Caddo in North Texas. On December 6, 1962, (27 *Federal Register* 12217-12218) the Chief's order was amended to change the status of the Lake McClellan Recreation Area (TX-LU-24) into the McClellan Creek National Grassland becoming the 19th national grassland. The 1962 amendment also added the Lake Marvin Campground (TX-LU26) to the Black Kettle National Grassland. All these areas, large and small, are shown on the map below (Figure 16).

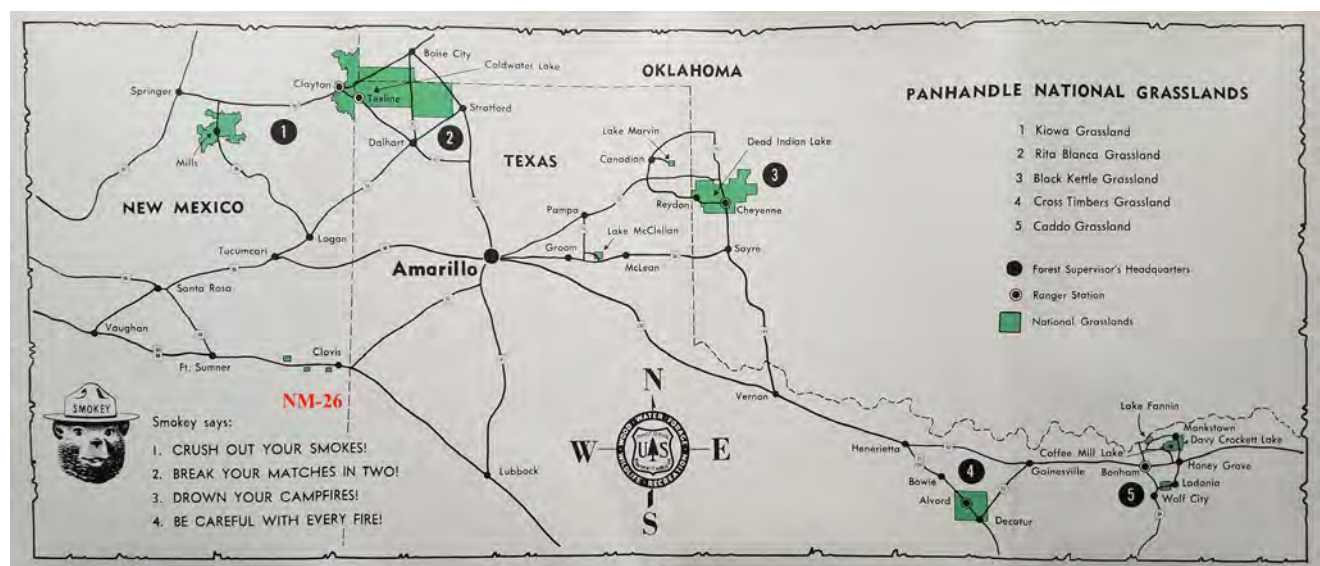


Figure 16: 1961 map of the Panhandle National Grasslands made by the Southwestern Region (Region 3). The Cross Timbers (#4) and Caddo (#5) National Grasslands are shown as being a part of and administered by Region 3. In 1970, these two grassland units were assigned to the Southern Region, Region 8. Lake Fannin area within the Caddo National Grassland was transferred from the Forest Service to Fannin County under the “John D. Dingle, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act” of March 12, 2019. Land Utilization Project NM-26 or the Curry County LUP was probably too small to manage efficiently and were either transferred to a state or federal agency or sold.

In 1970 the Forest Service split the Panhandle National Grasslands between Region 3 and Region 8; the Kiowa, Rita Blanca, Black Kettle, and McClellan Creek National Grasslands remained in Region 3, administered as a part of the Cibola National Forest with Supervisor's Headquarters in Albuquerque, while the Caddo and Cross Timbers National Grasslands became part of the *National Forests and Grasslands in Texas* with headquarters in Lufkin, Texas, as part of the Southern Region, Region 8. In 1974 the Forest Service renamed the Cross Timbers National Grassland the Lyndon B. Johnson National Grassland to honor our 36th president and Texas native. The administratively combined Caddo-Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands is headquartered in the town of Decatur, Texas.

The Forest Service has continually worked to integrate the national grasslands and their personnel into one national system. Helping this effort is the fact that the Forest Service administers the national grasslands with the same ethic of multiple-use management as it does with the national forests. The Forest Service has sought to promote stable grassland agriculture, a stronger economy at the local and national level, and the wise use of the national grasslands' many resources, which include outdoor recreation and wildlife conservation. Today, there are 20 National Grasslands, the most recent being the Butte Valley National Grassland (formerly Land Utilization Project CF-LU-22) in Northern California, dedicated in 1991.

The chart below describes the disposition of eight land utilization projects in Oklahoma and Texas, states within the Southern Region, that were originally assigned to the Southwestern Region (Region 3) in 1954 and later were designated national grasslands. The chart provides 1) the original name of the Land Utilization Project, its numerical designation, the name assigned to the project by the Chief of the Forest Service in his March 16, 1961 order, and its final disposition, or its assigned

management unit. Three Land Utilization Projects in Texas, Cross Timbers, Ladonia, and Northeast Texas, are the only ones now part of the Southern Region the Caddo-Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands.

<u>Original LU Project Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>1961 National Grassland Name</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Oklahoma			
Cimarron*	OK-21	Rita Blanca National Grassland	Attached to the Cibola National Forest for Administration.
Roger Mills County*	OK-22	Black Kettle National Grassland	Attached to the Cibola National Forest for administration.
Texas			
Boggy Creek†	TX-22	Black Kettle National Grassland	Attached to the Cibola National Forest for administration (Lake Marvin).
Cross Timbers*	TX-25	Cross Timbers National Grassland re-named the Lyndon B. Johnson National Grassland in 1974.	Today, a unit of the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas. From 1961-1970, Region 3; 1971-Present, Southern Region 8.
Dallam County*	TX-23	Rita Blanca National Grassland	Attached to the Cibola National Forest for Administration.
Ladonia*	TX-29	Caddo National Grassland	Today, a unit of the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas. From 1961-1970, Region 3; 1971-Present, Southern Region 8.
McClellan Creek†	TX-24	McClellan Creek National Grassland	Attached to the Cibola National Forest for administration.
Northeast Texas*	TX-7	Caddo National Grassland	Today, a unit of the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas. From 1961-1970, Region 3; 1971-Present, Southern Region 8.

*Areas formally named “National Grasslands” by the notice of June 20, 1960 in the *Federal Register*.

† McClellan Creek was named a National Grassland on December 6, 1962, (27 *Federal Register* 12217-12218) making 19 National Grasslands, and Boggy Creek added to the Black Kettle National Grasslands as Lake Marvin in the same notice.

F. Wilderness Areas in the Southern Region

The Southwestern District (District 3) holds the distinction of having the first wilderness area in the National Forest System. In June of 1924, Frank C. W. Pooler, District Forester for the Southwestern District, followed the advice of wilderness advocate and his own Assistant District Forester in charge of Operations, Aldo Leopold, and designed 755,000 acres of the Gila National Forest in New Mexico, as a place whose primary and highest use would be for wilderness recreation. Leopold was the first to define and use the word “wilderness” in proposing a particular kind of land use within the national forests and went on to be one of the founding members of the Wilderness Society in 1935.

The 1924 designation of the headwaters of the Gila River as a wilderness area together with the roadless wilderness area of 747,840 acres in Minnesota’s Superior National Forest in 1926 were the only such designated areas until 1929 when the Secretary of Agriculture issued his L (Lands)-20 Regulation. Over the winter of 1927-1928, Chief Forester Greeley asked all Forest Service Districts to prepare proposals for a “system of wilderness areas...through which roads, buildings, and formal recreational developments would be barred.”⁴³ The new regulation of 1929 was no doubt advanced by the wilderness inventory and recommendations initiated by the Chief Forester and by the 1928 report of the Joint Committee on Recreational Survey of Federal Lands.⁴⁴ Until Regulation L-20, a District Forester’s wilderness set asides could easily be overturned by the next district forester or the Chief Forester. The L-20 regulation defined and provided a procedure for the establishment of Experimental Forests, Experimental Ranges, Natural Areas, and Primitive Areas, although the regulation carried the title of “Experimental Forests and Ranges” alone. No primitive areas were created under the L-20 regulation in the states and territories that now comprise the Southern Region.

⁴³ Anthony Godfrey, *The Ever-Changing View: A History of the National Forests in California*, ([Vallejo, Calif.]: Pacific Southwest Region, 2005), page 214-219.

⁴⁴ National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, *Recreation Resources of Federal Lands*, (Washington, D.C.: The Conference, 1928).

New regulations to govern the administration of special areas within the national forests were issued on September 19, 1939 by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace. These were the “U-Regulations” and were written by wilderness advocate and then Forest Service employee, Bob Marshall. The U-Regulations superseded the L-20 Regulations of 1929. Regulation U-1 addressed Wilderness Areas, defining them as areas over 100,000 acres and Regulation U-2 defined Wild Areas as being under 100,000 acres.⁴⁵ The new regulations not only allowed for the creation of new wilderness and wild areas, but also the authorized the Forest Service to reclassify existing primitive areas created under the 1929 L-20 regulation as wilderness or wild areas, depending on the size of the primitive area. Under the 1939 U-2 Regulation, the Southern Region established two new wild areas, both within the boundaries of the Pisgah National Forest, the Linville Gorge Wild Area and the Shining Rock Wild Area.

The National Forest Reservation Commission at its March 7, 1935 meeting, gave the Forest Service permission to secure options on both the scenically important Peaks of Otter area, at the time located on the George Washington National Forest in Virginia and the Linville Gorge area on North Carolina’s Pisgah National Forest Purchase Unit. The Linville Gorge area had originally been part of the Boone Purchase Unit, which had been reduced in area by a decision of the National Forest Reservation Commission at its May 15, 1929 meeting. The reduction opened a gap between the Boone and the Mount Mitchell Purchase Units that had not existed before, eliminating the Linville River Gorge area. The decision of May 15, 1929 also merged all four purchase units that make up the Pisgah National Forest, the Pisgah, Boone, Mount Mitchell, and French Broad Purchase Units, into a single Pisgah Purchase Unit, although in the Commission’s reports and publications, the four purchase units remained separately listed.

Following up on its next meeting, March 25, 1935, the Commission approved an addition to the Pisgah National Forest Purchase Unit in Avery, Burke, and McDowell Counties of 114,800 acres encompassing the Linville Gorge area, of which 98,800 acres were considered as purchasable at an estimated cost of \$548,900. The addition once more connected the former Boone and Mount Mitchell Purchase Units that had previously been separated by the May 15, 1929 decision and purchases in the gorge area advanced through the established procedures of the Commission. It was reported to the Commission at its August 23, 1935 meeting that the purchase of the Peaks of Otter area, an area, that also had interested the National Park Service then building its Blue Ridge Parkway, had been stymied due to the high purchase price far beyond the property’s appraised value. But because of the area’s importance to the National Park Service and also to the Forest Service, President Roosevelt authorized a special appropriation of \$60,000 on October 7, 1936, under the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 to purchase 673 acres of the Peaks of Otter.⁴⁶ While the area never was given wilderness status, the route of the Blue Ridge Parkway passes close by the Peaks of Otter on their north side. The three distinct peaks forming the Peaks of Otter were purchased and the land added to the Jefferson National Forest (see Figure 34).

The Linville Gorge Wild Area, within the Pisgah National Forest, was established by Forest Service Chief Lyle F. Watts in 1951 under the U-2 regulations of September 19, 1939 governing the establishment of Wild Areas. It was the first wild area established in the eastern United States. The Linville Gorge had originally included 7,600 acres on the Grandfather Ranger District of the Pisgah National Forest and later was surveyed to hold 7,575 acres of southern forest types, including extensive areas of rhododendron and laurel. The Linville River flowing southeastward from its source on the south side of Grandfather Mountain, passes through the lands of the Blue Ridge Parkway, and tumbles over Linville Falls before entering the Wilderness Area. Lands in the Gorge itself had been purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission in the 1930s. John D. Rockefeller Jr. (1871-1960) purchased a 1,200-acre tract including Linville Falls for \$92,000 in 1951 and deeded the tract to the National Park Service. It became part of the Blue Ridge Parkway, where the Park Service maintains the Linville Falls Visitor’s Center. Protection of the Linville Falls and Gorge had been achieved virtually at the same time. Following the Linville Gorge Wild Area designation, the Shining Rock Wild Area of 13,350 acres was created by the Chief of the Forest Service on May 7, 1964, preserving a storehouse of unique vegetative cover, many streams and waterfalls, and large deer and bear populations. The area is dominated by Shining Rock, a luminous mountaintop of white quartz.

The landmark Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890) of September 3, 1964, established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined “wilderness,” and initiated a ten-year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. Congress decided which previously established areas would immediately become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System by stating in Section 3.(a) that “All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as “wilderness,” “wild,” or “canoe” are hereby designated as wilderness areas.” For the Southern Region, this meant that wilderness status and a charter membership in the National Wilderness Preservation System was conferred upon its two wild areas, the Linville Gorge and the Shining Rock, immediately upon passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The distinction between wild and wilderness based on

⁴⁵ *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 36, *Parks and Forests*, Chapter 2, Part 251 “Land Uses.”

⁴⁶ Franklin D. Roosevelt, *Executive Order 7466, October 7, 1936*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936).

acreage no longer existed in the Wilderness Act of 1964. Both areas on the Pisgah National Forest ceased to be “Wild” areas and were renamed Wilderness Areas.

Under the Wilderness Act, the Forest Service initiated a review process known as the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, or RARE. The RARE process began as a system-wide effort in 1967 and culminated in 1972 with the agency finding that 12,300,000 acres of national forest land were suitable for wilderness designation. However, because the courts ruled that this first study, later referred to as RARE I, had not fully complied with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, its recommendations were abandoned. RARE II was begun in 1977 and its findings, too, were largely overruled by the courts.

Even as the RARE examinations were being conducted, Congress decided several times to act on its own outside of the review process and designate wilderness areas in the national forests. Each additional wilderness area after 1964 was established by a separate Act of Congress, sometimes as groups of new areas for a particular part of the country, in large groups spread across the nation, individually, or in state-specific wilderness laws. On January 3, 1975, The Congress passed a milestone wilderness act for the Eastern and Southern United States, designating 16 new wilderness areas and ordering the review of 17 wilderness study areas for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Ten of the 16 new wilderness areas and 12 of the wilderness study areas were located on Southern Region national forests from Arkansas to Virginia.

Five years later, a wilderness act primarily meant to create wilderness areas in Colorado, also named additional wilderness areas in South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana. The popular name of this 1980 law, “Colorado National Forest System Wilderness Act of 1979” was signed into law on December 22, 1980 (Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265). For the Southern Region, the law created four wilderness areas on the Francis Marion National Forest – Wambaw Swamp, Hell Hole Bay, Little Wambaw Swamp, and Wambaw Creek Wilderness Areas – and one wilderness, the Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area in Louisiana on the Kisatchie National Forest. In an example of one law for one wilderness, the Congress passed the “Cheaha Wilderness Act” on January 3, 1983, creating the Cheaha Wilderness Area on approximately 6,780 acres of the Talladega National Forest in Alabama, later surveyed at 7,245 acres. Congress also passed, on December 9, 1999, the “Dugger Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999) which established the single wilderness area of 9,200 acres on the Talladega National Forest.

Large omnibus wilderness acts, establishing multiple wilderness areas for particular states, were also passed by the Congress, eight for as many southern states in 1984, North Carolina Florida, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, and in 1985, a wilderness act for Kentucky. The Congress enhanced three of its state-based of 1984 wilderness laws in 1986 setting apart additional wilderness areas for Tennessee, Georgia, and Texas, and another for Virginia in 1988. Two wilderness areas along with a new national recreation area and scenic areas were established in Oklahoma under the “Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation and Wilderness Area Act” of October 18, 1988. These large state-based wilderness area acts can be found in Section III, “Chronological Listing of Laws and Regionals Affecting the Administrative History of the National Forest System, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Southern Region” as well as in the administrative histories of individual national forests in Section VII, “Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests.”

In the administrative history portion of this work under each national forest, when a wilderness was established on a Region 8 national forest, that public law will be listed under that particular forest or forests where it was created. For instance, in 1975, Congress established the Ellicott Rock Wilderness using land from the Chattahoochee, Nantahala, and Sumter National Forests. Information on that public law will be found under all three forests. Even though the De Soto National Forest has merged its administrative functions with all other National Forests in Mississippi, a reference to the creation of the Leaf Wilderness Area in 1984 will not appear in the administrative history of any other national forest in Mississippi because the proclaimed land base of, for instance, the Bienville or Delta National Forests do not touch upon the Leaf Wilderness. The designation of certain portions of rivers within the Southern Region as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System administered by the Forest Service as well as the congressionally designated special areas will be noted in the same way as wilderness areas, namely, by noting the change in status under each proclaimed forest affected.

G. Land and Water Conservation Act Purchases by the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1965-1975

Increased public pressure on the public lands for recreation led Congress to pass a land acquisition law that would enable state and federal governments to expand outdoor recreation opportunities. The Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, which passed Congress and signed into law on September 4, 1964 (Public Law 88-578 - 78 Stat. 897) established a special fund in the U.S. Treasury from offshore drilling fees, entrance and recreation permit fees collected by federal agencies, federal surplus property sales, and motorboat fuel taxes to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources through a land acquisition program by agencies of the federal government as well as the states. In the case of the Forest Service, the Act authorized the purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases could also be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest, which would comprise an integral part of a

forest recreational land purchase. An additional provision in the law limited Forest Service land acquisition west of the 100th Meridian to 15% of the total land acquired using the Land and Water Conservation funds. Thus, most of the acreage purchased under this program was on eastern national forests, precisely where the majority of the national forest purchase units had already been established. Generally, recreation lands purchased under the act would, by their nature, be high-value properties of limited area. There were, however, a few exceptions, such as the 3,723-acre Pine River purchase made on the Manistee National Forest at the National Forest Reservation Commission meeting of September 16, 1971. This purchase, for \$450,000 gave the public access and use of a 23.5 mile stretch of the Pine River, one of Michigan's most famous canoeing and fishing streams.

Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service reported that the very first purchase on a national forest using the Land and Water Conservation Fund occurred on October 19, 1965. Cliff described the area in his 1965 Report: "It is a beautiful, 319 acre stretch of wooded country along the historic Shenandoah River about 12 miles southwest of Front Royal, Va. Located inside the boundaries of the George Washington National Forest, the tract is within an hour's driving time of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Plans are being made to develop the area appropriately for public recreation use."⁴⁷ This purchase was made on the existing George Washington Purchase Unit with boundaries nearly identical to those of the George Washington National Forest. The National Forest Reservation Commission, the body that processed Forest Service applications for LWCF funding, did not have to establish many new purchase units in the eastern United States in order to make land purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Act. However, extensions to existing purchase units were proposed and approved by the Commission so that purchases could proceed. For instance, the Commission, at its June 27, 1968 meeting, extended the boundary of the Talladega Purchase Unit to include 1,040 additional acres of land in Cleburne County, Alabama adjoining Cheaha State Park on the east and south. The Commission justified the extension not only for timber production and watershed protection, but also to enhance scenic values to provide flexibility in locating the route of the Talladega Scenic Drive. The purchase would also provide protection from development of land adjacent to Cheaha State Park since the state of Alabama would not purchase any more land for the park. After the expansion of the Talladega Purchase Unit, the Commission could apply for funds to purchase these targeted lands from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

From 1965 to its termination, the National Forest Reservation Commission expended most of its time and skills deciding which properties to purchase under the Land and Water Conservation Act simply because this is where most of the funding for forest land purchases could be found. The Commission approved such purchases as 990 acres within the Jefferson National Forest in order to enhance the recreational and scenic values of a section of the Blue Ridge Parkway. In another decision, the body approved the expenditure of Land and Water Conservation Funds for a 32-acre tract on Parson Lake in the Long Cane Ranger District of the Sumter National Forest. These purchases were approved at the Commission's February 24, 1965 meeting, as was the purchase on the George Washington National Forest described by Chief Edward P. Cliff in his annual report. All three were contingent upon congressional funding for fiscal year 1966 which began on July 1, 1965. These three areas were all later purchased. The Commission approved and later acquired the most land for purchase on the national forests of Virginia, 127,032 acres. In second place was Michigan with 71,080 acres. The following list provides the acreage acquired under the Land and Water Conservation Act on the national forests by state in the Southern Region between the program's inception to the year the National Forest Reservation Commission was terminated by the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

As of September 30, 1976 acreage purchased using the LWCF for the states of

Alabama: 5,101	Louisiana: 1,324	Tennessee: 13,326
Arkansas: 13,083	Mississippi: 944	Texas: 6,244
Florida: 5,411	North Carolina: 11,296	Virginia: 127,032
Georgia: 56,051	Oklahoma: 11,545	Southern Region Total:
Kentucky: 24,731	South Carolina: 5,772	281,860 acres

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949) repealed sections 4 and 5 of the 1911 Weeks Law and transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture. It also prohibited the Secretary to enter into any agreement to purchase or exchange land valued over \$25,000 without first submitting a report of the purchase to the relevant committees in Congress. After the abolition of the Commission in 1976, LWCF purchases by the Forest Service were handled in a different way. Each year, the Forest Service compiles a list of proposed purchases from the fund with procedures internal to the Forest Service which are forwarded to the president for inclusion in the budget proposal sent to Congress each year for funding.

The Land and Water Conservation Act was extended for another 25 years in 1990. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018, but the Fund was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingell,

⁴⁷ Edward P. Cliff, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1965*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966), page 2-3.

Jr, Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires at least 40% of funds to be used by federal agencies and at least 40% to be allocated to the states. However, the fund is still dependent on Congress for its annual appropriation. A significant breakthrough occurred on August 4, 2020 when the president signed the “Great American Outdoors Act” that committed \$900 million a year for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, ending chronic underfunding for the program. The law also carried a one-time \$9.5 billion allocation to be expended over the next five years on the large backlog of maintenance needs at National Parks, National Forests, and other public land management agencies.

Over its 65 year history, the National Forest Reservation Commission, executing the Weeks Law and its amendments together with other laws such as the Land and Water Conservation Act, acquired nearly 21 million acres of forest land which are now administered as part of the National Forest System. Another 240,000 acres were purchased under the various Forest Receipt Acts and other special acts.

H. Modern Purchase Units

The lineup of 14 purchase units on national forests of the Southern Region that emerged after the passage of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949) which had transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture, was an odd assortment. Two were former purchase units created by the Commission carried forward complete and intact. These were the Redbird Purchase Unit in Kentucky at 687,061 gross acres and the Yadkin Purchase Unit in North Carolina, the later one of the original 13 purchase units established in 1911. The Yadkin had the same gross acreage as it did when established, 194,496 gross acres, and in 65 years not one acre had yet been purchased. The Yadkin Purchase Unit would disappear from the listing of purchase units starting with the 2013 edition of the annual *Land Areas Report* published by the Forest Service. The other 12 purchase units carried the same names of the national forests on which they were located, the largest being the Chattahoochee Purchase Unit in Georgia with 71,088 gross acres, a shadow of its former 1,569,827 acres. The relatively small areas of five purchase units, the Ocala, Kisatchie, De Soto, Sabine, and George Washington would eventually be completely acquired by the Forest Service. By 1992, six of the 14 purchase units in existence in 1976 had been dropped from the *Land Areas Report*, because every acre within the purchase unit had been acquired, leaving eight purchase units carried over from the National Forest Reservation Commission days. Today, of the 14 purchase units of 1976, only Chattahoochee, Cherokee, De Soto, Nantahala, and Redbird remain. Additional research is needed to discover why these 14 purchase units were the only ones to remain after passage of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and the dissolution of the National Forest Reservation Commission. Was there actually a Forest Service policy or decision made to retain the 14 and not the others?

Beginning in 1993, the Under Secretary of the Department of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, representing the Secretary of Agriculture, created new purchase units in the Southern Region for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams and for other purposes. These were announced in “Notices” published in the pages of the *Federal Register*. 1993 saw the Bayou Beouf on the Kisatchie National Forest, the Nekoosa on the Osceola, and the Ouachita and Ozark on these national forests in Arkansas come on line. The Ouachita Purchase Unit had been enlarged several times after it was established in 1993 and by 2007, all its 3,868 acres had been acquired. The Ouachita Purchase Unit was removed from the *Land Areas Report* beginning in 2008. Several of these modern day purchase units serve purposes other than the protection of watersheds. The lands of the Bayou Beouf Purchase Unit enhance the Bayou Beouf Natural Area. The large 171,857-acre Pinhook Purchase Unit on the Osceola National Forest forms an important wildlife corridor between the Osceola and the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. At 3,562 acres, the Sewee Purchase Unit on the Francis Marion National Forest established in 1999 supports the Sewee Visitor and Environmental Education Center, jointly operated by the Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, interpretive trails, Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge, Buck Hall Recreation Area and protects valuable ecosystems of the forest and refuge. The administrative history under each national forest includes citations for the establishment of new purchase units by the Secretary of Agriculture, its name, date of establishment, *Federal Register* citation, and a brief description and purpose of the area.

I. Administrative Consolidations

The Southern Region led the Forest Service in administratively combining separately proclaimed national forests to save costs and otherwise cut paperwork and speed decision making. As many smaller national forests were proclaimed in the South in 1936 and 1937, the Forest Service grouped these new national forests under one supervisor in one state office, usually located in the capitol city of the state or in proximity to the administratively combined forests. The listing of today’s national forests in the Southern Region, shown below, attests to how early these administrative combinations took place. The first administratively combine national forests in the western United States occurred some 18 years after the Southern Region had combined many of its separately proclaimed national forests into one unit. The first such western combinations, the Grand Mesa – Uncompahgre in Colorado (Region 2), the Shasta – Trinity in California (Region 5), and the Wallowa – Whitman in Oregon (Region 6) all were merged into hyphenated forests in 1954. Initially, national forest combinations in Region 8 used

the state in which they were located first, as in Alabama National Forests and later, the National Forests of Alabama, and National Forests and Grasslands in Texas. In contrast to the establishment of national forests and the modification of their boundaries, where it was required by law that a legal instrument, such as the proclamation, executive order, or act of Congress be used to create forest reserves and to make boundary changes, in the case of administrative mergers, the Forest Service was not required to use such legal instruments to organize itself or those forests it manages. These modern forest consolidations are not recorded in recognized legal instruments, such as the Executive Order, Public Land Order, or Secretary of Agriculture Order, because they are a means by which the Forest Service organizes itself to carry out its responsibilities under the law. With the need to save costs, over time, ever longer lists of “Proclaimed Forests” have had their administrative functions consolidated. The administrative combinations do not affect the proclamations that established them, nor the other formal actions that have changed forest boundaries or names, or created wilderness, primitive, and recreation areas. Combining several national forests into one management unit is purely an administrative action to reduce costs and improve administration. In the Southern Region, the separately proclaimed national forests organized, for example, into the combined name of the “National Forests in Mississippi” take on the characteristics of ranger districts within the larger unit.

Administrative consolidations over time have also reduced the number of ranger districts within individual national forests as well.⁴⁸ For instance, the Pisgah National Forest had five ranger districts in 1958. Today there are three. Perhaps the most significant Forest Service administrative merger has already occurred. In late 1965 into early 1966 the Forest Service decided to abandon the old Eastern Region (Region 7). The national forests of Virginia and Kentucky were transferred to the management of the Southern Region and the old Region’s national forests in New England, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia were assigned to an enlarged new Eastern Region (Region 9). These trends towards consolidations of separate national forests for the economy of administration and the reduction in the number of ranger districts will most likely continue, although for the Southern Region, it is difficult to see from the perspective of the year 2021 how this would be possible. Could there be a future reorganization of the current regional structure of the Forest Service into fewer regions?

**National Forests of the Southern Region (2021):
14 administrative units comprising 34 Proclaimed National Forests
&
One National Recreation Area not associated with a National Forest**

Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests, Georgia (administratively combined in 1971)
 Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee
 Daniel Boone National Forest, Kentucky
 El Yunque National Forest, Puerto Rico
 Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, South Carolina (administratively combined in 1969)
 George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, Virginia (administratively combined 1995)
 Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana
 National Forests in Alabama (Conecuh, Talladega, William B. Bankhead National Forests – administratively combined in 1936, Tuskegee National Forest added in 1959)
 National Forests in Florida (Apalachicola, Osceola, Ocala National Forests – administratively combined in 1936)
 National Forests in Mississippi (Bienville, De Soto, Holly Springs, Homochitto, National Forests – administratively combined in 1936, Tombigbee added in 1959, Delta added in 1961)
 National Forests in North Carolina (Nantahala, Pisgah, Uwharrie, and Croatan National Forests – the Croatan, Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests combined in 1954 to form the National Forests in North Carolina. The Uwharrie National Forest joined the combination in 1961)
 National Forests and Grasslands in Texas (Angelina, Davy Crocket, Sabine, and Sam Houston National Forests and Caddo and Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands – administratively combined in 1936 with two national grasslands joining the combination in 1970)
 Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma
 Ozark and St. Francis National Forests, Arkansas (administratively combined in 1961)
 Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, Kentucky and Tennessee (officially designated by an act of Congress, October 21, 1998.

⁴⁸ See Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1958*, (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959), page 24, where the Chief reports on a 1958 study to determine the proper size of ranger districts, where policies were developed for the establishing, combining, and dividing ranger districts to improve administration.

III. CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Southern Region

President authorized to reserve public land as forest reserves. Also known as the “Creative Act.”

1891, March 3 (26 Stat. 1095)

“An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes” “Sec. 24. That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered in timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and that the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations, and the limits thereof.” (26 Stat. 1103)

First Forest Reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve.

1891, March 30 (26 Stat. 1565)

“Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart for a public forest reservation all that tract of land situate in the State of Wyoming contained within the following described boundaries.”

“Printing Act of 1895.”

1895, January 12 (28 Stat. 601)

This law centralized government printing and established an office of the Superintendent of Documents (Section 61) within the Government Printing Office. Principal among the many duties assigned to the newly created office was the responsibility for maintaining a mailing list of depository libraries and the shipping of government documents to these libraries. Other duties of the office included the publication of a comprehensive index of public documents (Section 65) and the publication of a catalog of government publication on the first day of every month, later titled *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*, begun in 1895 (Section 69).

“Washington Birthday Reserves.”

1897, February 22 Presidential proclamations (29 Stat. 893-912)

Thirteen new forest reserves created, effectively withdrawing from settlement or development, 21 million acres in the western United States igniting a furor in the Congress and among western political and civil leaders. This action led to the June 4, 1897 “Organic Act” featured immediately below. Established on the 22nd of February, 1897 were the Bitter Root, Lewis & Clarke, Flathead, and Priest River Forest Reserves (Region 1); Black Hills and Big Horn (Region 2); the Uintah and Teton (Region 4); the San Jacinto and Stanislaus Forest Reserves (Region 5); Mount Rainier (an enlargement and name change of the former Pacific Forest Reserve), Olympic, and Washington Forest Reserves (Region 6).

The “Organic Act” for federal forestry.

1897, June 4 (30 Stat. 11, particularly 34)

“An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and for other purposes.” The law detailed specific purposes for which forest reserves could be established and provided for the administration and protection of the forest reserves. The U.S. Geological Survey was charged with surveying, evaluating, and reporting on the resources of the forest reserves. The president was authorized to modify any past or future “Executive Order” to reduce the land area of a forest reserve, change boundaries, or completely overturn an order creating such a reserve. This law also suspended all thirteen of President Cleveland’s Washington Birthday Reserves proclaimed earlier in 1897 and restored the lands to the public domain. However, it also carried a provision that all such lands included in the forest reserves established by presidential proclamations on February 22, 1897 not otherwise disposed of before March 1, 1898 became forest reserves as intended by the proclamations. Thus the effective date of all thirteen Proclamations of the Washington Birthday Reserves became March 1, 1898.

“An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two.”

1901, March 2 (31 Stat., 922, particularly 929)

Bureau of Forestry established in the Department of Agriculture from the former Division of Forestry, established in 1881.

“An Act Providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.”

1905, February 1 Public Law 58-34 (33 Stat. 628)

Administration of the forest reserves was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Also known as the “Transfer Act.” On March 3, 1905, the Agriculture Department’s Bureau of Forestry renamed the U.S. Forest Service effective July 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 872-873).

“An Act for the protection of American Antiquities.”

1906, June 8

Public Law 59-209 (34 Stat. 225)

“The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments...”

“Forest Homestead Act.”

1906, June 11

Public Law 59-220 (34 Stat. 233)

Excepting the forest reserves in southern California, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to identify lands in the forest reserves better suited for agriculture and open these lands for entry under the laws of the Homestead Act. Also known as the “June 11th Act.” Act repealed by the Forest Service Omnibus Act of 1962, (Public Law 87-869, 76 Stat. 1157).

“Midnight Reserves.”

1907, March 1 & 2

Presidential proclamations (34 Stat. 3278 to 3301)

President Theodore Roosevelt created 17 new forest reserves and enlarged several more in the western United States setting aside over 16 million acres before the Fulton Amendment (see below, March 4, 1907) prohibiting new forest reserves in six western states became law. There were no “Midnight Reserves” in the states of the future Southern Region.

Forest Reserves renamed National Forests. “An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.”

1907, March 4

Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1269)

Under “GENERAL EXPENSE, FOREST SERVICE: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, forest reserves, which shall be known hereafter as national forests, forest fires, and lumbering:...”

Fulton Amendment (Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon) prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or adding land to existing national forests in six western states.

1907, March 4

Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1271)

“An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.” The Forest Service appropriation included a condition that “hereafter, no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by Act of Congress.” California was added to this prohibition in 1912; Arizona and New Mexico in 1926.

“Twenty-Five Percent Fund” established.

1908, May 23

Public Law 60-136 (35 Stat. 260)

“An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine.” Under the chapter appropriating funds for the Forest Service the “Twenty-Five Percent Fund” is established. 25% of all money received from each forest shall be paid to the state or territory in which the forest is located for the benefit of public schools and roads in the county or counties in which the national forest is situated.

“Inspection Districts” [later Regions] established.

1908, December 1

Action by the Forester

The Forester, Gifford Pinchot, organized the Forest Service regionally by the creation of six Inspection Districts.

“An Act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases.”

1910, June 25

Public Law 61-303 (36 Stat. 847)

Authorized the president to make temporary withdrawals of public lands for “water-power sites, irrigation, classification of lands or other public purposes specified in the orders of withdrawal.” Withdrawals were to remain in effect until revoked by either the president or by Congress. The law specifically states, “That hereafter no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by act of Congress,” thus repeating the restrictions of the Fulton Amendment of March 4, 1907 (see above). The Act was amended by Public Law 62-316 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497) adding among other provisions, the State of California to the list of states covered by the Fulton Amendment. This law allowed the president to temporarily withdraw land for classification purposes pending a determination as to the advisability of reserving the land so withdrawn for addition to the national forests, national parks and monuments, Indian Reservations, reservoir sites, and other public purposes. Many Forest Service ranger stations and other administrative sites were located on land withdrawn under this law. Also, land was withdrawn in advance of Congressional action, such as deeding property to cities and states for watershed protection and public parks. In some cases, land was withdrawn to settle land claims or to adjust inaccurate public land surveys.

“Weeks Law.”

1911, March 1

Public Law 61-435 (36 Stat. 961)

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states in the protection of watersheds of navigable streams including fire protection with matching funds. Funds were appropriated for the acquisition of land at the headwaters of navigable streams. Established the National Forest Reservation Commission to be the arbitrator upon such lands recommended for purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such purchased lands were to be administered as national forest lands. By 1914, enough land had been acquired through the Weeks Law that a separate District 7 was established to administer these lands in the eastern United States.

“Appropriations Act for the Department of Agriculture for Fiscal Year 1913.”

1912, August 10

Public Law 62-261 (37 Stat. 269, particularly 287)

Under the section on appropriations for the Forest Service: “That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed and required to select, classify, and segregate, as soon as practicable, all lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be open to settlement and entry under the homestead laws applicable to the national forests, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid.” Congress continued to fund classification activities for several more years. Many acres of national forest land, particularly in the Arkansas (after 1926 the Ouachita) and the Ozark National Forests were eliminated under this classification policy.

District 7 (Eastern District) created.

1914, July 1

Action by the Secretary of Agriculture

“These Forests are administered through an organization which groups in large districts, each with its central office in charge of a District Forester. The number of these districts was increased from 6 to 7 on July 1, 1914, through the creation of a new district with headquarters in Washington.” (Robert S. Graves, *Report of the Forester 1914/1915*, page 1)

National Park Service established.

1916, August 25

Public Law 64-235 (39 Stat. 535)

“That there is hereby created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service...”

First National Forest consisting of lands purchased under the Weeks Law proclaimed.

1916, October 17

Proclamation 1349 & 1350 (39 Stat. 1811)

Lands in North Carolina were designated by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 11 of the Weeks Law of 1911 as the Pisgah National Forest on September 29, 1916, Pisgah National Forest was formally proclaimed a national forest by President Wilson by Proclamation 1349. Pisgah Game Refuge was proclaimed the same day in Proclamation 1350.

Alaska District created.

1921, January 1

Action by the Secretary of Agriculture

National Forest lands in the Territory of Alaska separated from District 6 “North Pacific District” and designated District 8, “Alaska District.”

“An Act To consolidate national forest lands.”

1922, March 20

Public Law 67-173 (42 Stat. 465)

The Secretary of the Interior, acting with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, is authorized to exchange land within the exterior boundaries of national forests for private land or timber of equal value. This law is often referred to as the “General Exchange Act” and such exchanges were not subject to the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission. See below, Public Law 68-513 (43 Stat. 1090) February 28, 1925, for the “Weeks Law Exchange” Act.

First Wilderness established.

1924, June 3

Action by the Southwestern District Forester

The first wilderness area was established on the Gila National Forest, New Mexico. Advocated by Aldo Leopold, the establishment of a wilderness in 1924 was a unilateral Forest Service action. Congress officially designated the Gila Wilderness as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 (see below under September 3, 1964)

“Clarke-McNary Act.”

1924, June 7

Public Law 68-270 (43 Stat. 653)

The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to cooperate more fully with the states to protect forest resources by fire suppression, research, examination of forest tax laws, forest husbandry, and extension services, and importantly, amended the Weeks Law of 1911 by authorizing the purchase of land for timber production purposes as well as for the protection of rivers and streams used for navigation and irrigation. This provision effectively extended the acquisition of national forest land under the Weeks Law to the cut-over areas of the Great Lakes states and southern pineries. The first purchase units proposed after passage of this law were the

Tawas (Huron) and Mackinac (Hiawatha) Units on the Michigan National Forest and the Choctawhatchee and Ocala on the Florida National Forest. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized (Section 7) to accept donations of land from private parties to be included in the national forests and to identify which public lands would be valuable for protection of water supply and timber production and could be economically administered as parts of the national forests. Section 8 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to ascertain and determine the location of public lands chiefly valuable for the protection of water supply and timber production and forward the findings to the National Forest Reservation Commission who would forward their recommendations to the president. The president would lay the findings of the commission before the Congress for action. Section 9 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish national forests within the boundaries of any Government reservation, except national parks, mineral reservations, Indian Reservations, and national monuments. This led to the creation of many national forests on military reservations in 1924-25.

“Exchange Act of 1925.”

1925, March 3 **Public Law 68-591 (43 Stat. 1215)**

Amends Section 7 of the Weeks Law to permit land exchanges or exchanges of timber on federal land for private land upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission in order to beneficially consolidate national forest lands for more efficient and economical administration. These exchanges were called “Weeks Law Exchanges” now authorized for purchase units.

“An Act to provide for the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park in state of Virginia and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in the states of North Carolina and Tennessee, and for other purposes.”

1926, June 15 **Public Law 69-268 (44 Stat. 616)**

Authorizes the establishment of these two national parks provided that federal funds not be used in land acquisition. For the National Park Service to be involved in the administration, protection, and development of the parks, a minimum area had to first be acquired. For the Shenandoah National Park the minimum was set at 250,000 acres and for the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, 150,000 acres.

“McNary – Woodruff Act.”

1928, April 30 **Public Law 70-326 (45 Stat. 468)**

Appropriated 8 million dollars to purchase land under the Weeks and Clarke-McNary Acts during the 1929-1931 fiscal years inclusive. This authorization led to the establishment of the Lakes States District (District 9) to administer land purchases in that District.

Lake States District (District 9) established.

1928, December 22 **Action by the Secretary of Agriculture**

A District 9, the Lake States District, was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 22, 1928 (effective January 1, 1929), with District Headquarters located first in Madison, Wisconsin, in office space in the Forest Service’s Forest Products Laboratory. District Headquarters were soon thereafter relocated to Milwaukee. The new district managed national forest properties in the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, formerly administered by District 2, the Rocky Mountain District.

“Districts” renamed “Regions.”

1930, May 1 **Action by the Secretary of Agriculture**

Chief Forester Robert Y. Stuart renames all U.S. Forest Service “districts” as “regions” in order avoid confusion with ranger districts.

1933 **Action by the Secretary of Agriculture**

Lake States Region (Region 9) renamed the North Central Region and retained its numerical designation as Region 9. On March 1, 1930, management responsibilities for national forest properties in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri were added to Region 9 from the Eastern Region (Region 7). The change in name is due to the expansion of the forest land purchase program into the forests of the Ohio River Valley, Missouri, Iowa, and, in 1933, into North Dakota. The annual *National Forest Areas* report of June 30, 1933 uses the new regional name, North Central Region, for the first time. Maps showing the regional arrangement of the Forest Service for 1932 and 1933 have not been identified and an effective date of the name change has not been discovered.

“Organization of Executive Agencies.”

1933, June 10 **Executive Order No. 6166, Section 2**

Among many other changes, this Executive Order placed all national monuments and military monuments and battlegrounds under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, transferring many from the management of the Forest Service. These transferred monuments included Mt. Olympus National Monument in Washington State, Oregon Caves National Monument in Oregon, and Lava Beds National Monument in California to name only a few. The Executive Order became effective 61 days

after it was issued (Section 22) thus the official transfer of jurisdiction for all national monuments under U.S. Forest Service management occurred on August 10, 1933.

To establish fish and game sanctuaries in the National Forests.

1934, March 10 **Public Law 73-120 (48 Stat. 400)**

Authorized the president to establish fish and game sanctuaries within national forests upon the recommendation of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce upon the approval of the state legislature in which the forest was situated.

The “Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.”

1934, June 28 **Public Law 73-482 (48 Stat. 1269)**

Authorized, among other actions, the Secretary of the Interior to organize 80 million acres of unreserved public lands into grazing districts. Section 13 allowed the president to reserve, in states where it was permitted to do so, through Executive Order, unappropriated public lands within watersheds administered by the national forests, lands more suitable for timber management, and to add those lands to existing national forests, and to transfer existing national forest land to the Department of the Interior, those lands being, in the Secretary’s opinion, more suitable for grazing under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. The Act was amended in 1935 to increase the acreage to be included in grazing districts to 142 million acres, and Executive orders in November 1934 and February 1935 effectively closed the public domain to entry.

Southern Region (Region 8) established.

1934, July 1 **Action by the Secretary of Agriculture**

“Extension of national forest areas in the East made it advisable to establish, effective July 1, 1934, another regional office with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. It has supervision over forests and related functions in the Southwestern States.” (Ferdinand A. Silcox, *Report of the Forester 1934*, page 6)

Forest Service regulations appear in the *Federal Register*.

1936, August 15 **1 Federal Register 1090-1103**

“Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Relating to the Protection, Occupancy, Use, and Administration of the National Forests” included the full text of L-20 on “Experimental Forests and Ranges” addressing the establishment of primitive areas (page 1100). Oddly, regulation L-20 has been inadvertently undesignated.

“Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act.”

1937, July 22 **Public Law 75-210 (50 Stat. 522)**

Title III of this act “Retirement of submarginal Land” ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization which led to the acquisition of private lands that were submarginal agricultural lands or not primarily suitable for agriculture. These lands were later grouped into Land Utilization Projects for each state and in 1954, transferred to the Forest Service for management and disposal. Many were absorbed into existing national forests, later organized into National Grasslands, deeded or sold to states, or used to establish new national forests such as the St. Francis National Forest in Arkansas.

Land use regulations affecting Wilderness, Wild, and other special areas announced and codified.

1939, September 19 **4 Federal Register 3994**

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, published in the *Federal Register* dated September 20, 1939, proposed land use regulations on the establishment, use, modification, and elimination of Wilderness Areas (Regulation U-1), Wild Areas (Regulation U-2), Recreation Areas (Regulation U-3), Experimental and Natural Areas (Regulation U-4), Public Camp Grounds (Regulation U-5), and Occupancy and Use (Regulation U-6). These later appear in the 1939 supplement to the *Code of Federal Regulations* Chapter 36, Part 2, Section 251.20 through 251.25. Wilderness Areas were defined as areas being over 100,000 acres and Wild Areas were those under 100,000 acres. The first edition of the Code of Federal Regulations issued in 1938 and its supplement did not include regulations on primitive or wilderness areas, perhaps because they were in revision at the time.

“Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands.”

1942, April 24 **Executive Order 9146 (7 Federal Register 3067)**

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sign all orders withdrawing or reserving public lands and all orders revoking or modifying such orders, provided that such orders had the prior approval of the President’s Budget Office, the Attorney General, were published in the *Federal Register*, and with the advance concurrence of the executive agency concerned. The effect of this order initiated the use of the Public Land Order issued by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior as the instrument for most boundary modifications to the national forests and decreased the reliance on the President’s Executive Orders and official Proclamations.

“Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve lands of the public domain and other lands owned or controlled by the United States.”

1943, April 23

Executive Order 9337 (8 Federal Register 5516)

A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the president to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, but had the same effect.

1952, May 13

Public Law 82-336 (66 Stat. 69)

The law authorizes the transfer of lands of the Blue Ridge Parkway from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture for national forest purposes. Lands so transferred to be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911.

“Delegating to the Secretary of the Interior the authority of the president to withdraw or reserve lands of the United States for public purposes.”

1952, May 26

Executive Order 10355 (17 Federal Register 4831)

A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9337 of April 23, 1943, but had the same effect.

“Delegations of Authority and Assignment of Functions” for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

1953, December 24

Federal Register Notice (19 Federal Register 74-77)

(effective January 2, 1954)

Under “Forest Service” on page 75 of the Notice, in Section 300H, the Forest Service was given the authority for the “Protection, management and administration under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act (7 U.S. C. 1010- 1012), of lands under the administration of the Department of Agriculture including the custodianship of lands under loan to states and local agencies, and in Section 301, the Forest Service was given the authority to issue rules and regulations relating to the national forests and other lands administered for national forest purposes and to lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act. Thus, lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act, or the Land Utilization Project lands, 7,278,800 acres, were transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the U.S Forest Service for administration. The Notice was published in the January 6, 1954 issue of the Federal Register.

“To authorize the interchange of lands between the Department of Agriculture and military departments of the Department of Defense and for other purposes.”

1956, July 26

Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656)

The effect of this law on national forest land allowed the transfer of the jurisdiction of public lands between U.S. Army and the U.S. Forest Service. Examples of land transfers made under this law would be 1) the transfer of 27,456 acres from the U.S. Army to the national forest in conjunction with the Lake Ouachita project in Arkansas; 2) lands exchanged between the U.S. Army and the Daniel Boone National Forest on May 7, 1969 connected to the Cave Run Dam and Reservoir project constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between the years 1965 and 1973.

“Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956.”

1956, August 3

Public Law 84-979 (70 Stat. 1032)

Among a host of other authorizations, this law’s Section 11 authorizes the Department of Agriculture “to acquire land or interest therein, by purchase, exchange, or otherwise, as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work.” Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956 has been invoked along with the “Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978” to support the acquisition of forest land working in conjunction with non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

“To provide for the establishment of townsites and for other purposes.”

1958, July 31

Public Law 85-569 (72 Stat. 438)

Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to set aside and designate an area not to exceed 640 acres for any single application, as a townsite from any national forest land after a satisfactory showing of a need for such a designation by any county, city or other local governmental division. Includes provisions and procedures.

“To facilitate administration and management by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the United States within National Forests.”

1958, September 2

Public Law 85-862 (72 Stat. 1571)

Confers Weeks Law status to about 1.4 million acres of federal land within the external boundaries of the National Forests.

“Administration of lands under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act by the Forest Service.”

1960, June 20 **Federal Register Notice (25 Federal Register 5845)**

Converted 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in this notice by the Secretary of Agriculture to National Grasslands administered by the Forest Service. The Notice was published in the June 24, 1960 issue of the Federal Register. This part was amended by the addition of two more Land Utilization Projects in Texas, namely, Boggy Creek (TX-22) and McClellan Creek (TX-24) on December 6, 1962, 27 *Federal Register* 12217-12218) Boggy Creek is now part of Black Kettle National Grasslands and McClellan Creek is the McClellan Creek National Grasslands.

“Grouping of the National Grasslands into administrative units and providing specific designations therefore.”

1961, March 16 (effective April 1, 1961) **Federal Register (26 Federal Register 2467)**

Grouped 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in the June 20, 1960 edition of the *Federal Register* into 18 named National Grasslands in a new Section of Title 36 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, namely Section 213.5, but currently part of Section 213.1.

Allows public lands and lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 to be added to the National Forest System

1962, July 9 **Public Law 87-140 (76 Stat. 140)**

Lands acquired under the gift and exchange provisions of Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and are within the boundaries of the national forests, and which are determined to be suitable for forestry purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture, may be reserved by the issuance of a Public Land Order by the Secretary of the Interior and ordered added to the national forest.

“Depository Library Act of 1962.”

1962, August 9 **Public Law 87-579 (76 Stat. 352)**

The most significant legislative revision of the depository library program since the Printing Act of 1895 significantly expanding the scope of publications distributed to depository libraries to include documents produced in agency printing plants. The immediate effect was to increase the number of depository libraries from 592 in 1962 to 993 by the end of the decade principally due to the creation of new regional depositories (2 in each state) and revising the qualifications for libraries to become depositories.

Policies and procedures regarding the selection, establishment, and administration of National Recreation Areas.

1963, March 26 **Circular #1, President’s Recreation Advisory Council**

Circular #1 sets forth the Council’s findings, definitions, selection criteria, the establishment and administration of National Recreation Areas for all agencies to follow. States that “National Recreation Areas shall be established by an act of Congress.

http://npshistory.com/publications/admin_policies/policy3-appb.htm

“Wilderness Act.”

1964, September 3 **Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890)**

Established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined “wilderness,” and began a ten year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. [78 Stat. 891] “Sec. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as “wilderness,” “wild,” or “canoe” are hereby designated as wilderness areas.” For Region Eight, this meant that wilderness status was given to the Linville Gorge and the Shining Rock Wilderness Areas, both on the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina and both formerly “Wild” areas under the 1939 U-2 regulation. The Act also provided for a formal review of 34 remaining National Forest Primitive Areas occupying 5.5 million acres by 1974 under the RARE (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process.

“Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.”

1964, September 3 **Public Law 88-578 (78 Stat. 897)**

Effective January 1, 1965, the Act establishes a land and water conservation fund in the U.S. Treasury to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources. Proceeds from offshore drilling fees, entrance fees collected by federal agencies, federal surplus property sales, and motorboat fuel taxes shall be deposited into the fund and funds distributed to the states and to federal agencies. Includes provisions for land acquisition by federal land management agencies including the U.S. Forest Service. The fund can be used in support of outdoor recreation, under a few provisions, to purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases can be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest that would comprise and integral part of a forest recreational management area. The LWCF was extended for another 25 years in 1990 and again in 2019. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018. The LWCF was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingle, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires that at least 40% of funds be used by federal agencies and at least 40% be allocated to the states.

Under “Great American Outdoors Act” of August 4, 2020, Congress committed itself to permanently funding the Land and Water Conservation Act at \$900 million a year.

“Providing for Establishing User Fees Pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965.”

1965, February 26

Executive Order 11200 (30 Federal Register 2645)

A system of “designated areas” will be created by eight Federal agencies named in the order that administer recreation lands for 1965, and after 1965 and entrance, admission, or other recreation user fees collected by eight Federal agencies will be added to the Land and Water Conservation Fund to support outdoor recreation.

Reorganization of the Eastern and Southern Regions by the termination of the old Region 7.

Fiscal Year 1966

Action by the Chief, Forest Service

“...other actions were taken to improve efficiency and to reduce administrative costs. The Regional Office at Upper Darby, Pa., was discontinued, and the administration of seven northeastern National Forests placed under Regional Offices in Milwaukee (White Mountain, Green Mountain, Allegheny, and Monongahela National Forests) and Atlanta (Daniel Boone, George Washington, and Jefferson National Forests).” (Edward P. Cliff, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1966*, p. 36). Region 7, the smallest of the 10 Regions, was eliminated. After the merger, the North Central Region renamed the Eastern Region and retained its regional number 9. No specific effective date of the merger has been discovered and indications are that the decision had been made by the Chief to transfer Region 7 national forests to Region 8 and 9 in September of 1965 after a policies and practices review had been completed headed by Edwin Deckerd of the Bureau of the Budget on July 2, 1965. Implementation of the merger occurred during the last month of 1965 and the first months of 1966.

“Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.”

1968, October 2

Public Law 90-542 (82 Stat. 906)

Establishes a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, defines “wild,” “scenic,” and “recreational” and immediately designates portions of eight rivers as Wild and Scenic: 1) Middle Fork, Clearwater River, Idaho 2) Eleven Point River, Missouri 3) Feather River, California 4) Rio Grande, New Mexico 5) Rogue River, Oregon 6) Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin 7) Middle Fork, Salmon River, Idaho 8) Wolf River, Wisconsin.

“National Trails System Act.”

1968, October 2

Public Law 90-543 (82 Stat. 919)

Instituted “a national system of recreation and scenic trails,” designated the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as initial components of the system, and prescribed the methods and standards by which additional components might be added to the system. 14 other potential trails were authorized to be studied and examined for possible inclusion in the national system of trails. Eight National Scenic Trails have been established, four administered by the U.S. Forest Service (Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, established 1978, Florida National Scenic Trail, established 1976, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, established in 1968, and the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail designated in 2009. Fifteen National Historic Trails were in place with only one such trail administered by the Forest Service, the 1,170 mile long Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail, from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana, established on October 6, 1986 (Public Law 99-455, 100 Stat. 1122). All other National Scenic and National Historic Trails are administered by agencies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, even though many run through or touch upon the National Forests. The Act was amended by Public Law 100-470 of October 4, 1988 (102 Stat. 2281) which recognized that state and local governments had a role to play under the National Trails System Act and to establish guidelines and principles in the case of abandoned rights of ways.

“National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.”

1970, January 1

Public Law 91-190 (83 Stat. 852)

Established a national policy for the environment and a Council on Environmental Quality. Mandated “Environmental Impact Statements” in particular circumstances.

“Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.”

1974, August 17

Public Law 93-378 (88 Stat. 476)

Directs the Forest Service to protect, develop, and enhance the productivity and other values through long-range planning to ensure the future supply of forest resources while maintaining a quality environment. The law requires that a renewable resource assessment and a Forest Service plan be prepared every ten and five years, respectively, in order to prepare for the future of the natural resources under its care. The law’s Section 10 (88 Stat. 480) defines the “National Forest System.”

“To further the purposes of the Wilderness Act...”

1975, January 3 **Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096)**

The landmark wilderness act for the Eastern and Southern United States, designating 16 new wilderness areas and orders the review of 17 wilderness study areas for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Ten of the 16 new wilderness areas located in Southern Region national Forests from Arkansas to Virginia. Also designates 12 wilderness study areas on Southern Region national forests.

“Federal Land Policy and Management Act.”

1976, October 21 **Public Law 94-579 (90 Stat. 2743)**

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, or FLPMA governs the way in which the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are managed. However, because the law addresses land use planning, land acquisition and dispositions (FLPMA, Title II), it necessarily includes the National Forest System in sections that deal with these topics and has a section on “National Forest Townsites,” revising the Act of July 31, 1958 (72 Stat. 438, see above). Updated by the “Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 1988” (PL 100-409, 102 Stat. 1086) and the “Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000” (PL 106-248, 114 Stat. 613).

“National Forest Management Act of 1976.”

1976, October 22 **Public Law 94-588 (90 Stat. 2949)**

Act amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Significantly, revises Section 10 of the 1974 law (now renumbered Section 9) that “Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1897, no land now or hereafter reserved or withdrawn from the public domain as national forest [under various laws] shall be returned to the public domain except by an act of Congress.” Section 17 repeals Section 4 and 5 of the Weeks Law and transferring all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture. Prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into any agreement to purchase or to exchange land for or in the National Forests valued at over \$25,000 until after 30 days of submitting a report to the committees of the House and Senate which have oversight responsibilities over the National Forest System among other provisions.

“Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978.”

1978, October 10 **Public Law 95-442 (92 Stat. 1065)**

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture “to accept, receive, hold, utilize and administer on behalf of the United States gifts, bequests or devices of real and personal property made for the benefit of the United States Department of Agriculture or for the carrying out of any its functions.” This law, along with Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956, has been invoked to support the acquisition of forest land in cooperation with non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

“To designate certain National Forest System lands in the States of Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and for other purposes.”

1980, December 22 **Public Law 96-560 (94 Stat. 3265)**

Designates 15 Wilderness Areas, lands to 5 existing wilderness areas, and names 11 wilderness study areas in Colorado. Designates the Black Elk Wilderness Area in the Black Hills National Forest of South Dakota and four new wilderness areas on the Mark Twain National Forest. Creates the Little Wambaw Swamp, Hell Hole Bay, Wambaw Creek, and Wambaw Wilderness Areas on the Francis Marion National Forest, and the Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area on the Kisatchie National Forest.

“North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984.”

1984, June 19 **Public Law 98-324 (98 Stat. 263)**

Designates 7 new wilderness areas, adds 3,680 acres to the existing Ellicott Rock Wilderness, adds 2,980 acres to the existing Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness, adds 3,400 acres to the existing Linville Gorge Wilderness, adds 5,100 acres to the existing Shining Rock Wilderness, and authorizes the study of 5 additional areas for wilderness preservation.

“Florida Wilderness Act of 1983.”

1984, September 28 **Public Law 98-430 (98 Stat. 1665)**

Designates 6 new wilderness areas, adds 1,170 acres to the existing Bradwell Bay Wilderness, and orders the study of two additional areas for wilderness preservation.

“Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1984.”

1984, October 19 **Public Law 98-508 (98 Stat. 2349)**

Designates 8 new wilderness areas in Arkansas, four each for both the Ouachita and the Ozark National Forests. Adds 1,504 acres to the existing Upper Buffalo Wilderness on the Ozark National Forest.

“Georgia Wilderness Act of 1984.”

1984, October 19 **Public Law 98-514 (98 Stat. 2416)**

Sets aside portions of the Chattahoochee National Forest to be included in the new Southern Nantahala Wilderness and in the existing Ellicott Rock Wilderness, first established in 1975.

“Mississippi National Forest Wilderness Act of 1984”

1984, October 19 **Public Law 98-515 (98 Stat. 2420)**

Designates two new wilderness areas in Mississippi, both on the De Soto National Forest.

“Texas Wilderness Act of 1984.”

1984, October 30 **Public Law 98-574 (98 Stat. 3051)**

Designates 5 new wilderness areas in Texas, two on the Angelina National Forest and one each on the Davy Crockett, Sabine, and Sam Houston National Forests.

“Tennessee Wilderness Act of 1984.”

1984, October 30 **Public Law 98-578 (98 Stat. 3088)**

Designates 3 new wilderness areas on the Cherokee National Forest.

“Virginia Wilderness Act of 1984.”

1984, October 30 **Public Law 98-586 (98 Stat. 3105)**

Designates 10 new wilderness areas in Virginia, adds land to the existing James River Face Wilderness, establishes 4 wilderness study areas, and releases other lands for multi-purpose management.

“Kentucky Wilderness Act of 1985.”

1985, December 23 **Public Law 99-197 (99 Stat. 1351)**

Designates the 13,300 acre Clifty Wilderness on the Daniel Boone National Forest. Other wilderness study lands released for multi-purpose management.

“Tennessee Wilderness Act of 1986.”

1986, October 16 **Public Law 99-490 (100 Stat. 1235)**

Designates 5 new wilderness areas and adds 3,000 acres to the existing Big Frog Wilderness on the Cherokee National Forest.

“Georgia Wilderness Act of 1986.”

1986, October 27 **Public Law 99-555 (100 Stat. 3129)**

Designates 4 new wilderness areas in Georgia and adds 2,940 acres to the existing Cohutta Wilderness, all within the boundaries of the Chattahoochee National Forest.

“Texas Wilderness Act Amendments of 1986.”

1986, October 29 **Public Law 99-584 (100 Stat. 3322)**

Boundaries of the wilderness areas designed by the Texas Wilderness Act of 1984 are modified.

“In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act...”

1988, June 7 **Public Law 100-326 (102 Stat. 584)**

Designates the Rough Mountain and Rich Hole Wilderness Areas on the George Washington National Forest and the Barbours Creek and Shawvers Run Wilderness Areas on the Jefferson and George Washington National Forests. Adds 72 acres to the existing Lewis Fork Wilderness and 2,500 acres to the existing Mountain Lake Wilderness Areas on the Jefferson National Forest.

“Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988.”

1988, August 20 **Public Law 100-409 (102 Stat. 1086)**

The purpose of the law is to facilitate and expedite land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other laws administered by the Department of the Interior and Agriculture by providing uniform rules and regulations pertaining to land appraisals and to establish procedures and guidelines for the resolution of disputes. Also by providing sufficient resources for land exchange activities and to require a study and report on the handling of information related to federal lands.

“Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation and Wilderness Area Act.”

1988, October 18 **Public Law 100-499 (102 Stat. 2491)**

Adds Ouachita National Forest land in the state of Oklahoma to existing wilderness areas: 4,583 acres to the Black Mountain Wilderness and 9,371 acres to the Upper Kiamichi River Wilderness. Establishes the 26,445 acre Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation Area, as well as the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum Nature Center and Botanical Area and the Beech Creek Botanical Area in Oklahoma. Creates the Indian Nations National Scenic and Wildlife Area on the Ouachita National Forest lands in Oklahoma.

“National Forest System Month, 1991.”

1991, June 28 **Proclamation 6311 (195 Stat. 2631)**

Recognizes the Centennial of the National Forest System and proclaims the month of June 1991 as National Forest System Month and encourages all Americans to join in celebrating 100 years of natural resources stewardship by the Forest Service.

“Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992.”

1992, November 2 **Public Law 102-584 (106 Stat. 4937)**

Exchanges 17,625 acres of federal land in Idaho for 40,921 acres of “undisturbed bottomland hardwood lands” in Arkansas on the Cache and White Rivers that had been designated as “Wetland of International Importance” under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) and 1,170 acres in Idaho important to recreational fishing, owned by the Potlatch Corporation. The bottomlands in Arkansas are to be added to the Cache River Wildlife Refuge. In exchange for contributing 7,979 acres of scattered national forest land holdings in Idaho towards the exchange, the Forest Service adds 10,005 acres of public lands in Idaho. The boundaries of the Ouachita National Forest are also enlarged to include lands on the east end of Lake Ouachita.

“Mississippi National Forest Improvement Act of 1999.”

1999, November 29 **Public Law 106-113 (113 Stat. 1501A-210)**

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange specified scattered parcels of National Forest land, to acquire at fair market value 22,700 acres owned by the University of Mississippi within the boundaries of the De Soto National Forest, and to implement an agreement with the Franklin County, Mississippi School Board and the state for lands needed to build Franklin Lake Dam.

“Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000.”

2000, July 25 **Public Law 106-248 (114 Stat. 613)**

Acknowledges that Federal land management agencies of the Interior and the Agriculture Departments have the authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to sell, exchange, and acquire land and also acknowledges that the sale or exchange of land between the federal government and private landowners would facilitate and make more efficient federal land management. This law provides for a more expeditious process for disposal and acquisition of land.

“Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000.”

2000, October 19 **Public Law 106-330 (114 Stat. 1299)**

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange specified scattered parcels of National Forest land in Texas, principally administrative sites, and to use the proceeds to acquire, construct, or improve administrative facilities and to acquire lands in the state of Texas for national forest purposes. Also transfers 57 acres of land within the Sam Houston National Forest to the New Waverly Gulf Coast Trades Center at fair market value.

“Education Land Grant Act.”

2000, December 28 **Public Law 106-577, Title II (114 Stat. 3070)**

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey National Forest System lands to a public school district for use for educational purposes at the discretion of the Secretary acting under certain guidelines outlined in the law. Such a conveyance not to exceed 80 acres at any one time. Allows for subsequent applications for additional land conveyances.

“Florida National Forest Land Management Act of 2003.”

2003, December 3 **Public Law 108-152 (117 Stat. 1919)**

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange 18 specified scattered parcels of National Forest land in Florida and to use the proceeds to acquire lands in the state of Florida for national forest purposes and/or to pay expenses incurred in carrying out the sales or exchanges.

Centennial of the Forest Service, 2005.

2005, February 7, 2005

Proclamation 7865 (119 Stat. 3699)

The president proclaimed February 1, 2005 as the Centennial of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, calling upon the people of the United States “to recognize this anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies and activities in honor of the Forest Service’s contributions to our country.

“Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005.”

2005, August 2

Public Law 109-54, Title V (119 Stat. 559)

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey an administrative site, facility or improvement at fair market value and to use the proceeds for the acquisition, improvement, maintenance, reconstruction, or construction of a facility for the National Forest System and, where applicable, reasonable brokerage fees.

“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.”

2009, March 30

Public Law 111-11 (123 Stat. 991)

A landmark piece of public lands legislation that combined 159 separate bills considered by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources during the 110th and earlier Congresses. The law expanded the National Wilderness Preservation System by two million acres, conveyed and exchanged lands, added to the National Trails System and to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, designated 10 new National Heritage Areas, dealt with ocean exploration, domestic water rights, and included many other provisions. Section 5205 of the law (123 Stat. 158) designated the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail extending approximately 1,200 miles from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

“John D. Dingle, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act.”

2019, March 12

Public Law 116-9 (133 Stat. 580)

Includes land exchanges and conveyances, public land management issues, wilderness creation, wild and scenic river designations and a great many other issues, including the “Lake Fannin Land Conveyance of 2,025 acres from the Caddo National Grassland to Fannin County, Texas.

“Great American Outdoors Act.”

2020, August 4

Public Law 116-152 (134 Stat. 682)

A landmark bill committing \$900 million a year for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and a one-time \$9.5 billion boost to help catch up over the next five years on maintenance needs at National Parks, National Forests, and other public land management agencies. In addition to funding public land maintenance backlog, the legislation’s signal breakthrough is establishing permanent funding for the conservation fund at \$900 million a year, ending chronic underfunding for the program.

IV. The Mapping of the Southern Region

The maps produced for the federal forests of the Southern Region reflect all the cartographic policies, standards, developments, and traditions as examined in the essay, *The Mapping of Our National Forests* found elsewhere on this web site, with the exception of maps of the forest reserves by General Land Office between 1891 and 1905. Even so, the record of federal cartography of the forests of the Southern Region presents an interesting array of formats and designs beginning with the maps found in early reports, Forest Atlas folios, all the way to the modern Class A administrative maps. The quantity of maps for each national forest in Region 8 is not as large as those of the national forests in the western United States, largely due to the fact that the establishment of national forests in the Southern Region came much later than in the West. Several different mapping offices within the Forest Service had a hand in the making of maps for the national forests of the south, and as a consequence, the maps display a wide diversity of appearance. The first maps and atlases were constructed by the Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office and after 1914 by District 7. Starting in 1919, District 7 was also known as the Eastern District and after 1930, the Eastern Region. In 1934 maps of southern national forests were made by the new Southern Region, headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, and, for the states of Kentucky and Virginia, by the much reduced Eastern Region. Finally, the national forests of Kentucky and Virginia joined the Southern Region in fiscal year 1966 and mapping for the three national forests in those states quickly became uniform in style and appearance as all other national forest maps made by Region 8.

A. Early Maps in Reports and Forest Folios

The U.S. Geological Survey had been charged by Congress with evaluating and mapping the forest reserves in the Organic Act of 1897 and given an annual appropriation of \$150,000 to do so by Sundry Civil Appropriations Act of June 4, 1897. The Survey published its forest examinations in Part 5 of its *Annual Report* series for 1897/98, 1898/1899, and 1899/1900 (19th through 21st *Annual Reports*) and in several early numbers of its *Professional Papers* series. The Geological Survey’s

involvement in the examination and mapping of the forest reserves ended in 1905. The Survey published only one map for a state during their examination of the forest reserves that would later become a part of the Southern Region. This one map had its origins in the federal policy of opening reservation lands in Indian Territory for settlement under the Dawes Act.⁴⁹ The Wichita National Forest, located in the Wichita Mountains and formerly part of the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache Indian Reservation, was one of several reservations that underwent an allotment program in 1901.

The Geological Survey was specifically tasked by the Congress in 1896 to survey and map the Indian Territory because the General Land Office's surveys had not progressed as quickly as was necessary to keep up with settlement pressures.⁵⁰ The Indian Territory surveys were completed by the Geological Survey two years later in December of 1898 and shortly thereafter, the Survey began work on its new congressional assignment to examine and map the forest reserves. "During the surveys of Indian Territory, the woodlands were mapped with great accuracy, and notes were made by surveyors concerning the character and quality of the timber. A map of the Territory on a small scale, with contours, showing woodland, was prepared and issued, with an abstract of the surveyor's notes, as a reconnaissance of the region."⁵¹ The map, entitled *Map of Indian Territory, showing distribution of woodland*, was compiled under the direction of Charles H. Fitch by Gilbert Thompson, F.E. Matthes, and M.L. Cudlipp in 1899 and published in 1901 as Plate CXLII in Part 5 of the Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey. The map was accompanied by a 69-page report, *Woodland of Indian Territory*, also by Fitch. What is noteworthy about this map was that it was made at all, since there were no forest reserves in the Oklahoma Territory when the map was made. That would occur on July 4, 1901 when President McKinley proclaimed the Wichita National Forest. A full citation for the Indian Territory map can be found in "Part V. Maps of the Region. B. Sub-Regional Maps, U.S. Geological Survey Mapping."

Other governmental reports on the forested areas of the southern United States issued in the first decade of the 20th century included maps of the southern forests. The reports of the Secretary of Agriculture on the southern Appalachian region requested by Congress in 1901 and again in 1908, both included maps. The 1908 report, which led to the passage of the Weeks Law of 1911, had maps of the southern Appalachian region showing the physical relief, forest areas, and non-agricultural lands. Arising directly from the examination of the forests, rivers, and mountains of the Southern Appalachian region of 1901, was U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper No. 37, *The Southern Appalachian Forests*, by H.B. Ayres and W.W. Ashe, from their field work done in 1900-1901. The report included a map in a back pocket entitled, *Land Classification map of part of the Southern Appalachian Region*, that showed the following six land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber, cleared lands, and lands burned & restocking. The 1:375,000-scale map extends from Clarksville, Georgia north to the vicinity of Independence, Virginia. These reports and their maps on the forests of the Southern Appalachian region, both from the Secretary of Agriculture and the U.S. Geological Survey, supplied the scientific basis that connected healthy streamflow with forest cover, the protection of which became the principle underlying objective of the Weeks Law.

The Department of Agriculture has a long and distinguished record of sharing scientific findings through extension services and publications. The Bureau of Forestry and later the Forest Service, being a part of the Agriculture Department, shared in this tradition of extension through publication with a variety of bulletins, circulars, leaflets, forestry law leaflets, and several miscellaneous series and unnumbered publications.⁵² One of the early numbers in the Bureau of Forestry Bulletin series was a 52-page booklet with photographs and a map on the Luquillo Forest Reserve in Puerto Rico published as USDA Bulletin 54 in 1905. The map for the Bulletin was drawn by a War Department draftsman, J. Bergithon Jenson with text written by John Clayton Gifford, an "Agent" of the Bureau of Forestry. Entitled, *The Luquillo Forest Reserve, Porto Rico*, it was the first detailed report about the forest and its resources.

All six national forests established on the public lands between 1901 to 1908 were included in the Forester's Forest Atlas program. The Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma had two atlases made, the first in 1907 being a one color sheet on a topographic base with the same format and information content as all the other issues of the National Forest Atlas. This atlas was followed a dozen years later with another edition in two sheets at the same scale of 1:63,360 as the 1907 edition with topography in brown and water features in blue, but without other thematic colors. A single map of Luquillo National Forest was compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey at 1:63,360-scale and issued in a folio-size cover uniform to other

⁴⁹ The process of allotment was set out in law by the Dawes Act, also known as the "Dawes Allotment Act" or the "Dawes Severalty Act" of February 8, 1887 (Public Law 49-105, 24 Stat. 388). The Act was implemented on a tribe-by-tribe basis.

⁵⁰ Mary C. Rabbitt, *Minerals, Lands, and Geology for the Common Defence and General Welfare, Volume 2, 1879-1904*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p.288-289.

⁵¹ Richard T. Evans and Helen M. Frye, *History of the Topographic Branch (Division)*, (Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey, 2009), p. 50. (U.S. Geological Survey Circular; 1341).

⁵² Mable B. Hunt, *List of Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, from January, 1901, to December, 1925, inclusive...*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1927). By scanning this 182-page bibliography of 25 years of USDA publications, one can discover the depth and breadth of the publication program of the agency. Includes Forest Service publications and maps.

Forest Atlases in 1908. Lands of the Luquillo National Forest were shown in green with blue for salt water and major rivers and streams. This map, published as the *Luquillo, Porto Rico Folio* at a time when the Luquillo National Forest was not yet under administration, was more of an administrative map than a thematic atlas. Other Forest Atlases followed the ones for the Wichita and Luquillo: Arkansas Folio, 1909 (20 sheets in color and black & white), Ozark Folio, 1909 (22 black & white sheets), Ocala Folio, 1910 (4 black & white sheets), and the Choctawhatchee Folio, 1910 (9 black & white sheets). The next national forest proclaimed in the area of the future Southern Region, the Pisgah National Forest in 1916, did not have a Forest Atlas published and no other southern region national forest after this date would have one made. The topographic atlas of the Wichita National Forest published in 1919 in two sheets was the last one to be issued for the region's national forests. This 1919 topographic map was revised and reproduced in one sheet in 1923 and again in 1929 and issued separately, not in Forest Atlas format.

Mention should be made here of the early mapping by the U.S. Geological Survey for the National Forest Reservation Commission for administrative purposes. In 1912, 1914, and finally in 1916, the Geological Survey compiled a small scale map showing the current status of forest land purchases entitled, *Southern Appalachian Region*. The maps showed purchase areas, non-agricultural land, and tracts approved for purchase, as well as state boundaries and major drainage features. A companion map with the title, *White Mountain Region* was also made by the Geological Survey for the Commission. These maps can be found tipped into the annual reports of the Commission for the 1914 and 1915 fiscal years as well as the Commission's 1920 publication, *Progress of Purchase of Eastern National Forests Under Act of March 1, 1911 (The Weeks Law)*. The 1914 edition of the map, *Southern Appalachian Region*, can be seen in Figure 13, above.

B. Early Administrative and Forest Visitor Maps under the Eastern Region to 1934

The first administrative maps made for Southern Region national forests were necessarily those that accompanied proclamations establishing the forests, either those created from the public lands (See Figures 39 and 41) or from land acquired by purchase. An unusual proclamation diagram for the Arkansas National Forest for the September 26, 1910 proclamation used green to show national forest land, an uncommon feature of this type of early Forest Service map. The Forest Service compiled the proclamation maps/diagrams for the Pisgah, Natural Bridge, and the Shenandoah National Forests from U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps at 1:125,000-scale with contours. These forests had all been proclaimed before 1920. The proclamation diagrams for the Alabama National Forest (1918) and those forests proclaimed in 1920 lacked topography and assumed the look of standard Forest Service administrative maps. Proclamation map/diagrams proved useful to early foresters in the absence of more finished administrative maps that would eventually follow. Administrative maps for those forests established on the public lands were compiled and issued by the Forest Service first, as they, unlike purchase areas, already possessed national forest status and boundaries fixed by proclamation. The Choctawhatchee National Forest was especially well mapped between 1911 and 1926 when it formed the western unit of the Florida National Forest. In 1917, a map at one mile to the inch and another at two miles to the inch were printed in black & white, and next year, another edition dated 1918 was produced at two miles to the inch. The Forest Service made and issued a color map of the Ocala National Forest in 1918 with light red showing alienated lands within the forest's boundaries. The Forest Service published a 1:253,440-scale black and white administrative map covering the extensive Ozark National Forest in 1919. Its neighbor to the south, the Arkansas National Forest, had to wait until 1925 for a standard administrative map with the same scale showing alienated lands to be made. Besides the 1:253,440-scale color proclamation map/diagram of 1910, another proclamation map/diagram had been revised and reissued in 1916 at the same scale, so the Arkansas National Forest, with its proclamation map/diagrams and its Forest Atlas, did have acceptable map coverage before 1925. The Wichita National Forest was well supplied with administrative maps considering the 1917 preliminary map at 1:31,680, or half inch to the mile, the 1918 1:63,360-scale map, and the black & white map of 1920 at 1:126,720-scale. The one-sheet, color map of 1908, included as part of the Forest Atlas series, served the administrative purposes of the Luquillo National Forest until land ownership could be determined and boundaries surveyed. The Washington Office of the Forest Service compiled a finished, color administrative map of the nation's only tropical national forest in 1929 with the metric scale of 1:50,000 (1 centimeter on the map = ½ kilometer).

"When District 7 had its headquarters in Washington, D.C., the District could never avoid getting its organization lines entangled with those of the Chief Forester's Office."⁵³ Entangled organizational lines and abbreviated Forest Service staff directories make it difficult to identify those cartographers and draftsmen employed by the Office of the Chief Engineer and those working under the District Engineer of District 7. However, Helen B. Smith can be consistently found in early Forest Service directories listed as working in the Office of the Chief Engineer in Washington, D.C., in charge of "Engraving" and, as of October 1927, sharing the responsibilities of head of Maps and Surveys with M.S. Wright. The Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office of the Forest Service possessed a highly skilled and productive team of cartographers and draftsmen, who, throughout the years from 1906 to 1920 busily made maps, Forest Atlases, and proclamation diagrams for the entire National

⁵³ David E. Conrad, *The Land We Cared For...A History of the Forest Service's Eastern Region*, 1st Ed., (Milwaukee, Wisc., USDA-Forest Service Region 9, 1997), p. 40

Forest System and continued to do so until teams of cartographers and draftsmen could be recruited and operating in the several outlying district offices. Even as a Forest Service District was organized for the eastern United States, the cartographers working for the Chief Engineer, T.W. Norcross continued to make maps for all regions of the Forest Service. But as more national forests in the eastern United States were established from purchase areas, these Washington Office cartographers began making more maps of eastern national forests and fewer for those forests in the West. Longtime cartographers George Hilton, Sara Acker, Hofer Meekham, Ellen Mehurin, Clare Noyes, Rose Shaw, Francene Sizer, and Guy Trembly, who were on staff prior to the establishment of District 7, most likely remained under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, T. W. Norcross. Newer staff like Salvatore Lo Jacono worked under the District 7 Engineer, J. C. Dort (former Assistant District Engineer for Region 5, in charge of Maps and Surveys), sharing office space in the Atlantic Building in downtown Washington. Regardless of their reporting lines, these men and women working in Washington, D.C. were responsible for the majority of the maps, both administrative and recreational, for the national forests of the Eastern District, including those of the southern forests, before the establishment of the Southern Region in 1934.

As national forests were established, superimposed over purchase areas (after 1921, purchase units), administrative maps quickly followed the map/diagrams that were included with the text of their proclamations. The maps that accompanied proclamations of the first national forests created from purchased areas between 1916 and 1920 were much more detailed and useful than earlier proclamation map/diagrams of national forests created from the public lands. Most administrative maps issued during the 1920s and early 1930s came with a scale of 1:126,720 or two miles to the inch, in color, some with topography, but the size and extent of the national forest often dictated the scale as, for example, the 1:253,440-scale administrative maps of the Arkansas and Ozark National Forests, the approximately 1:170,000-scale maps of the Cherokee and Nantahala National Forests, and the 1:63,360-scale maps of the four divisional maps made by the Forest Service for the Pisgah National Forest between 1930 and 1933. Typically, three administrative maps were issued for each national forest in the future Southern Region between the year they were proclaimed and 1934 when the Region 8 was established. The first administrative maps were published between 1917 to 1920 in black and white, followed by the color maps of 1920 to 1925, then multi-colored maps from the mid-1920s to 1934. Topographic maps were issued for the Choctawhatchee (1939), Pisgah (1921 & 1923), and Wichita (1923 & 1929) National Forests.

All seven national forests established on existing military reservations in the South had been mapped. Those maps were made so that the presidential Executive Order establishing each national forest would have a map/diagram attached to the individual order. Most were simple black & white maps as seen in the Knox National Forest in Figure 15 above. However, the Benning National Forest map attached to Executive Order 4081 of October 3, 1924 used two U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles in full color as the base map to show the new national forest. A wide dark green line showed the boundaries of the Benning National Forest in Georgia. Apart from these Executive Order "Diagrams," no administrative maps were made for the short-lived military reservation national forests.

Beginning in 1925 with Pisgah National Forest maps Nos. 2 & 4, the Eastern District of the Forest Service issued national forest administrative maps with a distinctive color, orange, unique among Forest Service districts and regions. Some 20 maps of southern national forests used orange to show Forest Service ranger district names and boundaries and infrastructure, along with the traditional green for national forest owned lands and red for highways (see Figure 17 below). Orange was not used on any forest visitor maps and a few national forests of the future Southern Region also did not use Orange, such as the Wichita National Forest. Purple ink was used to show wildlife refuges in Tennessee and Arkansas.

The first maps made for the forest visitor in District 7 were issued in 1917 and were constructed in Washington, D.C., according to national standards, for two national forest areas in Virginia. The date of issue might appear odd since there were no proclaimed national forests in the State of Virginia until 1918. Stranger still, one of the maps was entitled, *Map of Massanutten National Forest and Information for Visitors*. A Massanutten National Forest was never formally proclaimed. This map only showed the national forest lands along Massanutten Mountain or the Massanutten Purchase Area. Perhaps the Forest Service intended to proclaim a Massanutten National Forest in its own right, but then decided against the idea. Instead, the Forest Service added the lands of the Massanutten Purchase Area and its neighbor to the west, the Potomac Purchase Area, to the existing Shenandoah National Forest with the proclamation of 1919. The other map covered the Natural Bridge National Forest. Both maps were compiled at a scale of 1:63,360 and carried the subtitle, "*Information for Visitors*." These early forest visitor maps were not illustrated but had descriptive and practical text, useful to forest visitors, on their versos. In three shades of green, the maps highlighted the "Area within which purchases are being made," "Land being acquired," and "Land acquired." These categories can be interpreted as purchase areas, areas approved for purchase, and areas already owned by the government.

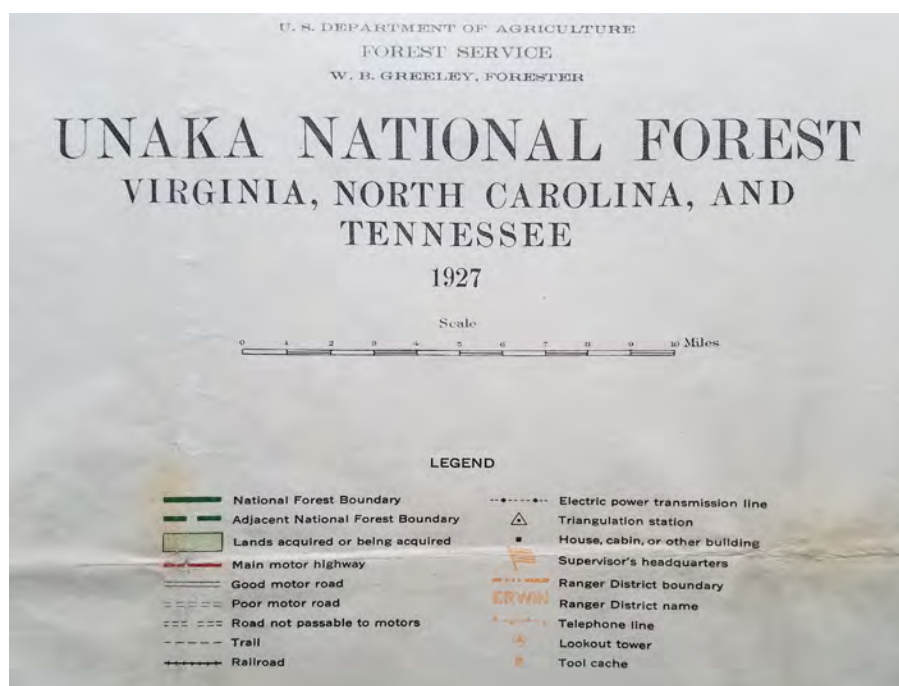


Figure 17: Typical legend for administrative maps of national forests in the eastern United States made in the Washington, D.C. Office of the Forest Service from 1925 to 1934. Lands were being actively acquired by the National Forest Reservation Commission, so the color green served a dual purpose showing land already acquired and land being actively pursued or under contract by the Commission. Other colors and symbols were standard for this type of map, however, using orange to show Forest Service administrative organization and infrastructure set these maps apart from all other administrative maps made by the Forest Service at the time.

Fourteen more forest visitor maps were compiled and issued by the Eastern District/Region between 1924 and 1934, examples of which can be seen in Figure 18. These were made to national standards and were based on Forest Service administrative maps. The Forest Service issued a color forest visitor map covering the central portion of the Pisgah National Forest in 1924 and again in 1926 at the scale of approximately 1:270,000. The central portion of the Pisgah as shown on the map included the area immediately northeast and southwest of the city of Asheville, North Carolina. The 1924 visitor map followed two excellent topographic maps of the Pisgah National Forest with a scale of two miles to the inch. A 1926 visitor map of the Nantahala National Forest, like the Pisgah map, also had an odd scale of about 1:170,000, but Forest Service cartographers added the color red to show main travelled roads. From 1927 to 1934, forest visitor maps were issued with standard scales of 1:126,720 or 1:253,440 based on administrative maps and generally used green to show forest land and red to show roads, camps, and in some cases, Forest Service administrative facilities. 1927 maps of the Natural Bridge and the Shenandoah National Forest used gray to show forest land and red for highways as did the 1928 map of the Cherokee National Forest. By the summer of 1934, the Forest Service had not made forest visitor maps for the Choctawhatchee, Kisatchie, Luquillo, Ocala, or Osceola National Forests.

The Eastern District of the Forest Service issued a number of booklet type publications before 1934 that are found in the cartobibliography in "Part V. Maps of the Region." A 22-page booklet entitled *The National Forests of the Southern Appalachians* was issued in 1923 with a map of the same name was followed in 1932 by another booklet of the entire Eastern Region, *Eastern and Southern National Forests: Timber Farms – Outdoor Playgrounds – Watershed Protection*. The elegant fold-out map at the end of the 18-page booklet of 1932 shows the national forests of the Eastern Region extending from the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire-Maine south to the Ocala National Forest in Florida and west to the Kisatchie in Louisiana and the national forests of Arkansas. An inset of Puerto Rico is also included. This booklet is pictured in Figure 35 and its map provides a point of reference just before the creation of the Southern Region in 1934.

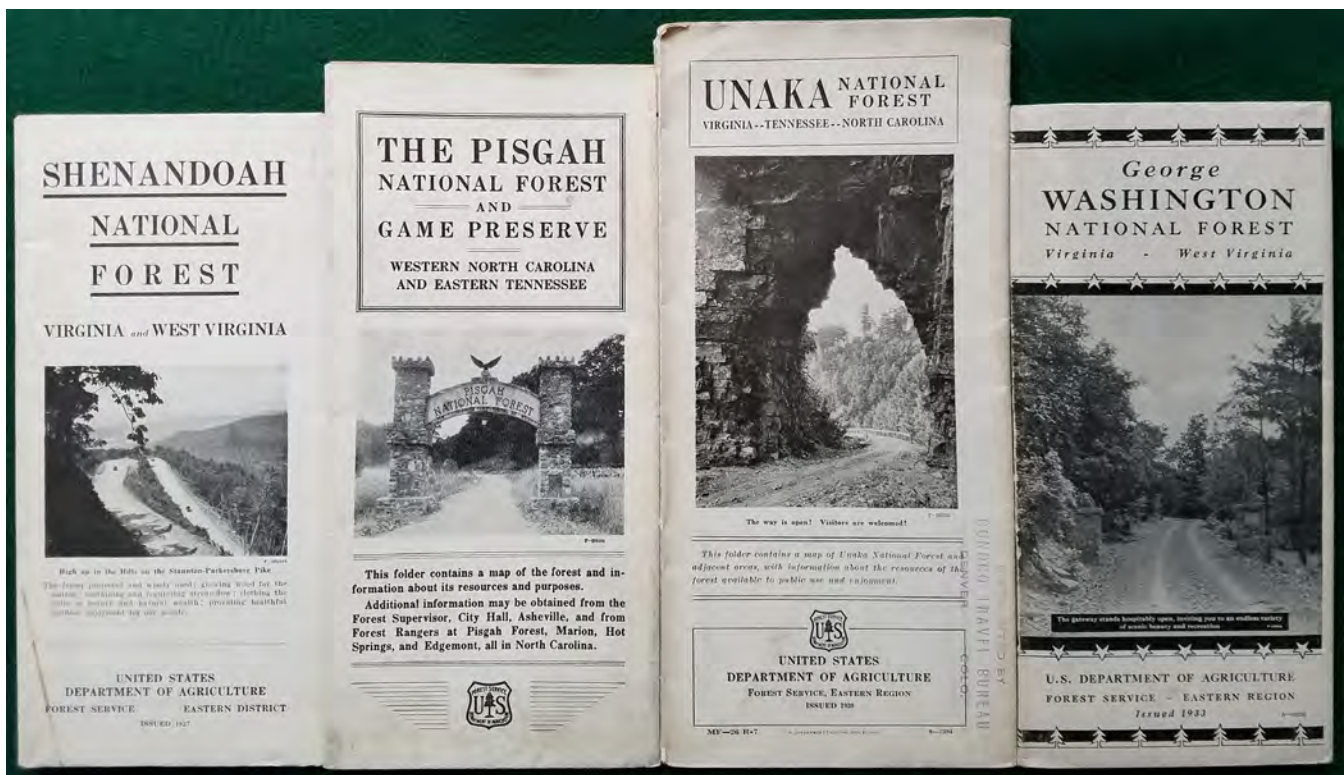


Figure 18: Early forest visitor maps of national forests in the southern United States before the creation of the Southern Region in 1934. All four were issued in color and were based on their respective forest's administrative maps. The four national forests represented here are in two or more states, typical for the time. From left to right: Shenandoah National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia "Issued 1927" (printed 1928); Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina and Tennessee dated 1929 (printed 1930); Unaka National Forest in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina dated 1929 (printed 1930) with an ink stamp "Distributed by Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, Colo."; the first forest visitor map for the George Washington National Forest in Virginia and West Virginia dated 1933, after its June, 1932 name change from the Shenandoah National Forest and before the July 1933 addition of the lands of the Natural Bridge National Forest to its south. It is the last forest visitor map made by the Eastern Region before the creation of the Southern Region in 1934. Interesting to note that all four maps feature roads or highways on their front covers. All were produced by the Eastern District/Region, based in Washington, D.C.

In another noteworthy booklet-style publication, the Forest Service issued the title, *The Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve*, written by S.M. Shanklin, the supervisor of the Wichita National Forest and James E. Scott, Assistant District Forester for Public Relations for the Eastern District as number 36 in the Miscellaneous Circular Series in 1925. The booklet carried a map of the same name tipped into the middle of the booklet. Reflecting the transfer of the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma from the Eastern District to the Rocky Mountain District in 1926, the map in the booklet was revised in 1928 in Denver, Colorado together with revised text and reissued in the same year by the Government Printing Office. The booklet and its map were the only publications for the forest visitor made for the Wichita National Forest.

In this early period, the Forest Service published a few road maps, fully cited in "Part V. Maps of the Region."

- 1) *National Forests in the Eastern District in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1928.*
- 2) *National Forests in the Eastern Region in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1931.*
- 3) *The National Forests of the Central Appalachians in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1926.* This map illustrated in Figure 36 shows the Monongahela, Shenandoah, and Natural Bridge National Forests and road network. The road map was revised and reissued in 1929.
- 4) *The National Forests of the Southern Appalachians in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1929.* Shows national forests between northern Georgia and southern Virginia.
- 5) *The National Forests of Arkansas in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1928.* Shows the national forests in the State of Arkansas, the Ozark and the Ouachita.

All five maps offered information on how to drive to and through the national forests of the Eastern District. These were small and could have been considered ephemeral by the public and not saved. There could be additional titles in this type of Forest Service map yet to be discovered.

C. Southern Region Administrative and Recreation Maps, 1934 to 1963/1964

With the establishment of a Southern Region on July 1, 1934 headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, a cartographic team was assembled around the veteran Forest Service map maker, Viggo Christensen. Christensen began his cartographic career with the Forest Service in the Rocky Mountain District, transferring to the Northern District in Missoula, Montana in 1926. When the new Southern Region began operation in 1934, he moved to Atlanta to become Chief of the Drafting Section in the Engineering Division under R.E. Pidgeon, the Regional Engineer. Forest Service directories for 1935 indicate that a Christensen had organized a team of cartographers and draftsmen whose names would appear on an abundance of maps of Southern Region national forests: Gerrard Allen, Helen O'Neill, Mills Gay, Hulbert Cain, Lewis Good, who had transferred from the Rocky Mountain Region, and Lloyd Neiman, a recent arrival to Atlanta from the Albuquerque headquarters of the Southwestern Region. The prolific artist whose drawings appear on many forest visitor publications issued by the Southern Region, Harry Rossoll (1910-1999) came to the staff of the Information and Education Division of the Southern Region as an "Illustrator" and was first listed in the July 1939 Forest Service Directory. Because his illustrations for the Southern Region's Recreation Guide Series appeared earlier than 1939, he most likely was hired before that year, or perhaps started out as a contractor or employee of the Works Projects Administration. Apart from some assistance on tracing and printing, and some drafting of maps of purchase units in the southern states, the Washington, D.C. Office stepped out of the business of making maps for the national forests of the South. Shortly after the war, national forest lands in Puerto Rico became their own region called "Tropical Region" without a numerical designation within the Forest and Range Experiment Station's organization. Thus, the maps of the Caribbean National Forest of 1945 and 1946 were made in the Washington Office of the Forest Service and not in Atlanta.

According to the November 1935 Forest Service Directory, Wilbur I. Doty was serving as Chief of the Drafting Section for the Eastern Region, with Salvatore Lo Jacono and Rose Shaw, among others, serving as draftsmen. Remaining with the Maps and Surveys Section of the Engineering Division in the Washington Headquarters Office was Helen B. Smith. The Eastern Region, Region 7, occupying the same offices in the Victor Building in downtown Washington, D.C., continued to make maps for the national forests of Virginia and Kentucky, a situation that lasted until the regional reorganization of the Forest Service in fiscal year 1966 that brought these two southern states and their forests into the Southern Region.

Initially, and by necessity, the highest priority of the Southern Region's Drafting Section was to create maps to illustrate the many presidential proclamations creating new and revising existing national forests for 1936. A few national forests like the Bienville, De Soto, and Holly Springs National Forests did not have maps to accompany their proclamations, while several other forests required additional proclamation maps to show large land additions, such as the 1938 addition of the Wakulla District to the Apalachicola National Forest. Now often subtitled, "Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation Dated..." the maps were drawn at a variety of small scales in order to adequately map and then fit the format of the paper proclamation. These maps were drawn in the Southern Region Office from 1936 to 1941 to illustrate proclamations that established, made additions to, and created wildlife management areas within the national forests of Region 8.

Once boundaries for Southern Region national forests had been established with proclamations, authoritative administrative maps could be made. Typically, a large scale administrative map was made and issued during the 1937-1939 period. The most common scale used for these maps was 1:126,720 or two miles to the inch, but maps for smaller national forests or for individual districts of some national forests were made with the scale of 1:63,360 or one mile to the inch. Unlike the national forests in the West, the Southern Region did not use the 1:253,440-scale for its administrative maps. Once they had been issued, the administrative maps went through one or two revisions after World War II before a "Class A" or a map meeting high accuracy standards, was made, the first such map made in 1963 for the Uwharrie National Forest. Thus, the quantity of administrative maps for any given national forest was never large. For many of the first administrative maps made in the late 1930s, cartographers used the color gray to show national forest land or "land acquired or being acquired." The only use of gray for this purpose before 1934 was on forest visitor maps dated 1927 and made by the Eastern District for the Natural Bridge, Ouachita, and Shenandoah National Forests. After the Southern Region had been detached from the Eastern Region in 1934, the Eastern Region continued to use gray to show national forest lands on their maps in Kentucky, Virginia as well as other eastern national forests under its management. But the Southern Region used gray only for their first administrative maps then quickly changed to the more conventional green for national forest lands when the maps were revised. Using blue to show water features was standard practice in the South, while red for roads, a convention throughout the Forest Service, was not. Red compass roses centered on national forest lookouts appeared on many maps, while roads were seldom shown in red. Once a map with its various color layers had been made, the Forest Service often printed a variety of editions using all layers/colors for one edition, and removing, say, the red compass rose layer to make another edition. Whenever variant editions of administrative maps have been identified, they have been described in the map citation. Of all the national forests of the Southern Region, the maps of the Bienville stand apart due to the fact that the first administrative map for the forest was made in 1935 in the District Ranger's Office in Forest, Mississippi not in Atlanta, and was issued only as a blue-line print. The original 1935 map was revised in 1937 by Lloyd Neiman in Atlanta and reissued. Revisions were made to the map again in

1949 by the Forest Service in Atlanta before the 1964 “Class A” map was published. It is remarkable that all three of these early maps were issued as blueprint prints until the publication of the 1964 “Class A” map for the Bienville National Forest.

After the World War II, the Southern Region revised all of its administrative maps. This decision to revise and reissue older maps resulted in maps being produced with a wide array of accuracy based on the age and quality of the data used to the compile them. Because of the uneven accuracy of its maps, the Forest Service adopted a system for classifying its maps for all regions with a “Class A” rating as the highest for accuracy and “E” or “EE” for accuracy unknown. If revised and reissued after 1951, administrative maps of Southern forests carried either the “Class C” or “Class D” rating. The only “Class E,” or “accuracy unknown,” that could be found was the 1964 map of the George Washington National Forest produced by the Eastern Region. How this classification system was applied to base data is difficult to determine since the definitions for each of the alphabetical designations of B, C, and D could not be found after many years of research and inquiries addressed to Forest Service cartographers. From the map record itself one can conclude that the classification system first appeared around 1951 and ended about 1980 when most every national forest had been accurately mapped with aerial photography and carried an “A” rating.

Aerial photography was quickly becoming the standard cartographic base material for federal agencies from 1930 onwards. By reading the compilation statements on the administrative maps issued by the Southern Region in the 1930s and 1940s, an astonishing number of them relied upon aerial surveys for their compilation, a much higher percentage than that of other regions of the Forest Service at this time. The efforts of the Tennessee Valley Authority to acquire aerial photography of the region it served as well as the Department of Agriculture’s aerial survey projects in support of soil conservation and land rehabilitation programs account for the availability of much of the primary base data that the Forest Service used to make its maps. If the maps were revised and reissued after 1951, they carried either a “C” or a “D” classification, the difference between the two classes appears to be the age of the aerial photography. Like other Forest Service regions after the war, the Southern Region faced the necessity to produce newer more accurate maps while having to contend with new National Map Accuracy Standards that had been issued by the Bureau of the Budget in 1947. These standards would be the dominating influence on Forest Service administrative mapping for the next several decades. Aerial photography acquisition and staffing would eventually improve to the point when, in 1972, the Region had completed an accurate “Class A” administrative map based on aerial photography and meeting national map accuracy standards for all of its national forests. The Eastern Region also initially constructed administrative maps of the Cumberland, Jefferson, and George Washington National Forests in the late 1930s and early 1940s using aerial surveys and revised and reprinted many of them until “Class A” maps could be made. For administrative maps of the Southern Region, the year, 1963, marked the publication of the first Class A map and an end to the revision and reprint cycle of older maps from the 1930s and 1940s.

As the National Forest Reservation Commission rapidly purchased lands within the boundaries of the national forests of the South, the ever changing pattern of forest land ownership, the reorganization of southern Appalachian national forests in 1936, and the need to put maps into the hands of forest visitors seeking recreational opportunities, argued for a more ephemeral forest visitor map that could be constructed, issued, and revised quickly, as opposed to a fully edited standardized map for recreational purposes made to last for years. Thus, the Southern Region launched its Recreation Guide Series in 1937. The hand of the illustrator, Harry Rossoll, can be found on each of the maps included in the series as well as in other specialized maps illustrated in Figures 19, 20, and 21. It is difficult not to consider his drawing for the front cover of the 1938 recreation map of Juniper Springs Recreation Area on the Ocala National Forest showing bathers at the millhouse site as one of his masterworks as compared to the hastily executed, although aptly themed cover for the 1939 pamphlet for the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest as shown in Figure 20. These Recreation Guide Series maps found their way into the booklet type publications of the 1950s many subtitled, “Facts about the Forests.” At times these later prints of the Recreation Guide maps within booklets included their assigned Guide numbers, but more often they did not. Fourteen numbers in the two-fold, triptych, pamphlet sized publications were issued, however, a number 11 in the series has not been seen or identified. This number might very well have been reserved for the Ouachita National Forest in the series, but because an unnumbered recreation map had already been published in 1936 and a 24-page forest visitor booklet with a map was issued in 1937, perhaps an Ouachita National Forest map in the Recreation Guide Series was not considered necessary at the time. The numbering system indicates an east to west movement of the Guides with the highest number assigned to the most western of the Southern Region’s national forests. On the list below, only those numbers and edition dates that have actually been seen have been listed. The list comes with the enduring hope that a more complete and robust accounting of this series will eventually be made.



Figure 19: Numbers in the *Recreation Guide* Series published by the Southern Region beginning in 1937, the first maps made by the new Region 8 for the forest visitor. Inside, unfolded titles from left to right: *Recreation Map of National Forests in Region 8* (Guide No. 1 – 1938); *Recreation Map of Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina* (Guide No. 6 – 1937); *Recreation Map of Ocala National Forest, Florida* (Guide No. 3A – 1937); *Recreation Map of Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina* (Guide No. 5 – 1937); *Recreation Map of Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia* (Guide No. 8 – 1939). All drawings on all the maps by Harry Rossoll.

Region 8 Recreation Guides for the Southern Region

- Guide No. 1: *Southern National Forests.* (1937 & 1938 eds.)
- Guide No. 2: *National Forests in the Southern Appalachians.* (1937 & 1939 eds.)
- Guide No. 3A: *Recreation Map of the Ocala National Forest, Florida.* (1937 & 1955 eds.)
- Guide No. 3B: *Recreational Development of Juniper Spring and Fern Hammock, Ocala National Forest, Florida.* (1937 & 1938 eds.)
- Juniper Springs Recreation Area, Ocala National Forest, Florida.* (1938 & 1949 eds.)
- Guide No. 4: *Recreation Map of the Francis Marion National Forest, North Carolina.* (1938 ed.)
- Guide No. 5: *Recreation Map of the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina.* (1937 & circa 1960 ed.)
- Guide No. 6: *Recreation Map of the Nantahala National Forest.* (1937 & [1938] eds.)
- Guide No. 7: *Recreation Map of Cherokee National Forest (Hiwassee and Tellico Ranger Districts), Tennessee.* (1937, 1938 & 1939 eds.)
- Guide No. 7A: *Recreation Map of Cherokee National Forest (Watauga and Unaka Ranger Districts), Tennessee.* (1938 ed.)
- Guide No. 8: *Recreation Map of the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia.* (1937 & 1939 eds.)
- Guide No. 9: *Recreation Map of Alabama National Forests.* (1939 & 1947 eds.)
- Guide No. 10: *Recreation Map of Mississippi National Forests.* (1937 ed.)
- Guide No. 11: Not identified. [Ouachita National Forest?]
- Guide No. 12: *Recreation Map of the Ozark National Forest.* (1937 ed.)
- Guide No. 13: *Recreation Map of the Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana.* (1937 ed.)
- Guide No. 14: *Recreation Map of Texas National Forests.* (1938 ed.)
- Unnumbered: *The Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina.* (1939 ed.)



Figure 20: Special recreation maps published by the Southern Region. A 1939 8-page typescript pamphlet with a map of the northwestern section of the Nantahala National Forest showing the location of the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest (unnumbered); a 1938 recreation map of Juniper Springs Recreation Area on the Ocala National Forest showing bathers at the millhouse site. The millhouse was designed and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and generated electric power for use on the site. The Juniper Springs map is Recreation Guide No. 3B. Both cover illustrations by Harry Rossoll. See Section XI Cartographers, a. Forest Service for a listing of maps illustrated by Rossoll.

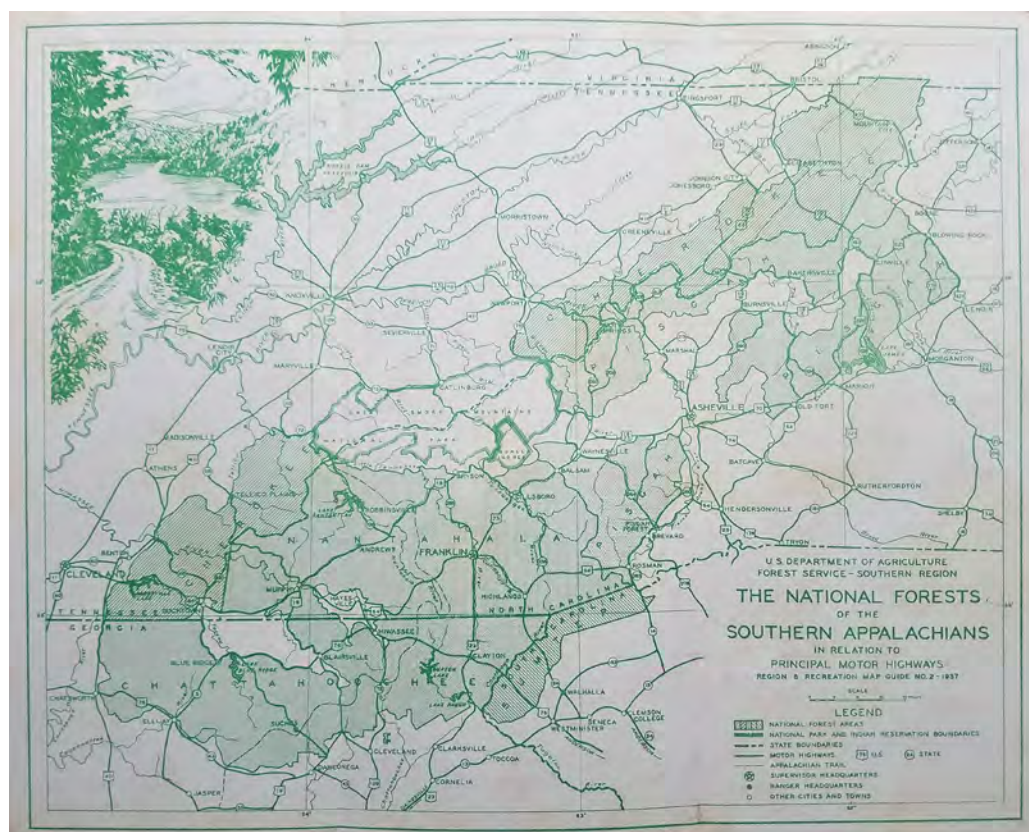
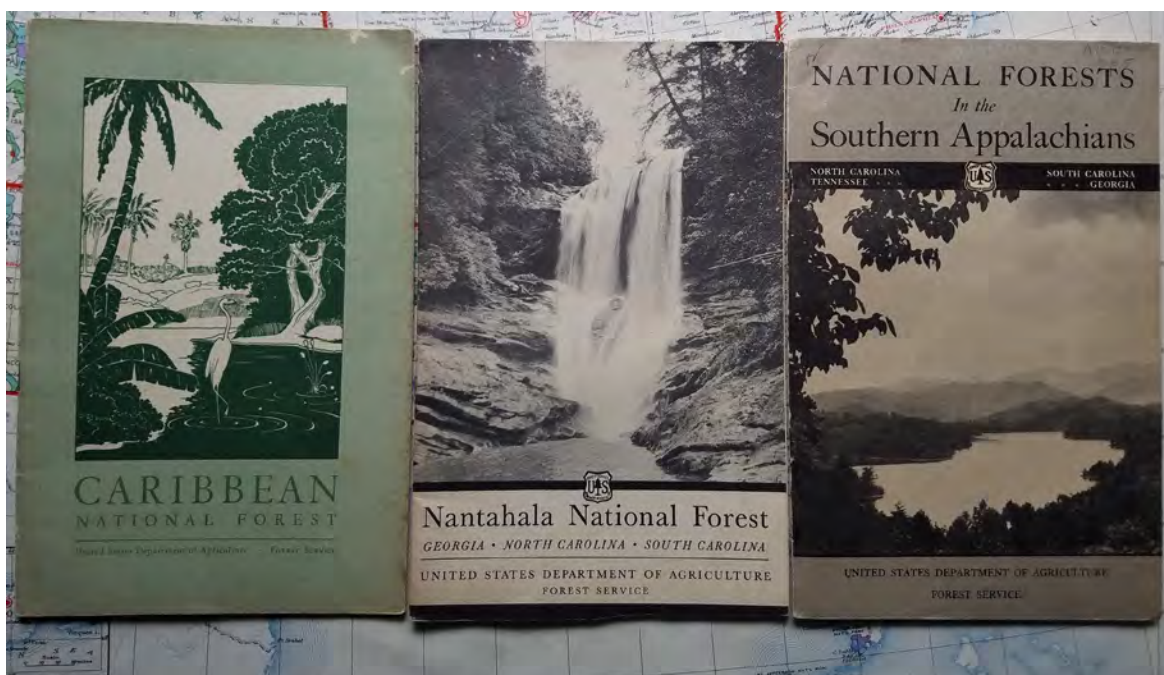


Figure 21: Unfolded, Recreation Guide No. 2 (1937) of the national forests of the Southern Appalachians, with national forests, roads and major rivers emphasized. It is remarkably uncluttered, typical of the series. The map depicts the results of the Forest Service's effort to eliminate multi-state national forests. The national forests shown here, Cherokee, Pisgah, Nantahala, Chattahoochee, and part of the Sumter had been either newly established from lands of existing national forests or whose borders had been revised in 1936. All national forests shown on this map are confined to just one state. The drawing in the upper left corner of a river road is by Harry Rossoll. See Section XI Cartographers, a. Forest Service for a listing of maps illustrated by Rossoll and a biographical sketch.

The Southern Region issued several forest visitor booklets with maps between 1936 and 1940, uniform to many other such booklets then being made for national forests in most other regions of the Forest Service. Figure 22 below shows three typical booklets of the time. The text formed the booklets' heart with much basic as well as specialized information, such as lists of trees and other plant life found in the forest, along with an abundance of photographs and drawings. All booklets had maps tipped in and were printed and distributed throughout the nation to depository libraries by the U.S. Government Printing Office. The maps found in these booklets were not based on Forest Service administrative maps and were highly variable, with color and details on one while others were simple uncolored sketch maps. Included in this series of uniform format, pre-war, forest visitor booklets were the issues, in date order: Nantahala National Forest (1936), Caribbean National Forest (1936), Ouachita National Forest (1937), Florida National Forests (1939 covering the four national forests in Florida), Southern Appalachians (1940) and another booklet for the Caribbean National Forest (1940) with an updated map. A Forest Service published a forest visitors map without text for the Ozark National Forest in 1941. This map had a good deal in common, in terms of format and information content, with the maps found inside the booklets. It is possible that the arrival of World War II forced the postponement of the publication of a forest visitor booklet for the Ozark National Forest which would have included this map.

The tradition of publishing illustrated booklets with a map was carried forward by the Southern Region into the 1950s. In 1941 a booklet for the Nantahala National Forest was published, subtitled, "Facts about the Forest." The booklet included a short 8-page text with a very small scale sketch map between its covers and was revised and released again in 1949. From this beginning, the Southern Region published about a dozen of these booklets from a 1951 booklet on the national forests of Florida (using maps from the 1939 booklet at a greatly reduced scale) to the Kisatchie National Forest booklet of 1958. All carried the subtitle "Facts about the Forest" except the Sumter National Forest booklet of 1955. Examples of this type of publication can be seen in Figure 23.



Figures 22: Examples of Forest visitor booklets issued by the Southern Region from 1936 to 1940: Caribbean National Forest booklet from 1936 (booklet was reprinted in 1940 with an orange-yellow cover and photograph of masonry forest gateway); Nantahala National Forest booklet dated 1936 and issued before July 9, 1936 when a general reorganization of the national forests of the Southern Appalachians transformed the Nantahala National Forest from a forest with land in three states to a forest with land base confined to North Carolina; a booklet for all or parts of five National Forests in the Southern Appalachians issued in 1940. A similar booklet covering the four national forests in Florida dated 1939 was issued in the same format at these three pictured above.



Figure 23: A selection of forest visitor publications produced for the national forests of the South after World War II including a few issues of the Region's "Facts About the Forests" series. All publications have rudimentary maps. Top row: Recreation map of Alabama National Forests dated 1947 (Recreation Guide No. 9); 18-page visitor's guide to the Cherokee National Forest issued about 1960 with maps and photographs; 1957 booklet, *Ozark National Forest, Arkansas: Facts About the Forests*. Bottom row: *Alabama National Forests: Facts About the Forests*, dated 1953; *The Sumter National Forest, South Carolina*, 1955; *Nantahala National Forest: Facts About the Forest*, issued about 1949; *Florida National Forests: Facts About the Forests*, issued 1951; and, from the Eastern Region (Region 7), a booklet on the *George Washington National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia* without a publication date, but, from the text one can surmise that it was published about 1960.

The traditional folded forest visitor map, absent since the 1933 publication of the George Washington National Forest visitor map (see Figure 18), made a reappearance in the Southern Region beginning with the Nantahala National Forest in 1950. Folded forest visitor maps of seven of the oldest and most visited national forests in the Southern Region were made in color with intermediate scales from 1:126,720 to 1:380,000, text and photographs on their versos, and published by the U.S. Government Printing Office. Maps were issued for the public and distributed to Government Printing Office depository libraries for the Chattahoochee (1954), Cherokee (1952), Nantahala (1950 and again in 1956), Ocala (1955), Ouachita (1953), Ozark (1954), and Pisgah (1956) National Forests, at the same time as the simple national forest booklets were being published. These maps used the same wording found in the compilation statements of the forest visitor maps of the 1920s, namely, “National forest land acquired or being acquired” shown in green. Roads, trails, recreation site information and Forest Service installations were shown in red.

From 1960 to 1964 a transitional type of forest visitor map was introduced by the Southern Region for its national forests, while publication of the national forest booklets and the “Facts About the Forests” series came to an end. Figures 24 and 38 display examples of four of these transitional maps, all made by the Southern Region before “Class A” administrative maps had been compiled. Besides the six national forest and two state maps made in this format, the Forest Service published a unique example of a forest visitor map combining the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests in North Carolina in 1964. Like the traditional folded forest visitor maps of the 1950s printed by the Government Printing Office, these transitional maps also had intermediate scales and showed forest land in green, roads, road numbers, recreation facilities, and Forest Service installations in red, with the added color blue for water features. The year 1964 proved to be the year when the Southern Region once again completely changed the format of its forest visitor maps.



Figure 24: Forest visitor maps illustrating a transition between booklet-type publications and folded black and white maps with more modern looking and colored front covers, printed locally in Atlanta, Georgia. These covers were drawn by illustrator Harry Rossoll. From left to right are the Cherokee National Forest map of 1961, revised and reprinted in 1964 with the same panel illustration; map of the Kisatchie National Forest dated 1964, and the 1961 map of the Ouachita National Forest, revised and reprinted in 1963 with the same panel illustration. Other examples of this type of map are the 1961 & 1962 maps of the Chattahoochee National Forest, the 1963 map of the Francis Marion National Forest, the Ocala National Forest visitors map of 1962, and the 1962 maps of the national forests of Mississippi and Texas (Figure 38 for Texas). Finally, a 1964 map of the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forest can also be considered as belonging to the type of transitional forest visitor map.

Meanwhile, the Eastern Region continued to make maps for the forests of Kentucky and Virginia and for its other national forests in the eastern United States. Between 1934 and 1965, the mapping produced by the Eastern Region (Region 7) did not compare in terms of quality and quantity to the mapping programs of other regions of the Forest Service. Whether this was due to lack of funding, staff, or the necessity to make new maps is unclear, but the maps produced by the Eastern Region simply did not come up to the level of the mapping of other regions. Many older maps from the 1930s were revised decades later, but the revised maps never appeared current or modern, retaining the look and feel of the originals made before World War II (see Figure 25).

Maps for the George Washington and the Jefferson National Forests in Virginia and the Cumberland National Forest in Kentucky have compilation statements on maps dated 1936 to 1942 that state that they were made in Washington, D.C. In fiscal year 1941, the Eastern Regional Headquarters moved from the Victor Building to offices in the Bankers Securities Building in downtown Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This location posed parking and transportation problems for the staff. In addition, the City of Philadelphia had a city income tax. Because of these negative factors, in fiscal year 1954, Region 7 offices moved across the Schuylkill River to the Center Building at 6816 Market Street in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. The maps published after 1954 will have Upper Darby in their compilation statements if a statement of compilation is provided. With the dissolution of Region 7 and the transfer of the national forests of Kentucky and Virginia to the Southern Region, the offices in Upper Darby were closed and the Southern Region quickly issued new maps for the two national forests recently put under its management.

In 1936, the Eastern Region made a 1:253,440-scale administrative map for the three national forests in Kentucky and Virginia. These 4 mile to the inch maps were used as base maps in stand-alone map/diagrams used to show the boundaries of the Jefferson and George Washington National Forests as proclaimed in 1936. The Cumberland National Forest lacked a stand-alone map diagram to illustrate its boundaries as proclaimed in 1937. The 1936 boundary maps did not accompany the texts of the proclamations nor did they appear in the pages of the *Federal Register* or the *United States Statutes at Large*. There were also stand-alone maps to illustrate the reductions of purchase unit boundaries made in 1956 by the National Forest Reservation Commission and formally acknowledged by proclamation in 1959. Beginning in 1937 continuing to 1949, administrative maps were issued by ranger district at 1:63,360-scale based on aerial photography on very large paper sheets. A complete set of ranger district maps were made for the Cumberland National Forest in 1937, for the George Washington National Forest from 1938 to 1949, and for the Jefferson National Forest from 1938 to 1942. These maps issued from 1937 to 1942 were strictly utilitarian, being uncolored showing national forest lands acquired or being acquired in gray. Reprints of the ranger district maps for the Jefferson and Cumberland National Forests have not been identified, but several reprints of ranger district maps for the George Washington National Forest were made between 1959 and 1964 and are listed here as shown below in Figure 25.

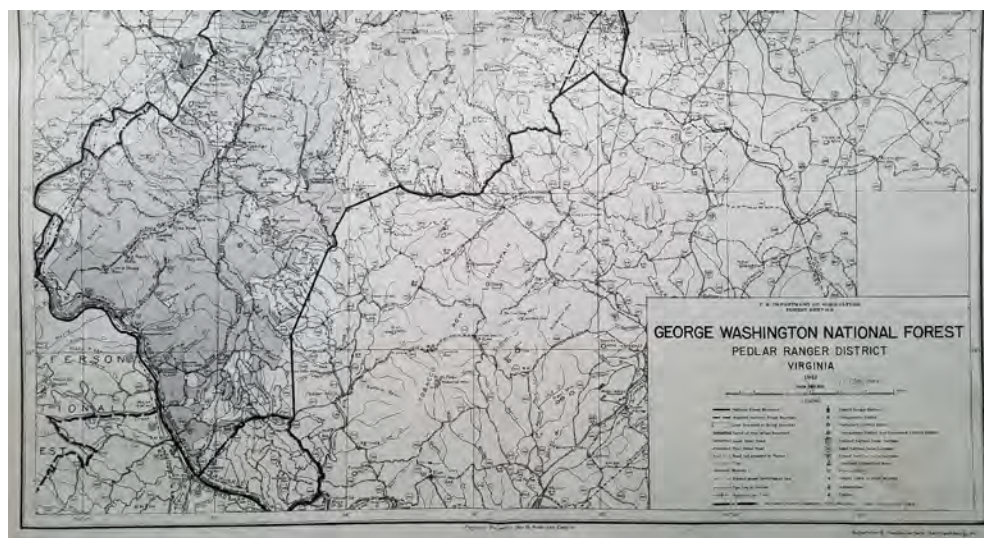


Figure 25: South half of the 1960 reprint of the 1942 Pedlar Ranger District of the George Washington National Forest. The dashed line at the extreme southern end of the forest and on the eastern edge show 1959 boundary revisions made by proclamation of May 20, 1959. National Forest land is shown in gray. The 1942 map's scale of 1:63,360 remains on the map even though the map has been reduced to an actual Scale of approximately 1:130,000. Though revised, it does not appear any newer than its 1942 date.

Before the national forests of Kentucky and Virginia were transferred to the Southern Region in late 1965/early 1966, the Eastern Region did publish a Class A map for the Cumberland National Forest at 1:126,720-scale in two sheets in 1964. The compilation statement read, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, 1963-64, from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; field edited by U.S. Forest Service, 1963-64.” With recent U.S. Geological Survey mapping for the Cumberland National Forest with additional field checking, these two administrative maps were accorded the Class A ranking for accuracy. This is the only Class A map made by the Eastern Region before its reorganization in 1965/1966.

The Eastern Region made few forest visitor maps. A set of four forest visitor maps covering the Jefferson National Forest based on the earlier ranger district maps were issued without a date, but circa. 1964. These were the last maps of the Jefferson National Forest made by the Eastern Region before the reorganization of 1965/1966. No other Forest Service maps look quite like the maps in this set (see Figure 40). It was also not until 1964 when the Cumberland National Forest had its first forest visitor map made and it also has no equal. The map carried the small scale of 1:500,000 and was printed in a mixture of brown tones on cream colored paper. It had as its folded panel title, *Visitor Information, Cumberland National Forest Kentucky*, with the map being quite sketchy.

Like Harry Rossoll in the Southern Region, the artistic talents of Thomas S. Culverwell were brought to the George Washington National Forest and to other forests in the Eastern Region in the late 1930s. Culverwell produced two stunning pictorial forest visitor maps, Northern and Southern portions, circa 1938, of the George Washington National Forest which were published by the Forest Supervisor’s Office in Harrisonburg, Virginia. The Government Printing Office listed these two maps in its *Monthly Catalog* of May 1938, so they were undoubtedly distributed to the national system of depository libraries. Thomas Speiden Culverwell had been a resident of Washington, D.C. beginning in the 1920s. Directories listed him as an artist, illustrator, or commercial artist until joining the Forest Service about 1936 in the same capacity. Previously, he regularly supplied illustrations and comics for Washington, D.C. newspapers, particularly the *Washington Daily News*. His 1937 entry in



Figure 26: Northern portion of the George Washington National Forest, open & flat, and the forest’s southern portion, folded, undated, by Thomas Culverwell working in the offices of the Eastern Region of the Forest Service in Washington, D.C. Map issued circa 1938. The maps were revised and reprinted combining the two halves into a single map printed back to back dated 1950 and reprinted in 1957.

the Washington, D.C. city directory recorded his occupation as that of a draftsman working for the Forest Service, but his name cannot be found in Forest Service directories of the time. He was responsible for the memorable and often reprinted pictorial maps of the national forests of the Eastern Region, including his 1938 two map set of the George Washington National Forest, and also for the pictorial maps of the Allegheny National Forest (1940), Green Mountain National Forest (1939), a two map set of the Monongahela National Forest (1936 & 1939) and a single sheet map of the White Mountain National Forest of 1936. Culverwell joined the army in 1942 but returned to the Forest Service after the war as a graphic artist. He drew many public service posters featuring Smoky Bear as well as illustrations for Forest Service calendars that emphasized on the job safety. He retired to the coast of Maine in 1956.

The two map set of the George Washington National Forest, shown in Figure 26, was later printed back to back and included in a 23-page booklet issued by the Forest Service in 1950. It was also issued separately from the booklet as a single sheet map in 1950 and again in 1957. The Eastern Region published a new forest visitor map for the George Washington National Forest in 1964, indicating that Culverwell's pictorial map stood as the only such map for the forest visitor for over 25 years. The 1964 map had the scale of 1:325,000 or about five miles to the inch and was rated as a "Class E" map, or having an unknown accuracy. It was much more finished in appearance than the forest visitor map of the Cumberland National Forest issued the same year. The map used green for national forest land, red for roads, trails, recreation facilities, and water features were shown in blue. Its panel illustration had a drawing of a silhouette of George Washington framed by a quill pen and inkwell with surveyors instruments. It was replaced four years later by a forest visitor map made by the Southern Region. With the transfer of the Kentucky and Virginia National Forests to the Southern Region in 1965, the quality and quantity of mapping for the three transferred national forests improved far beyond what had been produced by the Engineering Division of the former Eastern Region.

D. Mapping the National Forests of the Southern Region since 1963

Administrative maps produced after 1963 by the Southern Region carried a Class A rating, meeting the National Map Accuracy Standards that had been issued by the Bureau of the Budget in 1947. The Southern Region produced its first Class A map in 1963, the 1:126,720-scale color administrative map of the two-year old Uwharrie National Forest in North Carolina. With the exception of the two-sheet set of Class A administrative maps of the Cumberland National Forest in 1964 made by the Eastern Region, Region 8 had constructed a Class "A" map for every one of its national forests, including the two national forests in Virginia, added in 1965 after the termination of Region 7, and for the two national grasslands in Texas added in 1970 between 1963 and 1972. This was a remarkable achievement considering that several national forests required two or more sheets. The Region continued to revise and/or issue new Class A maps for its national forests throughout the 1970s and 1980s.

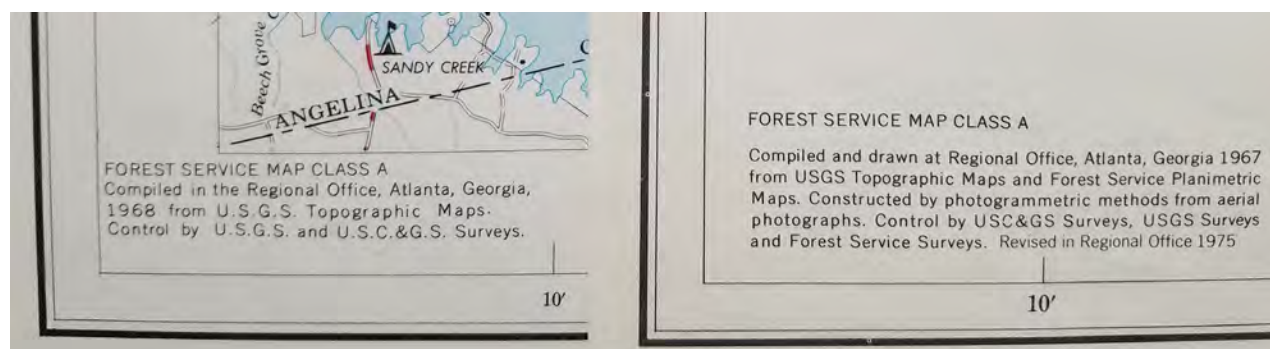


Figure 27: Two compilation statements for two Class A administrative maps made by the Southern Region. On the left is the statement found on the 1968 Sabine National Forest map and on the right, the statement for the Ozark National Forest, Bayou, Buffalo, and Pleasant Hill Ranger Districts also dated 1968 but revised and reissued in 1975. The U.S.G.S. topographic maps referred to in the compilation statement for the Sabine National Forest most certainly met the 1947 map standards for accuracy to earn its Class A designation. The statement on the Ozark National Forest map indicates it was made from aerial photographs.

Table 2 below shows the year the first Class A map was made for each national forest and the year(s) when a new Class A map was made or revised, to 1975.

National Forest/Sheet Name	Date First Edition Published	Date New Map Issued (up to 1975)
Angelina	1965	1974
Apalachicola , Apalachicola-Wakulla RD	1970	1973
Bienville	1964	1970
Caribbean (El Yunque)	1966	
Chattahoochee, Arumchee Ranger Dist.	1965	1970
Chattahoochee, Except Arumchee RD	1967	1972
Cherokee, Nolichucky Ranger District	1968	
Cherokee, Ocoee, Hiawassee & Tellico RD	1968	
Cherokee, Unaka & Watauga RD	1968	
Conecuh	1964	1970, 1976
Croatan	1964	1972
Cumberland, North Half (Region 7 map)	1964	
Cumberland, South Half (Region 7 map)	1964	
Daniel Boone, Redbird Purchase Unit	1969	1972
Davy Crockett	1966	
Delta	1967	
De Soto, Chickasawhay Division	1964	
De Soto, Leaf River Division	1965	1973
Francis Marion	1966	1972
George Washington, Deerfield, James River Ranger Districts	1972	
George Washington, Lee and Dry River RD	1972	
Holly Springs	1966	1974
Homochitto	1965	1970
Jefferson, Clinch Ranger District	1969	
Kisatchie, Caney Division	1965	
Kisatchie, Catahoula & Winn RD	1967	
Kisatchie, Kisatchie, Vernon, Evangeline RDs	1967	
Nantahala	1965	1972
Ocala	1965	1971
Oconee	1967	
Oselola	1964	1970
Ouachita, Arkansas Division	1966	
Ouachita, Kiamichi Division	1964	1970
Ouachita, Tiak Ranger District	1964	
Ozark, Bayou, Buffalo, Piney...RDs (Main)	1968	1975
Ozark, Boston Mountain RD	1966	
Ozark, Magazine Mountain RD	1966	
Ozark, Sylamore Ranger District	1967	1972
Pisgah, Catawba, Grandfather, Toecane RD	1968	1972
Pisgah, French Broad Ranger District	1966	1973
Pisgah, Pisgah Ranger District	1966	1971
Sabine	1968	
Sam Houston	1967	1974
St. Francis	1964	1970
Sumter, Andrew Pickens Ranger District	1966	1972
Sumter, Enoree Division	1966	1975
Sumter, Long Cane Division	1964	1971
Talladega, Oakmulgee Division	1965	1972
Talladega, Talladega & Shoal Creek RD	1968	

Tombigbee, Tombigbee Ranger District	1972	
Tombigbee, Trace Ranger District	1968	
Tombigbee (entire forest)	1972	
Tuskegee	1966	1972
Uwharrie	1963	1970
William B. Bankhead	1965	1971
Caddo & Cross Timbers National Grassland	1972	

Table 2: Region Eight's large scale Class A (Forest Series) Administrative Map Production

The maps made by the Southern Region for forest visitors during the period from 1964 to 1975, roughly divide themselves into two distinct types, those maps issued between 1964 to 1969, and those issued from 1969 to 1975. The two types of maps can be seen in Figure 28 and Figure 29 below.

Maps in the earlier time period were printed on ordinary paper in a uniform folded size with a color photograph of typical forest scenes on their front covers. While only a few transitional maps were made for the period 1960 to 1964, the Southern Region issued forest visitor maps in this style for all of national forests under its management from 1964 to 1969, except the Pisgah, Uwharrie National Forests and the National Forests of Mississippi. In addition, the Southern Region made new forest visitor maps for the Daniel Boone (1968), George Washington (1968), and Jefferson (1967) National Forests, recently transferred from the Eastern Region in 1965/1966. On these maps, national Forest boundaries were outlined with a heavy black line, within which, national forest lands were shown in green and all other lands shown uncolored. Areas outside the boundaries of the national forest were shown in yellow, with highways and highway numbers, recreation areas, Forest Service facilities shown in red. The background color for maps of the Ocala and Osceola National Forests was gray not yellow. Both salt and fresh water features were shown in blue. Informative text and photographs on the verso undoubtedly made the maps more useful and interesting to the forest visitor, as were the recreation site indexes and location maps. The Forest Service introduced contour lines on its maps for the Cherokee (1969) and the Jefferson (1967) National Forests, while the 1968 map of the George Washington National Forest was first issued without contours and a second printing with contours.



Figure 28: Forest visitor maps from 1964 to 1969. From left to right: Apalachicola National Forest dated 1967; Francis Marion National Forest dated 1968 and published in 1969; Oconee National Forest, 1967; and Sumter National Forest dated 1964.

Forest visitor maps issued from 1969 to 1975 by the Southern Region featured a color photograph or drawing on their front covers printed on coated paper to better carry the detailed artwork. If located in mountainous areas, the maps had brown topographic contour lines, while lowland national forests, such as the Croatan, Kisatchie, and national forests in Florida, had no contours. These maps had an overall fresh modern appearance with full color photographs to accompany the texts on the verso. The coated paper did not stand up well to repeated folding and unfolding, easily developing tears along fold lines. Some topographic maps for the national forests of the southern Appalachians and in Arkansas were printed on uncoated paper.



Figure 29: National Forest visitor maps from 1969 to 1975 printed on glossy coated papers to better carry and present the color photographs, maps, drawings, and for mountainous national forests, topographic contour lines. From left to right: Croatan National Forest, North Carolina dated 1973; De Soto National Forest, Mississippi dated 1974; Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana of 1972; Osceola National Forest dated 1975. Other larger national forests either continued to be printed, or reprinted on ordinary paper after initially using the coated paper.

While Region 8 issued a steady supply of forest visitor maps, it also tried to provide maps of wilderness and recreation areas, and not insignificantly, the Appalachian Trail. The Southern Region made several maps of the Appalachian Trail based on the state or the forest it crossed (see Figures 30 & 31). Five maps of the Appalachian Trail issued before 1975 have been identified with a few having a different title on the panel than the one found inside. One such map, when opened and laid flat, has the title, *Appalachian Trail, Tennessee and North Carolina*, while the inside unfolded panel title, has *Appalachian Trail, Pisgah and Cherokee National Forests, North Carolina-Tennessee*. All five maps are found in “Section X Wilderness, Grasslands, and Special Area Mapping, c. Special Areas,” as are the many recreation maps issued by the Southern Region. Special area maps having been found and examined have been listed, however, there are sure to be other maps in this category that will come to light. Two special maps have been listed under the Jefferson National Forest that were made with the cooperation of the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries and the U.S. Forest Service. Based on Forest Service ranger districts and constructed with Forest Service spatial data, the maps have been included even though they were made by the private map making firm.

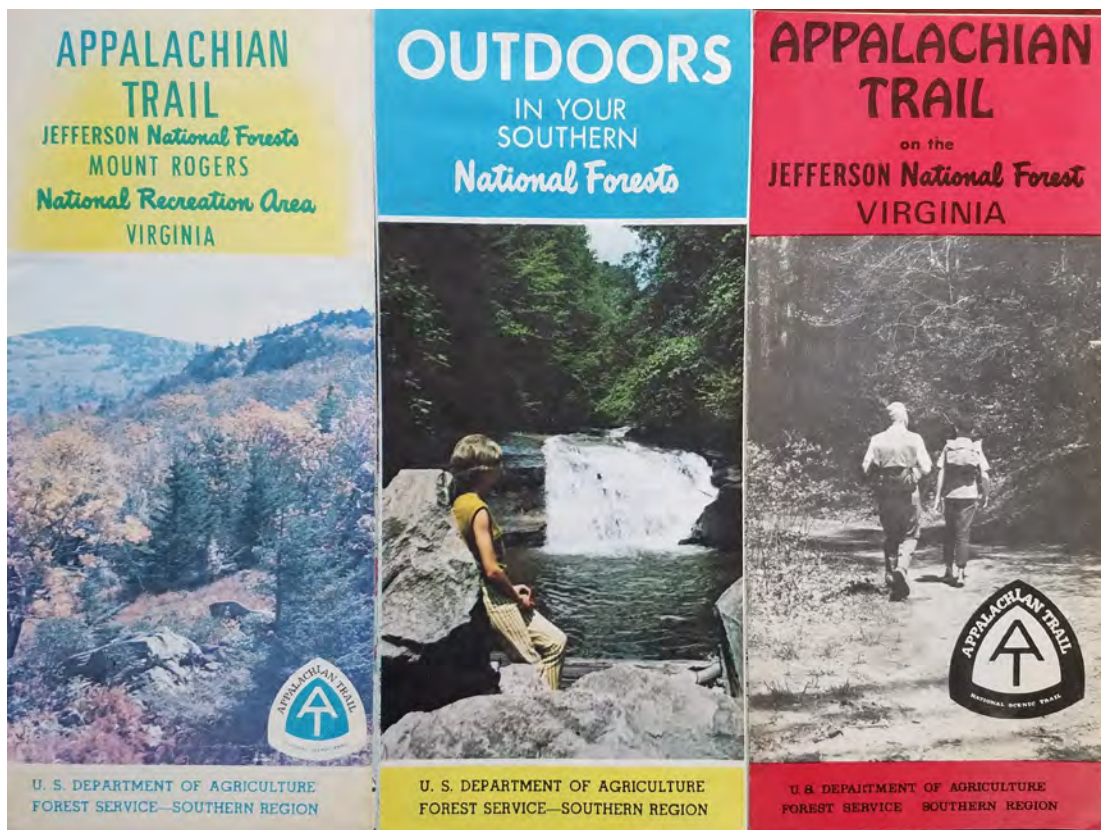


Figure 30: Special maps issued by the Southern Region. Unfolded, inside titles, from left to right, “Mount Rogers National Recreation Area” showing the route of the Appalachian Trail through southern Virginia, 1972; “National Forests in the South” a map of the southeastern United States made by the well-known maker of road maps, the H.M. Gousha Company, dated 1969 (revised and reprinted in 1970, 1973, and 1974 with the same front cover illustration); 1974 topographic map of the Appalachian Trail from the Tennessee-Virginia boundary north to the James River – map has no inside title. Other Appalachian Trail maps were made for its route through Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee (See Section X, Wilderness and Special Area Mapping, C. Special Areas.

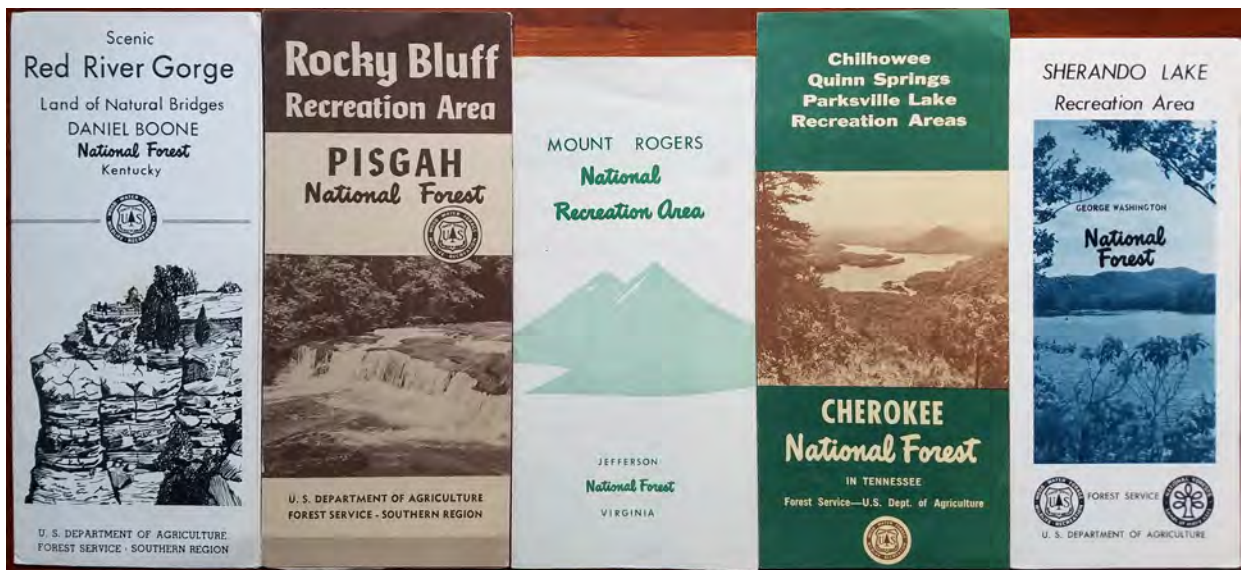


Figure 31: Special recreation maps for areas in Southern Region National Forests. Inside, unfolded map titles, from left to right, “Scenic Red River Gorge in the Daniel Boone National Forest, circa. 1968; “Rocky Bluff Recreation Area, Pisgah National Forest, circa 1965; Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, circa. 1970; “Cherokee National Forest” dated 1968 showing the extreme southwestern corner of the forest to the east of Cleveland, Tennessee; “Sherando Lake Recreation Area” circa. 1971. Most issues of this type of map were undated.

In 1975 the Forest Service established its Geomtronics Service Center in Salt Lake City concentrating most mapping activities at the Service Center. With data sharing agreements with other agencies in the Department of Agriculture and federal government for digital and remotely sensed imagery, maps were made at the Center according to national accuracy standards thereby ending the need for the Forest Service to use its lettered accuracy classification system. The Geomtronics Service Center is now called the Geospatial Technology and Applications Center. In the 1980s, forest visitor maps of the Southern Region assumed a more uniform look, folded, illustrated panel titles, useful text and directories, same scales and symbols as their administrative map equivalents. At the same time, the indigenous “regional look” of the forest visitor maps of Region 8’s national forests, as illustrated in Figures 29, 30 & 31, slowly faded away in all regions of the National Forest System of the United States.

E. The Cartobibliography, Citation Key, and Index to Cartographers

Scope and Arrangement

The cartobibliography appearing after the administrative history of each national forest includes forest mapping published by the federal government from 1891 until about 1975. The ending date was chosen for two reasons. First, the Government Printing Office adopted the MARC (MACHINE Readable Cataloging) record format, a standard descriptive cataloging format, early in 1976 and began to catalog Forest Service and other maps and publications directly into OCLC, the national bibliographic utility. The Library of Congress created the MARC format for books, maps, and other non-book formats. These MARC cataloging records for maps were published in paper in the Government Printing Office’s *Monthly Catalog of Government Publications*. With common descriptive rules for maps, libraries too, began in earnest to contribute their own map records, both current and historical, to the national database along with the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office. Because more is known about Forest Service maps and mapping after these developments of the mid-1970s, both those printed by the Government Printing Office and those printed locally by regional offices of the Forest Service, there is less of a need to list here what has already been gathered together in the national bibliographic database.⁵⁴ Second, the Forest Service in and around 1975 began to bring its forest visitor’s maps into conformity with its administrative maps, the majority of which were published at a scale of 1:126,720 or 2 miles to the inch with high accuracy, so much of what was unique in the visitor maps issued by Forest Service regional cartographers soon disappeared.

Some types of maps will not appear in the cartobibliography. Only published maps and maps that have been personally examined or found on WorldCat (OCLC’s internet catalog) are to be found in the listing. The map holdings of the National Agriculture Library, Library of Congress, National Archives, as well as many academic libraries have been the main source of map citations. There are several categories of maps that are not found here: manuscript maps, drawings, cadastral maps, published maps with manuscript annotations, all being unique and not commonly held, are left off as are most Forest Service thematic maps, maps made to illustrate environmental impact statements and forest management plans, and commercial reformatting of Forest Service maps. Internal engineering maps and drawings made for forest improvements such as roads, trails, telephone systems, and fire protection facilities as well as timber sale maps are not included here. As a general rule, the cartobibliography lists the maps that are available for review by the public in libraries, government agencies, and institutions.

Every effort has been made to include as many significant regionally produced special area maps, such as recreation areas, trails, special areas, and the like, as was possible. Yet due to their numbers, singularity, and ephemeral nature, this type of map was difficult to identify and gather. Many were never distributed by the Government Printing Office to depository libraries. Other maps such as those for wilderness areas were widely distributed. These are included here in separate section (Part X, Wilderness, Grasslands, and Special Area Mapping).

Due to the unique mapping characteristics found in each region of the Forest Service, the cartobibliography is arranged in a slightly different way for each region. But in general, the first maps to be listed are those showing the whole region, then by state, and then by smaller areas within the region not identified with a particular national forest. Next to be listed are separately issued General Land Office state maps included in whole or in part of the particular region. These are followed by the largest segment of the map listing, the maps of individual forest reserves and national forests. Under each individual national forest a few descriptive paragraphs and an administrative history in chronological order are provided. The cartobibliography concludes with a separate listing of special mapping: wilderness areas, national grasslands, and miscellaneous areas. Finally, indexes to the names of the cartographers that appeared on maps differentiated by federal agency and a bibliography of sources used in the compilation of this work concludes this and every regional chapter.

Internal arrangement of the cartobibliography is by date of publication. In order to preserve this chronological arrangement and, at the same time, maintain a strong link between a national forest’s administrative history and its maps, under each forest

⁵⁴ WorldCat, the national bibliographic database is searchable by the public at its website: <https://www.worldcat.org>

the first maps to be listed are those that accompany presidential proclamations and Executive Orders. Most every proclamation and its diagram (map) from October 12, 1905, is found reproduced in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large* and these are noted with an * in the administrative history itself.⁵⁵ But the proclamation diagrams described in citations are those printed separately and not the smaller page-sized diagrams found in the volumes of the *U.S. Statutes at Large*. Executive Order maps were, for the most part, only issued separately and most often do not include maps. However, maps do accompany Executive Orders that established the several national forests on military bases in the mid-1920s. After the proclamation and executive order maps come any General Land Office maps produced for the forest reserve, then Geological Survey mapping if identified with a single forest reserve, *Forest Atlas* citations, and finally U.S. Forest Service mapping up to the mid-1970s.

The order of map entries within each agency category is first by date. If two or more maps have the same date, then by scale, the larger scale map listed first. If two or more maps have the same date and scale, then by map type in this order: administrative, topographic, forest visitor/recreation map. Maps of a forest's ranger districts will always follow an administrative map of the entire forest if both map types have the same date. Information enclosed with brackets is information derived from a source other than the map itself or if accompanied by a "?" it is the author's best estimate.

Use

Since many early national forests in the South experienced one or more boundary or name changes, it is important for a researcher to note that if they are examining, for instance, the modern day William B. Bankhead National Forest, the first entry in the administrative history for the Bankhead notes that the forest was established from lands of the Black Warrior National Forest. At that point, our user should examine the map listings for the Black Warrior National Forest to discover additional mapping resources and administrative history previous to the establishment of the Bankhead in 1942. That will lead the researcher to the Alabama National Forest created in 1918. Similarly, in reviewing the administrative history and mapping of early forest reserves, note the last entry in each that specifies how that early national forest was reorganized or renamed. Then follow up by surveying these newer national forests for maps covering the area of interest. Cross references are provided, but users should rely on the administrative histories to take them back and forth in time to other areas in this work to gain the complete administrative and map record of any given national forest or land area.

Sample Map Entry (See Figures 32, 33, and 34 below)

Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia, 1930. (Forest visitor map) *See Figures 32, 33, and 34*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by George Hilton; traced by E.L. Mehurin October 1923. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:142,000. W79°41' – W78°50' / N38°05' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 58 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Land acquired and in the process of being acquired shown in green; main and secondary motor highways and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, minor roads, trails, railroads and abandoned railroads, and selected other structures.

Text by H.M. Sears and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "The river, canal, railroad, and highway lead to the Natural Bridge National Forest." or a view of Blue Ridge Dam on the James River as it flows through its canyon in the Blue Ridge. Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Issued 1930," "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930," and "MF-20 R7."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 434 (February 1931), page 599.

Holdings: Univ. of Virginia; NA

OCLC (Book): 26887659

Explanation:

First line, title information:

Title of the map as it appears open and flat. (Type of map if not obvious from the title)

Second line, statement of responsibility:

Agency and/or author information as it appears on the map. Revisions if any. Printing information (if available) on the map. Reprinting information if any.

⁵⁵ The presidential proclamation of October 12, 1905 establishing the Jemez Forest Reserve (now the western part of the Santa Fe National Forest) in New Mexico was the first to include a map/diagram of the forest. Previously, presidential proclamations used a lengthy metes and bounds / Township & Range description of the boundaries of the forest reserve/national forest affected by that particular proclamation.

Third line, mathematical data:

Publication date, [Publication Date verified], [? Publication Date not verified], scale, geographic coordinates only if printed on the map, public land grid shown or not shown, color or black & white, physical dimensions, height by width in centimeters, and if folded, dimensions folded, how relief is depicted or not (if a topographic map, the contour interval is provided).

Fourth line, descriptive information found on the main map:

Explanation of color or colors, boundaries, transportation, cultural features such as towns and structures, physical features. Also includes special attributes of the map such as map class, principal meridian, index, inset maps, key maps, special areas shown, and other information.

Fifth line, descriptive information found on the verso and folded title panel of the map, if necessary:

Existence of text or photographs or other characteristics such as location maps, etc. Panel title information. Panel illustration. Other important information found on the folded title panel such as date and printing information. Usually, only applies to folded forest visitor maps.

Sixth line, map reference:

Whenever a specific reference is found in an index or annual report of another agency for an individual map or *Forest Atlas*, it is provided here as are *Monthly Catalog* citations from the Government Printing Office.

Seventh line, holding information:

Listing of institutions holding this map in its collections. Most commonly used are: NA= National Archives; NAL = National Agricultural Library; LC = Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division; university and public libraries are spelled out. If held by more than 10 Libraries, the map is considered commonly held, and only the holdings of the Library of Congress, National Archives, or National Agricultural Library are indicated.

Eighth line, national cataloging information:

OCLC catalog number when available. Libraries will sometimes catalog a forest visitor map as a book and not as a map. Where possible, both cataloging formats (book and/or map) represented by OCLC catalog numbers are provided as well as relevant holdings information. If no OCLC cataloging is available, then there will be no OCLC reference.

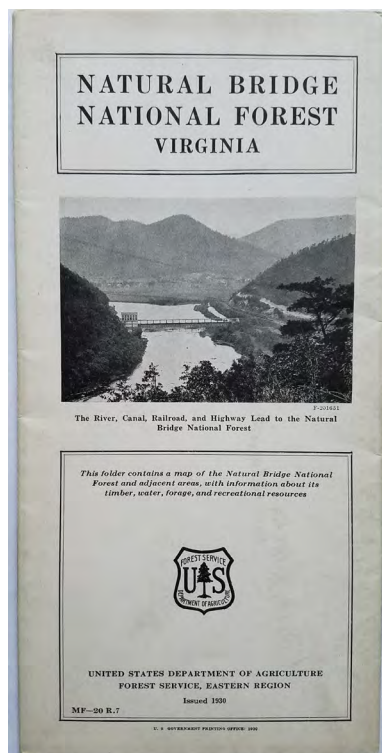


Figure 32 : Front illustrated panel for the 1930 forest visitor map of the Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia as described in the sample citation. After May 1, 1930, the Eastern District became the Eastern Region, as shown on this map. The name change from District to Region applied to all Districts of the Forest Service. Panel photograph is captioned. Title panel carries the printers statement: U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.

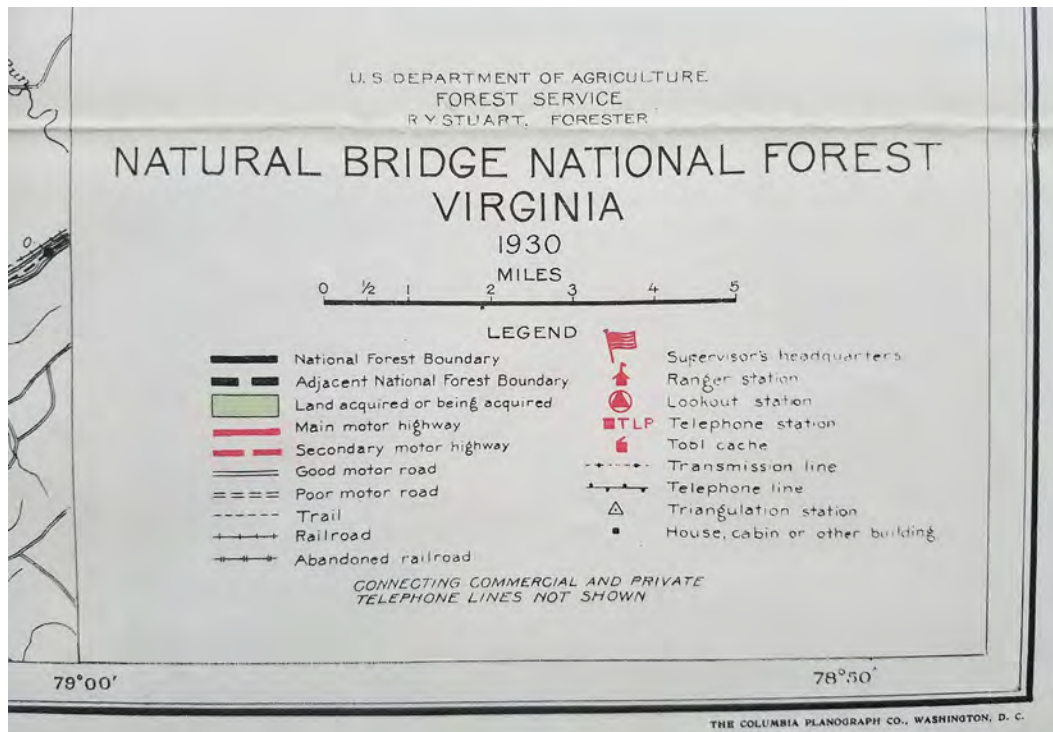


Figure 33: Unfolded map showing title cartouche and legend from the lower right corner for the 1930 Natural Bridge National Forest map. The legend indicates that national forest “Land acquired or being acquired” is shown in green and highways and Forest Service facilities infrastructure in red. Administrative maps made during this time period would show Forest Service infrastructure including its telephone lines with the color orange. The title cartouche located as it is in the lower right corner also includes the printing statement, traditionally located in the lower right outside the neat line.

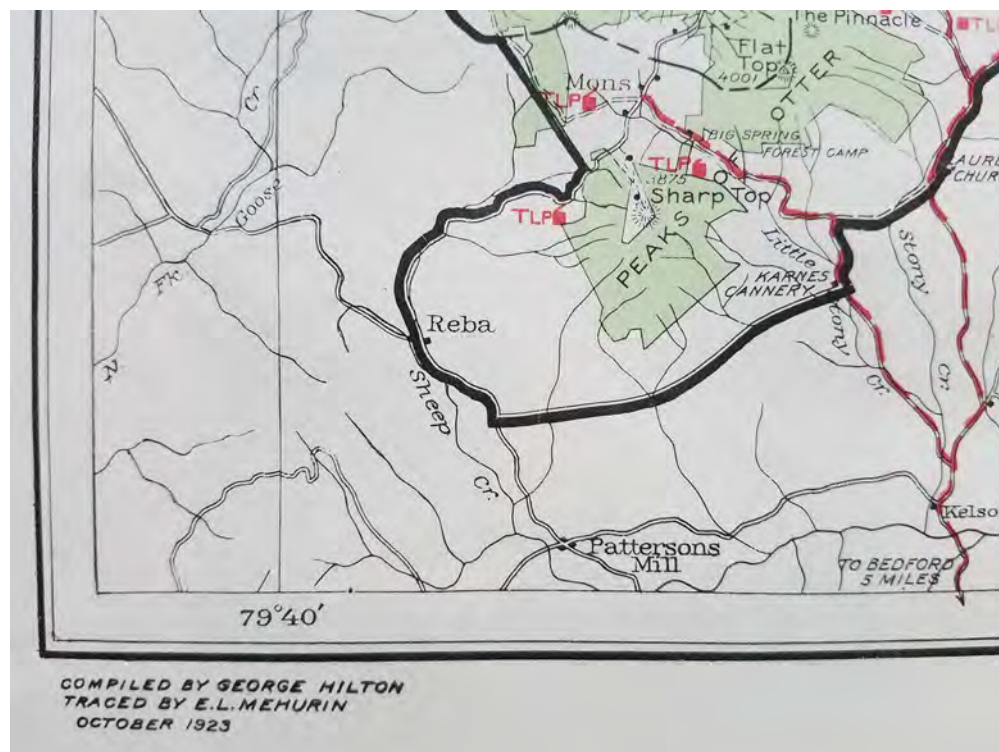


Figure 34: The compilation statement with the names of two Eastern Region cartographers in the lower left corner of the map along with the Peaks of Otter area. 1923 is noted as the compilation date but the map reflects the actual situation after the proclamation of September 1927. Compilation statements usually did include revisions date where applicable, but not on this map.

Index to Cartographers

In the course of this project, for all regions, over 300 individual cartographer's and draftsmen's names have been identified on Forest Service mapping from about 1905 until the early 1960s when the practice of including cartographer's names in the map's credit lines ceased. This includes cartographic staff both in the Washington Office and those in all regional offices of the Forest Service. The practice of naming cartographers on the maps came to an end earlier in some regions, notably the Pacific Northwest Region, which stopped including names by the early 1940s. Most other regions ended the practice of naming those responsible for compiling and tracing map work by the early 1960s. In each regional chapter, the names of the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. General Land Office cartographers are also listed for maps made for that region.

It was customary for engineering staff, not just in the Forest Service but also in many other federal agencies to identify themselves with initial letters of their first and middle names and then with their full last names. In some cases, names of cartographers were expressed entirely with initials. Even the veteran Forest Service engineer who served as Chief of the Engineering Division from 1920 to 1947, Theodore W. Norcross, expressed his name as T.W. Norcross on all Forest Service publications, directories, and maps. One will never see his first name on any of his work. Importantly, this custom not only disguised the identity of the cartographer, the custom also hid the identity of women cartographers. The work of women cartographers of the Forest Service has been revealed, especially those working in regional offices, by this examination of Forest Service mapping. Early Forest Service staff directories issued by the agency itself did not reach down to fully list the rank and file and so are of limited use in identifying its cartographers up to about 1940. After this date most all Forest Service staff came to be listed. Even so, initials continued to be used in place of full first and middle names.

To obtain the most complete name possible for the index of cartographers, city directories for Washington, D.C. and for all the cities where regional offices are located were consulted as well as a genealogical database. Several names could not be located in the directories, but most every important one has been identified, some with interesting stories as the city directories often included the person's occupation or employer. Of the 70 names found on maps of the Southern Region's national forests, only 7, or 10%, are known only by their initials or last names. Most of these probably locally employed on the national forest itself.

Many women cartographers have been identified system-wide. Seven women cartographers that worked on the maps of Region 8, but located in the Washington, D.C. office have been identified and listed as were two based in the Regional Office. Joining the well-known women cartographers stationed in Washington, D.C., Sara Lillian Acker, Ellen L. Mehurin, and Rose Shaw is the highly productive draftsman of Region 8, Helen D. O'Niell, and the writer Helen Gordon, who began her career with the Forest Service on the Shenandoah National Forest before moving the Washington D.C. Office. It is quite possible that of the seven names identified only by initials or last names that remain unknown, there could be additional women cartographers could be found. Two cartographers have been identified with duty stations outside the Atlanta headquarters of the Southern Region. Randolph R. Fairfax worked out of Jackson, Mississippi, home to the headquarters of the National Forests in Mississippi and Ed L. Reese, an examiner of surveys for the Eastern Region. Fairfax is credited for two maps of Mississippi forests while Reese is credited with two maps for the Ouachita National Forest. He, like Fairfax, later found a permanent position in Jackson. Three cartographers, Viggo Christensen, Lewis Good, and Lloyd I. Neiman, relocated from other Forest Service regional offices to Atlanta in 1934 upon the opening of the Southern Region's offices – Christensen from the Northern Region, Good from the Rocky Mountain Region, and Neiman from the Southwestern Region. In 1941, the Eastern Regional Offices moved from the Victor Building in Washington, D.C., where it shared office space with the Headquarters Offices of the Forest Service, to its own separate office in the Bankers Securities Building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From Forest Service and other directories, the cartographers Wilbur I. Doty and Ralph E. Carrier moved with their Regional Office, while William R. Hodgson, Norton L. Jeffers, and Salvatore Lo Jocono did not change their duty station. More research needs to be done to determine if Clare B. Noyes, Rose S. Shaw, and Francene E. Sizer, chose to retire or to move to Philadelphia.

Each regional volume will include an index of cartographer's names, the form(s) of the name found on Forest Service maps, a listing of the maps that carry their name in the credits, and a short sketch of their careers if revealed by their entries in the city directories. A complete listing of U.S. Forest Service cartographers can be found in the "Mapping of Our National Forests" chapter elsewhere on this website. The list does not pretend to be a comprehensive directory or biographical dictionary of all Forest Service or other agency cartographic or engineering personnel. Only those names that appear on maps are included.

V. Maps of the Region

A. Maps of the Region as a Whole

National Forests, District 3, 1912. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; drawn by Frank C. Keefer. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. W115°00' – W103°00'/N37°00' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 74 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows the names and boundaries of the national forests included in District 3 as of 1912 along with towns and settlements, railroads, and rivers. Includes insets: 1) a portion of the state of Arkansas shown the boundaries of the Arkansas and Ozark National Forests in their true geographic relationship; 2) a portion of the state of Oklahoma showing the boundaries of the Wichita National Forest; 3) a portion of the state of Florida showing the boundaries of the Choctawhatchee and Ocala National Forests in their true geographic relationship. National Archives copy is hand colored showing the status of mapping in each of the national forests of District 3 and is accompanied by a chart dated 1913 showing the progress and status of mapping in the District.

Holdings: NA

National Forests in the Eastern District (District Seven), 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Post Office, Forest Service, and other data by Clare B. Noyes; traced by Clare B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. W95°00' – W73°00'/N43°00' – N28°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

70 x 80 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 and 500 feet).

National forests and purchase units shown in green; contours shown in brown; county names, principal motor roads, and locations of individual Forest Supervisor's Headquarters shown in red; state boundaries outlined in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows state capitals, county seats, principal towns, county boundaries, and railroads. Includes an inset of a portion of Oklahoma showing the location of the Wichita National Forest, an inset of northern New England showing the location of the White Mountain National Forest, and text "Notice to Campers." Headquarters of the Eastern District in 1921 located in Washington, D.C. and includes the following national forests: Alabama, Allegheny, Arkansas, Cherokee, Florida, Monongahela, Nantahala, Natural Bridge, Ozark, Pisgah, Shenandoah, Unaka, White Mountain, and Wichita.

Holdings: Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; NA; LC

OCLC: 71302767

National Forests in the Eastern District (District Seven), 1926. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:3,800,000. W95°00' – W70°00'/N45°00' – N29°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

57 x 57 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an administrative edition unfolded without text and illustrations on verso.

National forests of the Eastern District as of 1926 shown in 3 patterns of green; proposed national parks shown in a patterned red layer; state forests shown in a hatched pattern; main highways and their names (where given), Forest Supervisors' Headquarters, state foresters' headquarters, and experiment stations shown in red. Also shows state names and boundaries, cities and towns, railroads, rivers, and lakes. Includes inset of Puerto Rico twice as large as the scale of the main map.

"District Headquarters, Washington, D.C." In 1926 the Eastern District included all of the southern United States east of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska, and all states in the mid-west and east except Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of the East and South*. Panel illustration, captioned, "Protected watershed within Nantahalla National Forest." Title panel also has subtitle "Information about the National Forests of the Eastern District, with a map showing their location." Also on title panel, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District" and "Government Printing Office."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 383 (November 1926), page 274.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NAL; NA

OCLC: 46373798

National Forests in the Eastern District in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1928. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by District Forester, Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,000. No Geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 20 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows principal motor highways, names of the national forests, and Forest Supervisor headquarter cities in red. Also shows national forests in various patterns of black, forest district (regional) boundaries and their numerical designations, state boundaries and state capitals, major cities, motor highways, and principal rivers.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Motorways to and through National Forests of the East and South.*

Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a forest road with an automobile in the distance. Panel title also has, "Issued by District Forester, Eastern National Forest District, Washington, D.C." Map has note, "Bellevue-Savanna N.F. in Illinois administered by the Rocky Mountain District with Headquarters at Denver, Colorado." The state of Illinois is shown to be within the boundaries of the Eastern District.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 409 (January 1929), page 426.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; NAL

OCLC: 68802214

National Forests in the Eastern Region in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1931. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by Regional Forester, Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No Geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 20 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows principal motor highways, names of the national forests, and Forest Supervisor headquarter cities in red. Also shows national forests in various patterns of black, regional boundaries of the Forest Service and their numerical designations, state boundaries and state capitals, major cities, motor highways, and principal rivers.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Motorways to and through National Forests of the East and South.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a forest road with an automobile in the distance.

Panel title also has, "Issued by Regional Forester, Eastern National Forest Region, Washington, D.C."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 438 (June 1931), page 1024.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan

OCLC: 68802215

Eastern and Southern National Forests: Timber Farms – Outdoor Playgrounds – Watershed Protection. (Forest visitor booklet and map) *See Figure 35 opposite*

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region. Issued September, 1932. United States Government Printing Office Washington : 1932.

1932. 18 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photo, "An open portal" [automobile entering national forest property from main road onto Forest Service road underneath rustic entrance arch]. Inside title has, "This publication shows where these National Forests are, how they serve, and how best to enjoy their many advantages."

Issued before there was a separate Southern Region.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 455 (November 1932), page 317.

Holdings (Book): 20 libraries and NA

OCLC (Book): 6286457

----- **National Forests in the Eastern Region (Region Seven), 1932.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:3,168,000 W97°00' – N70°00' /N45°00' – N29°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 46 cm., folded and inserted after page 18 in the folder, 23 x 13 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests in three patterns of green. Also shows major roads and road numbers, the route of the Appalachian Trail, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for individual national forests, Forest Service Experiment Stations, and proposed national parks in red. Also locates major cities and shows state boundaries and principal rivers. Illustrations in the upper left corner of the map present examples of national forest resources such as water power, wildlife protection, a source for naval stores, grazing, lumbering, and recreation. Includes inset map of Puerto Rico. Map does not show any states north of the Ohio River or north of the state of Arkansas. Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder. "Regional Forester's Headquarters Washington, D.C."

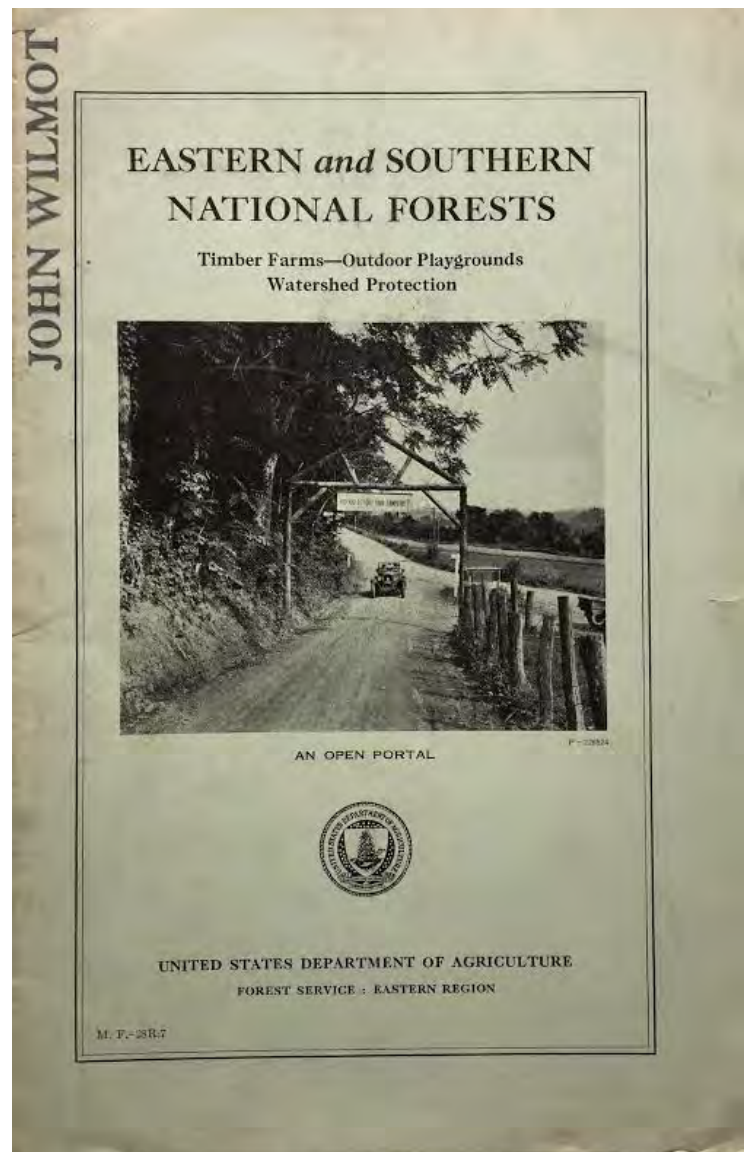


Figure 35: 1932 forest visitor booklet with map of the Eastern Region of the Forest Service that included the future Southern Region (Region 8). John Wilmot was the former owner of this booklet.

National Forests in the Southern Region (Region Eight), 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced and revised by G.F.V. 8/3/34.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. W101°00' – N75°00' /N37°00' – N25°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 78 x 121 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forests with various patterns of cross hatching as well as national park areas. Also shows state names and boundaries, main roads and route numbers, the route of the Appalachian Trail, forest supervisor's headquarters for the various national forests and other cities and towns and experiment stations. National Archives copy has hand written in green pencil in lower right corner "R 8 created July-1-1934."

Holdings: NA

National Forest and Purchase Units in Region 8, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; L.I.N.

1935. Scale, 1:8,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

19 x 25 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forests, "Approved purchase units," regional office location (Atlanta), and forest supervisors headquarters in the Southern Region. Also shows state boundaries, state names, major cities and towns, and major rivers and streams. Does not include Puerto Rico.

Holdings: personal collection

National Forests and Purchase Units, Region 8, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Oct., 1936, H.C.C.

1936. Scale, 1:3,168,000. W106°00' – N75°00'/N37°00' – N25°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

46 x 82 cm. Relief not shown.

National forests, purchase units, regional office location (Atlanta), and forest supervisors headquarters in the Southern Region shown in green. Also shows international, state and county boundaries, state and county names, major cities and towns, and some water features, such as large lakes. Includes insets of Puerto Rico and a westward extension of Texas to El Paso.

Western Oklahoma is shown to be outside the Southern Region, at this time, a part of Region 2, the Rocky Mountain Region.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Florida; NA

OCLC: 83986943

Recreation Map of National Forests in Region 8. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:7,500,000. W97°00' – N76°00'/N36°30' – N25°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Gray & white. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows and names the national forests in the Southern Region, as well as national forest, national park, and state boundaries, main motor highways and highway numbers, Forest Service regional headquarters, forest supervisor headquarters, purchase areas, principal cities and rivers of the area. Includes inset of Puerto Rico and the location of the Caribbean National Forest and Toro Negro Purchase Unit. "Region 8 Recreation map guide No. 1, 1937."

A recreation directory in two panels on verso. Panel title: *Southern National Forests*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of trees and sun rays by Harry L. Rossoll. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Region 8, Recreational Guide No. 1 – 1937."

Holdings: LC

Recreation Map of National Forests in Region 8. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 19*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:7,500,000. W97°00' – N76°00'/N36°30' – N25°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Gray & white. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows and names the national forests in the Southern Region, as well as national forest, national park, and state boundaries, main motor highways and highway numbers, Forest Service regional headquarters, forest supervisor headquarters, purchase areas, principal cities and rivers of the area. Includes inset of Puerto Rico and the location of the Caribbean National Forest and Toro Negro Purchase Unit. "Region 8 Recreation Guide No. 1, 1938."

A recreation directory in two panels on verso. Panel title: *Forest Recreation in the South*. Title panel has a drawing of an oak tree with Spanish moss and "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Region Eight, Recreation Guide No. 1 – 1938."

Holdings: LC

National Forests and Purchase Units of the Southern Region, Region 8, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; base by U.S. Geological Survey; forest overlay assembled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1942 by M.E. Gay.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:3,750,000. W107°00' – W75°00'/N37°00' – N24°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

46 x 82 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests of the Southern Region in four patterns of green; purchase units shown with a green border. Also highlights cities serving as headquarters for the Regional Forester (Atlanta), for Forest Supervisors, and for the Southern Region Experiment Station (Asheville, North Carolina). U.S. Geological Survey base map shows water features in blue and, in black, cities and towns, international, state, and county boundaries, state and county names. Includes inset of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; NA; LC

OCLC: 37617208

Proclaimed National Forests and National Grasslands, Southern Region, Region 8, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:3,168,000. W106°00' – W75°00' N40°00' – 24°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 92 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forests and national grasslands of the Southern Region, Forest Service administrative facilities, highways, major U.S. and Interstate highways, and major cities and rivers. Does not include coverage of Puerto Rico.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 35780520

National Forests in the South. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 30*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; The H.M. Gousha Company. Southern Region – 47 1969.

1969 Edition. Scale, ca. 1: 2,407,680. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 80 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by shading and spot heights.

Using a H.M. Gousha road map as its base, shows national forests of the Southern Region in green with national forest names in red. Also shows recreation areas in red and Forest Supervisors headquarter locations with a flag. Includes directory information for national forests in the right margin. Otherwise, this is a H.M. Gousha road map.

Text, color illustrations, and relief map of the Southern Region on verso. Panel title: *Outdoors in your Southern National Forests*. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned color photographs of a waterfall on one side and canoe party approaching a bridge on the other side. “9QQ-1035-S.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Univ. of Georgia

OCLC: 38979216

National Forests in the South. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; The H.M. Gousha Company. Southern Region – 12 1970.

1970 Edition. Scale, ca. 1: 2,407,680. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 80 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by shading and spot heights.

Using a H.M. Gousha road map as its base, shows national forests of the Southern Region in green with national forest names in red. Also shows national grasslands in brown, recreation areas in red and Forest Supervisors headquarter locations with a flag. Includes directory information for national forests in the right margin and inset map “Caddo and Cross Timbers National Grasslands in Texas.” Otherwise, this is a H.M. Gousha road map.

Text, color illustrations, and relief map of the Southern Region on verso. Panel title: *Outdoors in your Southern National Forests*. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned color photographs of a waterfall on one side and canoe party approaching a bridge on the other side. “9RR-1035-S.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Kentucky; New York Public Library; LC

OCLC: 5571445

National Forests in the South. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; The H.M. Gousha Company. Southern Region – 27 1973. 8-UU-1035-S.

1973 Edition. Scale, ca. 1: 2,407,680. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 80 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by shading and spot heights.

Using a H.M. Gousha road map as its base, shows national forests of the Southern Region in green with national forest names in red. Also shows national grasslands in brown, recreation areas in red and Forest Supervisors headquarter locations with a flag. Includes directory information for national forests in the right margin and inset map “Caddo and Cross Timbers National Grasslands in Texas.” Otherwise, this is a H.M. Gousha road map.

Text, color illustrations, and relief map of the Southern Region on verso. Panel title: *Outdoors in your Southern National Forests*. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned colored photograph of a automobile on a forest road on one side and a canoe party approaching a bridge on the other side. “9UU-1035-S.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley

National Forests in the South. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; The H.M. Gousha Company. Southern Region – 12 1974.

1974 Edition. Scale, ca. 1: 2,407,680. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 80 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by shading and spot heights.

Using a H.M. Gousha road map as its base, shows national forests of the Southern Region in green with national forest names in red. Also shows national grasslands in brown, recreation areas in red and Forest Supervisors headquarter locations with a flag. Includes directory information for national forests in the right margin and inset maps “Caddo and Cross Timbers National Grasslands in Texas” and “Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.” Otherwise, this is a H.M. Gousha road map. Text, color illustrations, and relief map of the Southern Region on verso. Panel title: *Outdoors in your Southern National Forests*. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned colored photographs of wildflowers, evergreen trees and forest vista in the background on one side and canoe party approaching a bridge on the other. “9VV-1035-S.”

Holdings: LC and 16 other libraries

OCLC: 5492669

B. Sub-Regional Maps

U.S. Geological Survey Mapping

Land-classification map of part of the Southern Appalachian Region.

U.S. Geological Survey; by H.B. Ayres and W.W. Ashe, field work done in 1900-1901; compiled and drawn from the latest information by Gilbert Thompson, June, 1904. [Printed by] A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore, MD.

1904. Scale, 1:375,000. W84°00' – W81°00' N36°50' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 76 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet).

Main report title: The Southern Appalachian Forests. By H.B. Ayres and W.W. Ashe, 1905.

Shows six land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber, cleared lands, and lands burned & restocking. Map extends from Clarksville, Habersham County, Georgia north to the vicinity of the town of Independence in Grayson County, Virginia. (Series: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper No. 37; Plate XXXVII) in back pocket. Serial Set volume number 4869 (58th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 409).

Note: Henry Gannett, Geographer, U.S. Geological Survey in his “Letter of Transmittal” to the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, Charles D. Walcott, which appears on page 11 of this Professional Paper writes: “This examination was made at the joint expense and under the joint supervision of the Geological Survey of North Carolina, represented by Prof. J.A. Holmes, State Geologist, of the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, represented by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, and this office. While the three offices named share the responsibility for the matter of the report, the form of its presentation is due to this office alone.”

Holdings: Univ. of Connecticut; Univ. of Georgia; Grand Valley State Univ., Michigan

OCLC: 25248085

Map of Indian Territory, showing distribution of woodland.

U.S. Geological Survey; compiled under the direction of C.H. Fitch by Gilbert Thompson, F.E. Matthes and M.L. Cudlipp, 1899. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1901. Scale, 1:500,000. W98°00' – W94°30' N37°30' – N34°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 75 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 feet).

Main report title: Woodland of Indian Territory, by C.H. Fitch, pages 603-672.

Shows woodland cover of Indian Territory in green; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows Native American National boundaries, state, and territorial boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and railroads.

(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXLII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 5, parts 4 & 5).

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago

OCLC: 43658638

Southern Appalachian Region. (Administrative map)

U.S. Geological Survey [for the U.S. Forest Service and National Forest Reservation Commission].

1912. Scale, ca. 1:3,900,000. No geographic coordinates and no public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 30 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows "purchase areas," "non-agricultural land," and "tracts approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission" as well as state boundaries and drainage features.

Reference: *34th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1912/1913), page 167.

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

OCLC: 51561942

Southern Appalachian Region. (Administrative map) *See Figure 13*

U.S. Geological Survey [for the U.S. Forest Service and National Forest Reservation Commission].

1914. Scale, ca. 1:3,900,000. No geographic coordinates and no public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 30 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows "purchase areas," "non-agricultural land," and "tracts approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission" as well as state boundaries and drainage features. Map shows an extension of "purchase areas" and "non agricultural land" farther into Alabama and has an alternate legend arrangement as compared to the 1912 edition of the map.

Reference: *36th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1914/1915), page 171.

Holdings: Harvard College Library; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

OCLC: 51562025

Southern Appalachian Region. (Administrative map)

U.S. Geological Survey [for the U.S. Forest Service and National Forest Reservation Commission].

1916. Scale, ca. 1:3,900,000. No geographic coordinates and no public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 30 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows "purchase areas," "non-agricultural land," and "tracts approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission" as well as state boundaries and drainage features.

Reference: *37th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1915/1916), page 169.

Holdings: NA

U.S. Forest Service Mapping

The National Forests of the Southern Appalachians. (Forest visitors booklet and map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D.C., August 1923. [U.S. Government Printing Office].

1923. 22 pages. Booklet 22 x 32 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map forming the back page (page 23) of the booklet. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Peaks north of Buena Vista, Va., North River and Buena Vista in the foreground, Natural Bridge National Forest" photographed by Edward Grist. Folded title; *The National Forests of the Southern Appalachians: What They Mean to the East and South*. Folded panel photographs, captioned, "Maytime, when the laurel blooms in the Appalachian national forests" and "Looking Glass Falls, Pisgah National Forest: a Mountain Gem of Western North Carolina." Booklet issued before there was a separate Southern Region.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 346 (October 1923), page 164.

Holdings (Book): Yale Univ.; Tennessee State Library; Univ. of Virginia; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC (Book): 12535393

----- **National Forests of the Southern Appalachians.** (Forest visitor map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service].

[1923]. Scale, ca. 1:5,700,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 26 cm. Relief not shown.

National forests along the Appalachian Mountains from Georgia to the Mason-Dixon Line shown in three patterns of black & white. Also shows national Forest and state boundaries, roads, railroads, major cities, and rivers.

Forms page 23 in the back of the publication.

The National Forests of the Central Appalachians in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1926. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 36 opposite*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Government Printing Office.

1926. Scale, ca. 1,500,000. No geographic coordinates.
No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
24 x 18 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forests between the Mason-Dixon Line and the Virginia-North Carolina boundary with patterned black overlays. Also shows major roads, secondary highways, national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, distances in miles between points, and Forest Service headquarters locations. Includes the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia along with the Shenandoah and Natural Bridge National Forests in Virginia.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Motorways to and through Central Appalachian National Forests*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "On the Parkersburg Pike – Shenandoah National Forest." Title panel also has, "Eastern District" below Forest Service insignia.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 385 (January 1927), page 424.

Holdings: NA; NAL

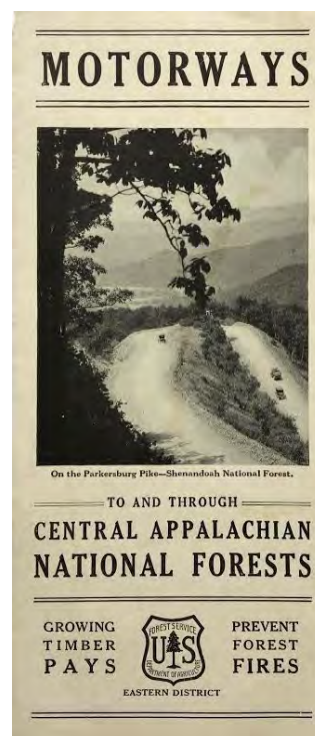


Figure 36: 1926 highway map of the Virginia-West Virginia National Forests.

The National Forests of the Central Appalachians in Relation to Principal Motor Highways. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Government Printing Office: 1929

1929. Scale, ca. 1,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
24 x 18 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forests between the Mason-Dixon Line and Roanoke, Virginia with patterned black overlays. Also shows major roads, secondary highways, national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, distances in miles between points, and Forest Service headquarters locations.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Motorways to and through Central Appalachian National Forests*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "On the Parkersburg Pike – Shenandoah National Forest." Title panel also has, "Eastern District" below Forest Service insignia.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 419 (November 1929), page 279.

Holdings: NA

The National Forests of the Southern Appalachians in Relation to Principal Motor Highways. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Government Printing Office: 1929

1929. Scale, ca. 1,750,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
24 x 18 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forests between northern Georgia and southern Virginia with patterned black overlays. Also shows major roads, secondary highways, national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, distances in miles between points, and Forest Service headquarters locations.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Motorways to and through Southern Appalachian National Forests*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Between Reliance and Benton, Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee." Title panel also has, "Eastern District" below Forest Service insignia.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 419 (November 1929), page 279.

Holdings: NA

The National Forests of the Southern Appalachians in relation to Principal Motor Highways. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. W84°45' – N80°30'/N34°30' – N36°30'. No Public Land (Township & Range) grid.
Green on white paper. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows the Chattahoochee, Cherokee, Nantahala, and Pisgah National Forests in various patterns of green. Also shows

national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, main motor highways and highway numbers, towns and settlements, route of the Appalachian Trail, principal rivers of the area and drawing of river scene. "Region 8 Recreation map guide no. 2 –1937."

Three panels of forest and recreation drawings by Harry L. Rossoll on verso. Panel title: *Recreation map of National Forests in the Southern Appalachians*. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 2 – 1937."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of North Carolina

OCLC: 52388341

The National Forests of the Southern Appalachians in relation to Principal Motor Highways. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. W84°45' – N80°30'/N34°30' – N36°30'. No Public Land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows the Chattahoochee, Cherokee, Nantahala, and Pisgah National Forests in various patterns. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, main motor highways and highway numbers, towns and settlements, route of the Appalachian Trail, principal rivers of the area and drawing of river scene. "Region 8 Recreation map guide no. 2 –1939."

Three panels of forest and recreation drawings on verso. Panel title: *Recreation map of National Forests in the Southern Appalachians*. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 2 – 1939."

Holdings: personal collection

National Forests in the Southern Appalachians. (Forest visitor booklet and map) *See Figure 22*

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia. United States, Government Printing Office, Washington : 1940.

1940. 46 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel title: *National Forests in the Southern Appalachians, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Lovely Lake Santeetlah in the Nantahala National Forest. In the misty Unicoi Mountains beyond the lake is located the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 548 (August 1940), page 1164.

Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 30 other libraries

OCLC (Book): 9274908

----- **The National Forests in the Southern Appalachians, 1939.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region; drafted in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1939, by L.S.G. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1939 – O-198295.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. W84°50' – W81°30'/N36°30' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 52 cm., folded into 22 page booklet/folder 23 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.

Map shows roads and road numbers, the Blue Ridge Parkway, trails, the Appalachian Trail, game management area boundaries, campgrounds, points of interest, shelters, Forest Supervisor's and Ranger's Headquarters in red. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor trails, water falls, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes inset map, "Index Map of Forests" showing the boundaries of the five national forests in the Southern Appalachian region. Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder.

Appalachian Recreation Guide. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture – Forest Service (Agriculture-Atlanta)

[1954]. [15] pages. Booklet 22 x 14 cm. Descriptive text, scenic routes, directory information, fishing waters, and other recreational information, black and white photographs and drawings (one by Harry Rossoll). Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, tree and forest panorama.

Holdings: LC

---- **The National Forests of the Southern Appalachians, Recreation Map, 1954.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region; R.L.M.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:1,350,000. W85°00' – W81°30'/N36°30' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 19 x 26 cm., folded into a 15 page booklet/folder 22 x 14 cm. Relief indicated by hachures.

Map shows national forests, wildlife management areas, Forest Service administrative facilities, areas of special interest, recreation areas, state and National Forest boundaries, roads, summer home sites, and state parks.

Includes "Key to location of – special points of interest and wildlife management areas." Map found in center of booklet serving as pages eight and nine.

C. State and Territorial Maps

Recreation Map of Alabama National Forests. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:2,200,000. W88°30' – N84°52'/N35°00' – N30°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 27 x 21 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows the national forests of Alabama in various patterns of green. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, main motor highways and highway numbers, towns and settlements, principal rivers of the area. "Region 8 Recreation Guide no. 9 – 1939."

Three panels of general information on Alabama forests and drawings on verso. Panel title. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 9 – 1939."

Holdings: Univ. of Alabama; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis

OCLC: 8642293

Recreation Map of Alabama National Forests. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 23*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1947. Scale, ca. 1:2,200,000. W88°30' – N84°52'/N35°00' – N30°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 21 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Highways and other roads, Forest Service administrative sites, lookout stations, recreation areas, and points of interest shown in red. Map also shows the national forest and state boundaries, rivers, lakes and streams, towns and cities, railroads, with drawings in the margins. In upper right margin, lists of lookout stations, recreation areas, and points of interests with numbers keyed to the map. "Region 8 – Recreation Guide no. 9 – 1947."

Three panels of general national forest information and drawings by Harry Rossoll on verso. Panel title: *Recreation Map of National Forests in Alabama.*

Holdings: personal collection

Alabama National Forests, Facts About the Forests. (Forest visitor booklet and map) *See Figure 23*

U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agriculture – Atlanta.

[1953] 9 pages. Booklet 21 x 14 cm. Text and black & white illustrations by Harry Rossoll with map. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white drawing of a National Forest roadside entrance sign with title, *Entering Alabama National Forests, Facts About the Forests.*

Holdings: personal collection

----- **Recreation Map of Alabama National Forests.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:5,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No. public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 12 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Map shows the national forest units in Alabama. Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, main motor highways and highway numbers, drawings, towns and settlements, principal rivers of the area. "Region 8 – Recreation Guide no. 9 – 1953." Map located on the inside front cover.

National Forests in Alabama, 1965. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Agriculture – Foote & Davies – Atlanta – 1965. F4-R8.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 5 maps and one index map on one sheet, 81 x 46 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

On all five forest maps, national forest land shown in green; roads and road numbers, District Ranger stations, scenic areas, boundaries of state parks and wildlife management areas and Forest Service recreation areas, shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, and permanent lookout stations. Includes recreation index and map of Alabama highlighting the location of the William B. Bankhead, Conecuh, the two units of the Talladega, and the Tuskegee National Forests in dark green with Alabama's major cities and roads in red..

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the National Forests in Alabama.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a lake at sunset through the pines. Title panel also has, "In the heart of Dixie."

Holdings: Univ. of Alabama; Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois

OCLC: 10708233

Alabama National Forests, 1971. (Forest visitor map)

See Figure 37 opposite

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service—Southern Region. Southern Region – 15 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 5 maps and one index map on one sheet, 79 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

On all five maps, national forest land shown in green, roads and road numbers, and recreation sites shown in red, built-up areas shown in bright yellow, contours in light brown, and water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and minor roads. Includes recreation index and road map of the entire state of Alabama by H.M. Gousha Co., highlighting the location of the national forests in Alabama in green.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests in Alabama*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a woman paddling a canoe.

Holdings: 14 libraries

OCLC: 11828575



Figure 37: Map shows all five national forests in Alabama.

The National Forests of Arkansas in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1928. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Government Printing Office: 1928

1928. Scale, ca. 3,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 17 x 23 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

Roads and highways, highway numbers, mileages between points, ranger district and supervisor's headquarter cities shown in red. Also shows national forests in Arkansas with patterned black overlays and state boundaries.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Motorways to and through Ouachita and Ozark National Forests, Arkansas*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "A motor road in Ozark National Forest." Title panel also has, "Issued by District Forester, Eastern National Forest District, Washington, D.C.."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 411 (March 1929), page 695.

Holdings: NA

Florida National Forests. (Forest visitor booklet and maps)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia. United States, Government Printing Office, Washington: 1939. MF – 3 R8.

1939. 46 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with 4 page sized maps bound in.

Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of deep Florida forest on green cover. Back panel has map titled, "Index Map to Florida National Forests, 1938" and highlights Florida's (then) four national forests on a base map showing principal cities and highways.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 535 (July 1939), page 943.

Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 34 other libraries

OCLC (Book): 6286474

----- **Choctawhatchee National Forest, Florida, 1938.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:700,00. W87°15' – W86°05' / N30°45' – N30°15' No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 11 x 17 cm. Relief not shown.

Map forms page 18 in 46 page booklet and shows national forest boundary, railroads, towns, water features, and, in red, motor roads, recreation areas, ranger stations, and lookout towers. This forest was transferred to the War Department in 1940 and later became Eglin Air Force base.

- **Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1938.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:800,000. W82°10' – W81°25'/N29°40' – N28°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 14 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.
Map forms page 24 in 46 page booklet and shows national forest and game refuge boundaries, railroads, towns, water features, and, in red, motor roads, recreation areas, organization camps, ranger stations, and lookout towers.
- **Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1938.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W82°35' – W82°20'/N30°25' – N30°10'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 11 x 15 cm. Relief not shown.
Map forms page 32 in 46 page booklet and shows national forest boundary, railroads, towns, water features, and, in red, motor roads, ranger stations, and lookout towers.
- **Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, 1938.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:800,000. W85°15' – W84°00'/N30°20' – N29°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 11 x 16 cm. Relief not shown.
Map forms page 36 in 46 page booklet and shows national forest boundary, railroads, water features, and, in red, motor roads, towns, ranger stations, and lookout towers.
- Florida National Forests.** (Forest visitor booklet and maps) *See Figure 23*
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Agriculture – Atlanta.
[1951] 8 pages. Booklet 21 x 13 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations by Harry Rossoll with 3 maps.
Authority information from back panel. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing by Harry Rossoll of palm trees and a Florida pine forest separated by a body of water. Title panel also has subtitle, “Facts About The Forests.” Inside title (page 1)
“Florida National Forests” is displayed on a drawing of a Forest Service-style entrance sign.
Holdings: personal collection
- **Recreation Map, Ocala National Forest, Florida.**
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region]; 6-1-51 – H.O'N.
[1951] Scale, ca. 1:700,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
13 x 10 cm. No relief indicated.
Map found on inside cover of the 8 page booklet and shows national forest, wildlife management, and ranger district boundaries, settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, organization camps, recreation site information, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes drawings by Harry Rossoll of logging practices. “Region 8 Recreation Guide No. 3A.”
- **Apalachicola National Forest, Florida.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service - Southern Region.
[1950?] Scale, ca. 1:880,000. W85°15' – W84°00'/N30°20' – N29°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Black & white. 10 x 15 cm. Relief not shown.
Map on page 8 of the 8 page booklet and shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, roads, road numbers, railroads, water features, Forest Service administrative facilities and recreation areas.
- **Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1938.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:760,000. W82°35' – W82°20'/N30°25' – N30°10'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Black & white. 11 x 15 cm. Relief not shown.
Map found on the inside back cover of the 8 page booklet and shows national forest boundary, railroads, towns, water features, roads, recreation areas, ranger stations, experimental station, and lookout towers.

Florida National Forests. (Forest visitor booklet and maps)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Agriculture – Atlanta – 1955.
1955. [12] pages. Booklet 23 x 10 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations by Harry Rossoll with 3 maps.
Authority information from back panel. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of deep Florida pine forest with a map of Florida showing the location of the state's three national forests superimposed over the photograph. Title panel also has subtitle, “Facts About The Forests.” Inside title (page 2) shown on a drawing of a Forest Service-style entrance sign: *Florida National Forests, Apalachicola, Osceola, Ocala*. Holdings: personal collection

- **Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, 1955.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service - Southern Region.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:1,000,000. W85°15' – W84°00'/N30°20' – N29°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Black & white. 9 x 13 cm. Relief not shown.
Map found on pages 6 & 7 sharing these pages with the recreation map of the Osceola National Forest (cited below)
and shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, road numbers, railroads, water features,
Forest Service administrative facilities and recreation areas.
- **Recreation Map, Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1955.** (Forest visitor map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region]; rev. 9-26-55, R.L.M.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
10 x 14 cm. Relief not shown.
Map found on pages 6 & 7 sharing these pages with the map of the Apalachicola National Forest (cited above) and
shows national forest, wildlife management, experimental forest, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads,
road numbers, railroads, water features, Forest Service administrative facilities and recreation areas.
- **Recreation Map, Ocala National Forest, Florida.**
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region]; 4-15-1952 – H.O'N.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:875,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
10 x 8 cm. No relief indicated.
Map found on page 11 of the 12 page booklet and shows national forest, wildlife management, and ranger district
boundaries, settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, organization camps, recreation site
information, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes drawings by Harry Rossoll of logging practices. "Region
Recreation Guide No. 3A."
- Recreation Map of Mississippi National Forests.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. W91°30' – N88°30'/N35°00' – N30°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows the national forests of Mississippi in various patterns of green. Also shows national forest, national park, and state
boundaries, main motor highways and highway numbers, towns and settlements, principal rivers of the area and index to
recreation areas. "Region 8 Recreation Guide no. 10 – 1937."
Three panels of forest and drawings on verso. Panel title. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 10 – 1937."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago
OCLC: 187069040
- Mississippi National Forests, Mississippi, 1962.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared by Engineering Service, Jackson, Mississippi. Agriculture –
Atlanta – 1962.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:850,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 46 cm.,
on sheet, 88 x 47 cm., folded to 23 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.
"Area within National Forest boundary" shown in green; roads and road numbers within national forest boundaries, Forest
Service administrative facilities, recreation areas, and Natchez Trace Parkway (undeveloped) shown in red; water features
shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and railroads.
Text, black & white illustrations, and recreation area index on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the National Forests in
Mississippi*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of Spanish exploration party, probably that of De Soto. Back of
folded map has "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region."
Holdings: Univ. of Alabama; Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia;
Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 33344119

National Forests in Mississippi. (Forest visitor booklet and maps)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service—Southern Region; Southern Region - 34 1971.

1971. 16 page atlas. Booklet 23 x 11 cm. Bright yellow cover, staple bound. 12 maps detail recreation areas on the national forests of Mississippi. Also includes text, campground directory, photographs and index map of the state of Mississippi (page 2) showing the location of the nine units of the six National Forests in the state.

Panel title: *Welcome to the National Forests in Mississippi.* Panel illustrations, two uncaptioned color photographs one depicting a family at their lakeside campground and the other of two men in a boat.

Holdings: Louisiana State Univ.

OCLC: 919172040

Porto Rico and Contiguous Islands under its Jurisdiction.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-8; from data by the War Department, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and Department of the Interior of Porto Rico; G.T. Trembley, draftsman.

[1934?]. Scale, ca. 1:158,000. W67°30' – N65°14'/N18°40' – N17°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. 1 map 67 x 150 cm., on two sheets, each, 76 x 96 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 500 and 250 feet). Shows the boundaries of the Luquillo National Forest and Purchase Unit on the eastern side of the island and the Toro Negro Purchase Unit in the Cordillera Central. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, canals, telegraph lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of Mona Island. Sheets have an overlap of about 16 cm.

Holdings: LC

Porto Rico and Contiguous Islands under its Jurisdiction.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-8; from data by the War Department, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and Department of the Interior of Porto Rico; G.T. Trembley, draftsman.

[1935?]. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W67°30' – N65°14'/N18°40' – N17°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 34 x 79 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 500 and 250 feet).

Contours shown in brown. Also shows the boundaries of the Luquillo National Forest and Purchase Unit on the eastern side of the island and the Toro Negro Purchase Unit in the Cordillera Central. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, canals, telegraph lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of Mona Island. The Luquillo Purchase Unit was established on August 30, 1933 and the Toro Negro Purchase Unit on March 26, 1934. Region 8 created on July 1, 1934.

Holdings: LC; NA

Puerto Rico and Contiguous Islands under its Jurisdiction.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R-8; from data by the War Department, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and Department of the Interior of Puerto Rico; revised by L.I. Neiman, Oct. 1936; G.T. Trembley, draftsman. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 14619 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W67°30' – N65°14'/N18°40' – N17°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 35 x 79 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 500 and 250 feet).

Shows the boundaries of the Caribbean National Forest and its Purchase Unit on the eastern side of the island and the Toro Negro Purchase Unit boundaries in the Cordillera Central. National Forest boundaries shown in solid black line and Purchase Unit boundaries shown in a dashed line. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, canals, telegraph lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of Mona Island.

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee, Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC

OCLC: 63268405

Recreation Map of Texas National Forests. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region; drawings by Harry Rossoll.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:4,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 22 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows the national forests of Texas in various shades of black & gray. Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, main motor highways and highway numbers, towns and settlements, principal rivers of the area and index to recreation areas. "Region 8 Recreation Guide no. 14 – 1938."

Three panels of forest and drawings on verso. Panel title. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 14 – 1938."

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

OCLC: 949860432

Texas National Forests, Texas, 1962. (Forest visitor map)

See Figure 38 opposite

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture
– Atlanta – 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Geographic coordinates
provided for each map individually. No public land
(Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on 1 sheet,
46 x 89, folded to 23 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated.

Maps show national forest, state, and county boundaries,
towns and permanent lookout stations. Roads and road
numbers, state parks, recreation areas, game management
areas, district ranger headquarters, and points of interest
shown in red; national forest lands shown in green; water
features shown in blue. Maps separately titled: Sam
Houston National Forest W95°50' – W95°00'/N30°45' –
N30°18', 22 x 35 cm.; Davy Crockett National Forest
W95°22' – W94°50'/N31°35' – N31°00', 26 x 23 cm.;
Angelina National Forest [and] Sabine National Forest
W94°32' – 93°35'/N31°55' – 31°00', 46 x 40 cm.
Includes key map of Texas with highways, major cities,
and location of the four national forests in Texas and
index to recreation areas.

Text, recreation directory, and black & white illustrations
on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the National Forests in
Texas: Davy Crockett, Sabine, Sam Houston, Angelina.*
Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of three
figures in park-like setting among pine trees with a view of
a lake beyond. On later reprints the back folded panel has
“Courtesy of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce” with
“L568” in the upper left corner.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; LC
OCLC: 53959926

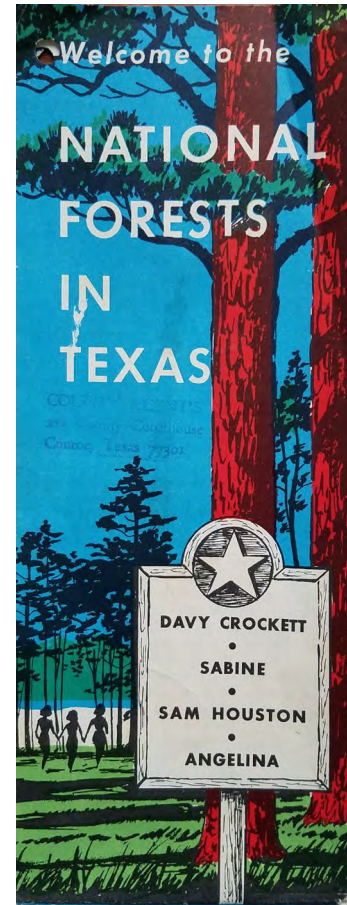


Figure 38: 1962 forest visitor map to the National Forests
in Texas with maps of all four national forests on one sheet.

National Forests in Texas, 1967. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. 1967 F 79-R8.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographical coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on 1
sheet, 46 x 90, folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Maps show national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and permanent lookout stations. Roads and road numbers,
trails, scenic areas, recreation areas, points of interest, and roadside parks shown in red; national forest lands shown in green;
water features shown in blue; lands in private ownership within national forest boundary shown uncolored. Maps separately
titled: Sam Houston National Forest, 23 x 35 cm.; Davy Crockett National Forest, 26 x 23 cm.; Angelina National Forest
[and] Sabine National Forest, 46 x 40 cm. Includes key map of Texas with highways, major cities, and location of the four
national forests in Texas and index to recreation areas.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests in Texas.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color
photograph of rafters on a forest lake through the pines.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Texas, Arlington

National Forests in Texas, 1968. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region 1968. F 79-R8.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on 1
sheet, 46 x 90, folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Maps show national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and permanent lookout stations. Roads and road numbers,
trails, scenic areas, recreation areas, points of interest, and roadside parks shown in red; national forest lands shown in green;
water features shown in blue; lands in private ownership within national forest boundary shown uncolored. Maps separately
titled: Sam Houston National Forest, 23 x 35 cm.; Davy Crockett National Forest, 26 x 23 cm.; Angelina National Forest
[and] Sabine National Forest, 46 x 40 cm. Includes key map of Texas with highways, major cities, and location of the four
national forests in Texas and index to recreation areas.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests in Texas.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color
photograph of rafters on a forest lake through the pines.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35813906

National Forests in Texas, 1972. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southern Region – 11 1972. *U.S. Government Printing Office : 1972 – 741/507 Region No. 4.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 46 x 81 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 50 feet).

Highly colored map shows national forest land in green, contours in brown, water features in blue, recreation sites in orange, built-up areas in bright yellow, and roads in red. Also shows national forest, state, county, scenic area, game management area boundaries, settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes map of Texas showing highways, major cities, and location of the state's national Forests, and index to recreation areas. Main map shows the Davy Crockett, Angelina, and Sabine National Forests in their true geographic relationship and Sam Houston National Forest as a large inset at the upper center portion of the map.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests in Texas*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of hikers crossing a footbridge. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region."

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 33442170

VI. U. S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office State Maps, 1891-1944

The state maps issued irregularly by the General Land Office (since 1946 the Bureau of Land Management) to show the progress of public land surveying, important federal land withdrawals, administrative organization, and growth of the territorial or state infrastructure, can prove to be important spatial records for the researcher in the history of the national forests. The G.L.O. state maps show state and county boundaries, military (red) and Indian (yellow) reservations, national parks, monuments, and game and bird refuges (purple), water features and federal water projects (blue), national forests (green), status of public land surveys, towns and cities, locations of United States land offices, roads and railroad lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. Unfortunately, the G.L.O. state maps do not show forest purchase areas established by the U.S. National Forest Reservation Commission. These maps provide a unique and essential state context for the national forests that individual national forest maps lack. In some instances, they can be the only cartographic representation of a few, early, short-lived forest reserves. The map listing that follows provides full citations only for those G.L.O. state maps with a scale of 1:1,000,000 or larger, issued from the beginning of the forest reserves in 1891 to the end of G.L.O. state mapping in 1944, that actually show the forest reserves / national forests. The years that state maps were issued are provided ahead of the map citations. After 1944, researchers can rely on the colored base and topographic maps compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey of the several states showing public lands including national forests. The General Land Office constructed maps only for the public land states, thus, there are no G.L.O. maps for the states of Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

1. Alabama

The last state map issued for Alabama by the General Land Office was issued in 1915, too early to depict the Alabama National Forest established in 1918. The Alabama Purchase Unit, established in December of 1913, is not shown.

2. Arkansas

The General Land Office issued its last maps for the state in 1901 and 1914. Only the 1914 map shows the state's two national forests, the Arkansas (now Ouachita) established in 1907 and the Ozark in 1908.

State of Arkansas.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1914 The Eckert Lithographing Company, Washington, D.C. (Later printings were made by the Columbia Planograph Company of Washington, D.C.)

1914. Scale, ca. 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W94°30' – W89°10'/N36°30' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 79 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. State and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Hot Springs Reserve, bird reservations, and land district boundaries shown in purple; national forests shown in green; relief shown in brown; water shown in blue. Includes insets of the "City of Little Rock" and the "City of Hot Springs." Shows the state's two national forests as of 1914, the Ozark National Forest in the north central part of the state and the Arkansas (later Ouachita)

National Forest in the west central region.
Holdings: NA; LC and 15 other libraries
OCLC: 35809031

3. Florida

First national forest in the state of Florida was proclaimed in 1908 and the General Land Office maps issued for the years 1911, 1923, and 1926 show federal forests in the state.

State of Florida.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1911; compiled by A.F.

Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. The Eckert Lithographing Company, Washington, D.C.

1911. Scale, ca. 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W87°30' – W80°00'/N31°00' – N24°00'. Public land

(Township & Range) grid. Color. 102 x 80 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition.

State and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; bird reservations outlined in purple; private land claims outlined in gray; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; national forests shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows railroads and populated places. Includes inset map of the western portion of the Florida panhandle. Shows the two units of the Florida National Forest, established in April of 1911 from the first Ocala and Choctawhatchee National Forests which were both created in November of 1908.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Buffalo and Erie County (New York) Public Library; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 44995352

State of Florida.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map issuing agencies under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting

Division, G.L.O., 1923; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr.; revised by J.J. Black. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W87°30' – W80°00'/N31°00' – N24°00'. Public land

(Township & Range) grid. Color. 101 x 80 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition.

State and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; bird reservations outlined in purple; private land claims outlined in gray; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; national forests shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows populated places and railroads. Includes inset map of the western portion of the Florida panhandle. Shows the two units of the Florida National Forest. Ocala Unit is enlarged, expanding into northeastern Marion and west central Putnam Counties.

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 68107259

State of Florida.

United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1926; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; revised by J. J. Black. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W87°30' – W80°00'/N31°00' – N24°00'. Public land

(Township & Range) grid. Color. 101 x 80 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition.

State and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; bird reservations outlined in purple; private land claims outlined in gray; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; national forests shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows railroads and populated places. Includes inset map of the western portion of the Florida panhandle. Shows the two units of the Florida National Forest, the Ocala and Choctawhatchee Units unchanged since the 1923 map.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Columbia Univ.; Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 31160343

4. Louisiana

The last G.L.O. map issued for Louisiana in 1930 does not show the Kisatchie National Forest established in that same year, nor any of the purchase units surrounding it.

5. Mississippi

No. G.L.O. maps issued showing the federal forests in Mississippi.

6. Oklahoma

During this period, the General Land Office issued maps for Indian Territory, and after 1907, the state of Oklahoma for the years, 1891, 1893, 1894, 1898, 1906, 1907, 1914, and 1943, but only the maps issued after 1901 show the lands of the Wichita Forest Reserve/National Forest.

Proposed State of Oklahoma: Act of June 16, 1906.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1906; compiled by A.F.

Dinsmore and M. Hendges; drawn by Charles J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham Co., Lithographers, Washington, D.C. 1906. Scale, ca. 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W103°00' – W94°30'/N37°00' – N33°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 108 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition with drainage partly in blue.

State and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; public purpose reserves and land district boundaries shown in purple; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; forest reserves shown in green; relief shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows railroads and populated places. Includes inset maps of the cities of Guthrie, Muskogee, McAlester, and Lawton, Oklahoma. The Wichita Forest Reserve and Game Reserve (established 1901 and 1905 respectively) shown in green.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 21688101

State of Oklahoma.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1907; compiled by A.F.

Dinsmore and M. Hendges; drawn by Charles J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham Co., Lithographers, Washington, D.C. 1907. Scale, ca. 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W103°00' – W94°30'/N37°00' – N33°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 108 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.

State and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; public purpose reserves and land district boundaries shown in purple; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; relief shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows railroads and populated places. Includes inset maps of the cities of Guthrie, Muskogee, McAlester, and Lawton, Oklahoma. The Wichita Forest and Game Reserve (established 1901 and 1905 respectively) shown in green.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC

OCLC: 54640616

State of Oklahoma.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office, U.S. Geological Survey and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1914; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore and M. Hendges; revised by D. O'H; drawn by Chas. J. Helm and T.O.W. The Eckert Lithographic Company, Washington, D.C.

1914. Scale, ca. 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W103°00' – W94°30'/N37°00' – N33°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 108 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.

State and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; land district boundaries, national parks, and game preserves shown in purple; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; national forests shown in green; relief shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows railroads and populated places. Includes inset maps of the cities of Muskogee, Guthrie, Tulsa, McAlester and vicinity, and Oklahoma City. Shows the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve with the Ft. Sill Water Reserve outlined in red in the heart of the national forest.

Holdings: NA; LC and 23 other libraries

OCLC: 36490654

State of Oklahoma.

----- 1943. Black & white reprint of the 1914 map.

Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 367523919

VII. Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests

ALABAMA NATIONAL FOREST, ALABAMA 1918-1936

The Forest Service named the Alabama National Forest after its host state, which had originated with the name of an indigenous people of North America, the Alibamo Indians. The Alibamo language belongs to the Muskogean branch of the Hoka-Siouan linguistic stock (Harris, p. 12). They lived in southern Alabama in the early 18th century and were members of the Creek confederacy. During the 19th century they were removed to western Louisiana and eastern Texas. The state of Alabama takes its name from this nation of Native Americans and means “thicket clearing” in the Choctaw language (Alba = thicket; amo = to clear).

The State of Alabama was the sixth southern state, after North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Virginia to pass an enabling act that invited the federal government to make forest land purchases within its borders. However, Alabama’s law, passed on November 30, 1907, restricted such purchases to the state’s northwestern mountain area. The National Forest Reservation Commission established the 152,960-acre Alabama Purchase Area in Lawrence and Winston Counties, at its December of 1913 meeting in fiscal year 1914, either at the Commission’s December 8th or 20th meeting. This date has been determined by comparing the texts in the January 18, 1913 and February 16, 1914 editions of the Forest Service publication *Purchase of Land Under the Weeks Law in Southern Appalachian and White Mountains* and the actual days the Commission held meetings. The 1913 edition of the publication did not mention the Alabama Purchase Area while the February 16, 1914 edition presented Alabama as one of the states where lands could be offered to the United States for purchase. In his *A Brief History of the Bankhead National Forest*, Robert G. Pasquill, Jr., Archeologist and Historian, that appears on the William B. Bankhead National Forest page on the National Forests in Alabama web site states that the purchase unit was created on February 3, 1914. While this may be true (no source for this date was identified), the meetings held by the Commission during the final six months of the 1914 fiscal year took place on February 18, March 25, and May 21 of 1914. The minutes of the Commission’s meetings were unfortunately rather brief in its first ten years.

Percy J. Paxton in his manuscript report, *National Forests and Purchase Units of Region Eight*, reported that one or two individuals, had obtained advance information on the location of the proposed Alabama Purchase Area. Soon after the purchase area had been established, they immediately began to take options on many tracts of land within the area, expecting to sell them to the United States at a higher price. When forest examiners reported this activity, the National Forest Reservation Commission adopted the policy that remained unchanged throughout its existence, of refusing to deal with agents or optioners and insisting upon buying only from the actual land owners.

The first purchases of forest land began in the spring of 1917 when the Commission, at its March 6, 1917 meeting, approved purchases of numerous small tracts amounting to 14,360 acres, as well as a major 6,290-acre purchase of virgin timber offered by the Henderson Land and Development Company. By 1918, land purchases totaling 13,890 acres together with 13,655 acres of unreserved public land previously withdrawn from entry by Executive Orders 1794, 2551, and 2590, were enough to justify proclaiming the Alabama National Forest. While the 1918 proclamation diagram indicates an area of 198,385 gross acres for the Alabama National Forest, the Forest Service initially put only 57,705 acres under its management. By 1919, gross acreage under management was the full 198,385 gross acres. The establishment the Alabama National Forest did not terminate the Alabama Purchase Area. Land acquisitions under the Weeks Law of 1911 continued well after 1918 in a purchase area slightly smaller than the proclaimed national forest at 196,200 gross acres.

On July 7, 1924, the Commission enlarged the Alabama Purchase Unit to include another 171,140 acres of land on the existing unit’s southside. This resulted in a purchase unit measuring 381,740 gross acres, of which 49,520 acres were agricultural and not desirable for purchase leaving a net area of forest land in the unit of 332,220 gross acres. Of this area, 103,682 acres or 34% had been purchased and another 228,538 acres was considered “purchasable.” However, the citizens living in the 1924 extension area objected to this action and their case was presented to the National Forest Reservation Commission by Congressman William B. Bankhead at its February 16, 1925 meeting. The objections of the landowners in the expanded area were investigated and it was later decided at the Commission’s January 7, 1926 meeting that no purchases would be made in the expansion area until requested by the residents. The Alabama Purchase Unit reverted to its former area of 198,425 gross acres.

On April 10, 1933, the state of Alabama lifted the state’s limitation on federal land acquisition, under which forest land purchases were restricted to lands within the state’s mountainous areas, to permit purchases throughout the Tennessee River Valley. On June 14, 1934, the federal Bankhead-Hill Act, amending the state consent provision (Section 7) of the Weeks Law of 1911 went into effect. Public Law 73-342 (48 Stat. 955) sponsored by Alabama’s Senator John H. Bankhead II and U.S. Representative from Alabama, J. Lister Hill, allowed states that desired land purchases under the Weeks Law, but could not

give formal consent to permit such purchases until the next meeting of their legislative bodies, could provide the necessary consent by a written statement by the state's governor with certification that a majority of the current members of the state's legislative body concurred with the governor's decision. This action, if carried to completion before January 1, 1935, would satisfy in full the state consent requirement under the Weeks Law. Shortly after the Bankhead-Hill law passed, the governor of Alabama, Benjamin M. Miller, granted his consent to the National Forest Reservation Commission to explore all areas of the state where purchases previously had not been authorized. After duly examining the state for suitable new purchase areas, the National Forest Reservation Commission enlarged the existing Alabama Purchase Unit on January 21, 1935. On the same day, four new purchase units in Alabama were established by the Commission: the Conecuh, the Oakmulgee, the Talladega, and the Tombigbee.

Besides changing the name of the Alabama National Forest to the Black Warrior National Forest, the proclamation of June 19, 1936 more than doubled the size of the forest by making the much larger purchase unit boundary the same as the national forest boundary. In 1935, the gross acreage of the Alabama National Forest stood at 198,425. After the 1936 proclamation, the national forest's area had been expanded to 560,604 acres, with new territory added on the south and west sides of the national forest. At its September 30, 1936 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission created Black Warrior Purchase Unit by changing the name of the Alabama Purchase Unit and reducing the area by 623 acres. The Commission set the boundary of the new unit to conform to the national forest boundaries proclaimed on June 22, 1936, establishing the Black Warrior National Forest at 560,604 gross acres. In order to make the southern boundary of the unit coincide with the boundary of Winston County, which follows the Sipsey River, an area of 288 acres not heretofore approved by the Commission were added, and an area of 911 acres in Walker County, unintentionally included in the unit as presented to the Commission at meeting of January 21, 1935, was eliminated. The change in name was made necessary by the fact that with the establishment of other national forests in the State of Alabama, the name Alabama would no longer be suitable for application to any one forest in the state. The name change also conformed to past decisions of the Forest Service to change the names of national forests named for the state in which they were located. Black Warrior is the name of the river which drains the greater portion of the national forest area.

The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Alabama National Forest were first established at Moulton, Alabama in 1918 but were moved to Columbus, Georgia in 1925. Headquarters again moved to Knoxville, Tennessee in 1928, and yet again, in 1929, to Athens, Tennessee. By 1936, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters could be found in Montgomery, Alabama when the administration of all national forests and purchase units in the state were consolidated under the name *Alabama National Forests*, and shortly thereafter to *National Forests in Alabama*.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1913, July 3	Executive Order 1794	Public lands in 15 Alabama Townships withdrawn from entry for the purpose of classification and possible inclusion in a proposed purchase area.
2) 1913, December 8 or 20 (Fiscal Year 1914)	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the Alabama Purchase Area on 152,960 acres in Winston and Lawrence Counties, Alabama.
3) 1917, March 21	Executive Order 2551	Executive Order 1794 of July 3, 1913 modified as it affects parts of Section 33 of T. 15 S., R. 10 W., Huntsville Meridian.
4) 1917, April 11	Executive Order 2590	Additional public land temporarily withdrawn from entry for the purposes of classifying lands in connection with the purchase area.
5) 1918, January 15	*Proclamation 1423, 40 Stat. 1740	Established national forest from 13,890 acres acquired under the Weeks Law in the Alabama Purchase Area and from 13,655 acres of federally owned public lands. Area put under protection at establishment: 57,705 gross acres.
6) 1919, March 25	Executive Order 3068	Lands withdrawn for classification by previous Executive Orders and that were not included in the Alabama National Forest, returned to the public domain. Gross area of the Alabama National Forest stands at 198,385 acres just above the 196,520 gross acres of the Alabama Purchase Area.

7) 1924, August 1	Executive Order 4056	Certain described lands in Alabama withdrawn for classification and possible inclusion within the Alabama National Forest.
8) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Alabama Purchase Unit enlarged to 227,065 gross acres.
9) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Alabama Purchase Unit enlarged to 560,760 gross acres.
10) 1936, June 19	Proclamation 2178, 49 Stat. 3526 1 Federal Register 753	Name changed to the Black Warrior National Forest. Lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 added.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Alabama National Forest, Alabama: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Jan. 15, 1918.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; S.M.T. – July, 1917.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°39' – W87°00'/N34°30' – N34°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 35 x 49 cm., folded to 33 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams. "Huntsville Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:126,720-scale used as a base to show the boundaries of the new Alabama National Forest created by this Proclamation, No. 1423.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Alabama National Forest, Alabama, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, September, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by S. LoJacono; traced February, 1924 by C.B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°39' – W87°00'/N34°30' – N34°09'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 39 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Huntsville Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Alabama National Forest, Alabama, 1930. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham, 1930; traced by R.S. Shaw, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°36' – W87°02'/N34°30' – N34°09'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in a black & white edition.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; main and secondary motor highways, compass roses centered on forest lookout stations, and Forest Service camps shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities shown in orange. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Huntsville Meridian." "Supervisors headquarters, Athens, Tenn."

Holdings: Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Syracuse Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 802848652

Alabama National Forest, Alabama, 1930. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°36' – W87°02'/N34°30' – N34°09'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 47 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; main motor highways, secondary motor highways, Forest Service camps and other administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Huntsville Meridian. "Supervisors headquarters, Athens, Tenn."

Text by Clinton G. Smith and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Leaves unfold into horizon free" being a view of a forest road. Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Eastern Region, Issued April, 1931."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 436 (April 1931), page 867.

ANGELINA NATIONAL FOREST, TEXAS 1936-PRESENT

The Angelina National forest covers areas in three Texas counties, Angelina – Nacogdoches – San Augustine, but takes its name from Angelina. The name is said to have come from a Native American girl who helped the Spanish missionaries in their work. The Franciscan priests called her Angelina or “Little Angel.” Over time her village came to be called Angelina’s village and the river, Angelina’s River. Angelina County was organized from Nacogdoches County in 1846. On May 26, 1933, the Texas Legislature invited the U.S. Forest Service to establish national forests in the state of Texas by passing a law authorizing federal land acquisition for national forest purposes under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911, subject to approval of the State Forester and Texas A & M College. Four purchase units were created by the National Forest Reservation Commission in Texas at its meeting of March 26, 1934 – the Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine, and Sam Houston – and land acquisition initiated in 1935. Acquisition work on all four purchase units proceeded with speed, made possible by the nature of land ownership within the purchase units that included a number of very large tracts. On the Angelina, two lumber companies accounted for the most land purchased, namely 57,025 acres acquired from the Kirby Lumber Company and 73,748 acres from the Long Bell Lumber Company.

The four Texas purchase units were all separately proclaimed and established as national forests on the same day, October 13, 1936, by President Franklin Roosevelt, and later that year, all four, the Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine, and Sam Houston (formerly the San Jacinto Purchase Unit) National Forests, combined their administrative functions into an entity known as the *Texas National Forests*, later known as the *National Forests in Texas*, and after 1970, the *National Forests and Grasslands in Texas*. Sam Rayburn Dam and Reservoir on the Angelina River flooded a good deal of the Angelina National Forest upon its completion by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1965, including the 2,499 acres of the Nacogdoches Farms Project in Nacogdoches County, transferred to the Angelina National Forest from the Farm Security Administration in 1945.

Even with the addition of Nacogdoches Farm Project, the Angelina Purchase Unit and the Angelina National Forest retained the same boundaries and area of 391,300 gross acres. But in a general reexamination and assessment of the full array of purchase units that had developed since 1911, the National Forest Reservation Commission eliminated several purchase units altogether and reduced the acreage on nearly all others in 1956. The Angelina Purchase Unit was reduced by the Commission at its April 17, 1956 meeting to 284,831 gross acres while the Angelina National Forest retained its 391,300 acre size. From 1965 to 1976, the National Forest Reservation Commission adjudicated the Forest Service’s share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as annually appropriated. During that time, the Commission acquired 6,244 acres for the National Forests in Texas for recreational purposes.

The first wilderness areas on the Angelina National Forest were established under the “Texas Wilderness Act of 1984” (Public Law 93-574, 98 Stat. 3051) of October 30, 1984. The law created the 5,400-acre Turkey Hill Wilderness and the 12,000-acre Upland Island Wilderness along with three other wilderness areas, one on each of the other three national forests in Texas. The boundaries of the five wilderness areas in Texas were modified under the “Texas Wilderness Act Amendments of 1986.” The text of the law, Public Law 99-584 (100 Stat. 3322) does not say what boundary changes were made on each of the five wilderness areas. It only refers to maps that show the changes on file with the Forest Service. However, the area of Turkey Hill Wilderness has been surveyed at 5,473 acres and a survey of the Upland Island Wilderness Area revealed an area of 13,311 acres, both larger areas than specified in the 1984 Texas Wilderness Act. The “Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000” authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange the 19-acre Zavalla Work Center site on the Angelina National Forest, and to use the proceeds for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of administrative facilities for units of the National Forest System in Texas or to acquire lands or interests in lands in the State of Texas. The work center is located west of the town of Zavalla, Texas.

Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for all four national forests in Texas were first located in Houston in 1936, but later moved to Lufkin, Texas in 1947, which was more centrally located to all four national forests in the state. Today, the Angelina National Forest, part of the administrative organization called the *National Forests and Grasslands in Texas*, is measured to be 398,127 gross acres, of which, 154,479 acres, or 41% is owned by the Forest Service. The Forest Service maintains a District Ranger Station for the Angelina National Forest in Zavalla, Texas. Forest visitor maps for the National Forests in Texas for this period are listed above under Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Angelina Purchase Unit established with an area of 300,000 gross acres.
2) 1936, October 13	*Proclamation 2202, 50 Stat. 1780 1 Federal Register 1854 & 1859 Map: 1 F.R. 1855	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Total area upon establishment, 388,700 gross acres.
3) 1944, December 22	Public Law 78-539, 58 Stat. 911	Authorized the transfer of 2,499 acres known as the Nacogdoches Farms Project to the Angelina National Forest from the Farm Security Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
4) 1945, September 19	Secretary of Agriculture Letter to the Chief, Forest Service	Secretary formally added 2,499 acres in Nacogdoches County under the authority of Public Law 78-539 (58 Stat. 911).
5) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	106,469 acres eliminated on the Angelina National Forest Purchase Unit. Gross area reduced to 284,831 acres.
6) 1963, September 11	Public Law 88-123, 77 Stat. 155	McGee Bend Dam and Reservoir on the Angelina River designated the Sam Rayburn Dam and Reservoir in honor of the former Speaker of the House of Representatives from Texas, who died on November 16, 1961.
7) 1979, June 7 (effective June 12, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 33717	10,932 acres acquired under the Weeks Law added and boundaries extended. National Forest area enlarged to 402,231 gross acres.
8) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-574, 98 Stat. 3051	"Texas Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the 5,400 acre Turkey Hill and the 12,000 acre Upland Island Wilderness on the Angelina National Forest.
9) 1986, October 29	Public Law 99-584 100 Stat. 3322	The boundaries of the Turkey Hill and Upland Island Wilderness Areas are modified by the "Texas Wilderness Act Amendments of 1986."
10) 2000, October 19	Public Law 106-330 114 Stat. 1299	"Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000" authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange a 19-acre tract known as the Zavalla Work Center site.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Angelina National Forest, Texas, 1936: Diagrammatic map forming an official supplement to Proclamation dated October 13, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°35' – W94°00'/N31°30' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 52 x 43 cm. Relief not provided.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams. National Archives has an original map on drafting linen at the scale of ca. 1:126,720, measuring 52 x 44 cm.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Angelina National Forest, Texas, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's Office, 1934 to 1937, from Forest Service aerial surveys, G.S., C. & G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1936-7 by L.I. Neiman. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°35' – W94°00'/N31°30' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 45 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rails, improved camps, lookout stations, and selected structures.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 520 (April 1938), page 437.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Texas A & M; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 35813978

Angelina National Forest, Texas, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's Office, 1934 to 1937, from Forest Service aerial surveys, G.S., C. & G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1936-7 by L.I. Neiman; revised by Helen D. O'Neill, June 1948. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1948 B-3695-0(1)++.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°35' – W94°00'/N31°30' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 45 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, improved camps, lookout stations, and selected structures.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NAL; NA

Angelina National Forest, Texas, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps and U.S. Geological Survey maps.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°36' – W94°00'/N31°30' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 52 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, oil wells, and lookout stations. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Texas highlighting the location of the Angelina National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. Reflects the damming of the Angelina River and the creation of the Sam Rayburn Reservoir in the middle of the Angelina National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: LC; NA and 16 other libraries

OCLC: 6038811

Angelina National Forest, Texas, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps and U.S. Geological Survey maps; revised in Regional Office 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°36' – W94°00'/N31°30' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 52 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Reprinted in 1984.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, oil wells, and lookout stations. Includes "Key Map" of Texas highlighting the location of the Angelina National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. The "Source diagram on the map published in 1965 is now on this 1974 map, an empty polygon. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Georgia State Univ.; Detroit Public Library; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Texas Tech. Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5477612

APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA 1936-PRESENT

The Apalachicola National Forest, the largest of the three national forests in Florida, takes its name from the river that runs near the forest's western boundary. Apalachicola probably comes from the Hitchiti Indian words "apalahchi" (on the other side) and "okli" (people). Together the word simply means, the people on the other side (Morris, *Florida Place Names*). Invitation and consent for the federal government to purchase forest lands in the state came with an act of the Florida legislature on June 2, 1921. After the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 became law amending the Weeks Law by permitting the purchase of forest land for timber production as well as for the protection of navigable rivers, the National Forest Reservation Commission considered establishing a 300,000-acre purchase unit in the area called the Ochlockonee Purchase Unit at its December 12, 1928 meeting. The decision on this purchase unit was postponed until a complete financial statement could be prepared. Some four years later,

at its August 30, 1933 meeting, the Commission approved the establishment of the Apalachicola Purchase Unit of 268,000 gross acres in the same area in the panhandle of Florida it had considered for the Ochlockonee unit. Two months after establishing the purchase unit, the Commission approved a northern extension of the boundary of the Apalachicola Purchase Unit by 24,300 additional acres. The land addition included three large land holdings then being offered for sale to the federal government that went beyond the original August 30, 1933 boundaries. These three large tracts were important in consolidating federal land ownership on the unit and so the extension was approved and purchase went forward.

By the end of the 1934 fiscal year, June 30, 1934, the total area purchased or approved for purchase was 252,833 acres or about 85% of the gross area of the purchase unit. Enough land had been acquired that on May 13, 1936, President Roosevelt conferred national forest status on the area by proclaiming the Apalachicola National Forest. The forest is divided in two by the Ochlockonee River. The Apalachicola Ranger District, also known as the Wilma District, lies to the west of the Ochlockonee River on the original area of the purchase unit, and the Wakulla District lies to the east. The Wakulla District was added to the Apalachicola National Forest by Presidential Proclamation on June 21, 1938. Prior to this proclamation the area had been administered as the Wakulla Project by the Farm Security Administration. This area accounts for the entire area of the Apalachicola National Forest east of the Ochlockonee River. The Forest Service's annual *National Forest Areas* report of June 30, 1938 lists the Apalachicola National Forest as having 654,430 gross acres, a number which assumed that the entire 348,000 acres of the Wakulla District had been added to the national forest. In reality, a portion of the Wakulla Project lands were added to the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, then managed by the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Biological Survey. After 1940, the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior acquired responsibility for the refuge. Acreage figures for the Apalachicola National Forest were corrected in the 1939 *National Forest Areas* report listing a gross area for the forest as being 638,217 gross acres, with an area owned by the Forest Service at 500,467 acres.

The Congress established the first wilderness area on the Apalachicola National Forest in 1975 under Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096) of January 3, 1975. The law created the 22,000-acre Bradwell Bay Wilderness along with nine other new wilderness areas and 12 wilderness study areas on Southern Region national forests. One of those designated study areas was the 1,100-acre Sopchoppy River Wilderness Study Area that later appeared in the "Florida Wilderness Act of 1983" as the proposed 1,170-acre Bradwell Bay Wilderness addition. The addition was approved under the Florida Wilderness Act of 1983. The Bradwell Bay Wilderness Area has been surveyed as having 24,602 acres and is located on the Wakulla Ranger District. The Florida Wilderness Act of 1983, which became law on September 28, 1984 (Public Law 98-430, 98 Stat. 1665), approved the creation of the Mud Swamp/New River Wilderness Area on the Apalachicola National Forest surveyed at 8,090 acres on the Apalachicola Ranger District together with the 6,500-acre Clear Lake Wilderness Study Area. The Florida National Scenic Trail, also known as the Florida Trail, was added to the National Trails System in 1976 and extends from the Everglades National Park north through the Ocala, Osceola, and Apalachicola National Forests ending in Florida's Blackwater River State Forest in the western portion of Florida's panhandle.

In the same year the Apalachicola National Forest was proclaimed, all of the state's national forests merged their administrative functions under the name *Florida National Forests*, known today as the *National Forests in Florida*, with Forest Supervisors Headquarters consolidated in Tallahassee. In 1936, the four national forests of Florida, the Apalachicola, Choctawhatchee, Ocala, and Osceola took on the aspects of ranger districts, each having District Ranger Headquarters instead of a Forest Supervisor Headquarters. The Choctawhatchee National Forest was transferred to the War Department on June 27, 1940 and its lands now serve as the Eglin Air Force Base reducing the number of national forests in Florida to three. The Tate's Hell-New River Purchase Unit was established in 1994 by the Secretary of Agriculture on 6,863 acres on the Apalachicola National Forest in Franklin and Liberty Counties, Florida. As of 2019, the Tate's Hell-New River Purchase Unit has been slightly enlarged to 6,952 acres, yet, as of 2020, the Forest Service has not managed to acquire any land on the unit. The Apalachicola National Forest, while headquartered in Tallahassee, has two ranger districts: the Apalachicola Ranger District headquartered in Bristol, Florida and the Wakulla Ranger District headquartered in Crawfordville, Florida. Today the Apalachicola National Forest embraces an area of 635,041 gross acres of which, 576,092 acres are in Forest Service ownership, or about 90% of the land.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Apalachicola Purchase Unit established at 268,000 gross acres in Liberty, Leon, Franklin, and Wakulla Counties, Florida.
2) 1933, October 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Apalachicola Purchase Unit's northern boundary extended to include 24,300 additional acres.
3) 1936, May 13	*Proclamation 2169, 49 Stat. 3516 1 Federal Register 473	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Total area at establishment, 306,395 gross acres.

4) 1938, June 21	*Proclamation 2289, 53 Stat. 2453 3 Federal Register 1505 Map: 3 FR 1507	The 348,000 gross acre Wakulla District added from lands acquired by the Farm Security Administration.
5) 1939, July 6	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Boundaries of the purchase unit enlarged to coincide with the national forest boundaries in recognition of the addition by the proclamation of June 21, 1938 of the Wakulla District from the Farm Security Administration.
6) 1940, July 12	Proclamation 2415, 54 Stat. 2716 5 Federal Register 2585	All lands acquired or in the process of being acquired within the boundaries of the Apalachicola National Forest under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act are made part of the forest.
7) 1954, October 14	Public Land Order 1019 19 Federal Register 6810	2.74 acres of land transferred from the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge to the Apalachicola National Forest.
8) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	One small elimination and one small addition made to the Apalachicola Purchase Unit.
9) 1958, July 16	Public Land Order 1579 23 Federal Register 5563	1.07 acres transferred from Phosphate Reserve No. 16 (Florida No. 5) to the Apalachicola National Forest.
10) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10850 24 Federal Register 9559 (Specifically 9661 & 9563)	Land added and land eliminated ratifying the change in the purchase unit boundaries made on April 17, 1956.
11) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	Bradwell Bay Wilderness established on 22,000 acres of the Apalachicola National Forest.
12) 1975, September 23 (effective September 30, 1975)	Public Land Order 5541 40 Federal Register 44817	Three small land parcels added and 640 acres of land eliminated.
13) 1976, October 17	Public Law 94-527, 90 Stat. 2481	Amends the "National Trails System Act" of 1968 to include the 1,400 mile Florida National Scenic Trail.
14) 1984, September 28	Public Law 98-430, 98 Stat. 1665	"Florida Wilderness Act of 1983" establishes the 7,800 acre Mud Swamp/New River Wilderness (surveyed at 8,090 acres) and adds 1,170 acres to the existing Bradwell Bay Wilderness, now surveyed at 24,602 acres. Also sets aside 6,500 acres as the Clear Lake Wilderness Study Area.
15) 1985, August 12	Secretary of Agriculture Order 50 Federal Register 33363	Boundary redescribed upon the elimination of 740 acres.
16) 1993, April 7	Federal Register Notice 58 Federal Register 27992	Boundary extended to include 1,630 acres in Liberty County in T. 1 S., R 4 & 5 W. as described in the Notice.
17) 1994, August 12	Federal Register Notice 59 Federal Register 21276	Tates Hell-New River Purchase Unit established on 6,863 acres in Franklin and Liberty Counties lying in T. 5 S., R. 6 W.
18) 1994, October 5	Federal Register Notice	Notice of August 12, 1994 corrected
19) 2004, October 20	Public Law 108-381 118 Stat. 2211	The Secretary of Agriculture to convey without cost 10.226 acres (in 4 parcels) in Section 5, T. 5 S., R. 2 W. Tallahassee Meridian to the Mt. Trial Primitive Baptist Church of Wakulla County, Florida.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAP & DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, 1936 [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 13, 1936].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, R.8. Atlanta, Ga. by F. Claflin, Mar. 1936. 1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°10' – W84°35'/N30°25' – N29°54'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 55 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian." Map has note: Surveyed in 1827 to 1858 by Florida Land Office original plats on file at state capitol, Tallahassee, Florida. Covers only the Apalachicola Ranger District west of the Ochlockonee River made to illustrate proclamation No. 2169.

Holdings: LC

Addition to Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, Leon and Wakulla Co's, Florida, 1938: Diagrammatic map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation Dated June 21, 1938, Proclamation 2289.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, U.S.F.S., Atlanta, Ga. from resettlement maps, 1938, township surveys made in 1854-1855 and accepted by State of Florida, plats on file at Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida. 1938. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W84°45' – W84°15'/N30°25' – N30°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 28 x 36 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, land addition (Wakulla District), section lines and survey names, rivers, and important roads. Public land grid based on the Tallahassee Meridian. National Archives also has a copy on drafting linen at a scale of ca. 1:250,000, 28 x 37 cm.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, R.7. Washington, D.C. 1934 from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S. and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. by F. F. Claflin, 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°10' – W84°35'/N30°25' – N29°54'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 55 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, swamp areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian." The copy of this map in the National Archives has "National Forest" in the title crossed out and in its place has written in blue pencil "Purchase Unit."

Holdings: NA

Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, R.8. Atlanta, Ga. by F. Claflin, Mar. 1936. 1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°10' – W84°35'/N30°25' – N29°54'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 55 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian." Map has note: Surveyed in 1827 to 1858 by Florida Land Office original plats on file at state capitol, Tallahassee, Florida. Covers only the Apalachicola Ranger District west of the Ochlockonee River.

Holdings: NA

Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, R-7, Washington, D.C. 1934, from Forest Service aerial surveys, Florida Land Office surveys and other surveys; traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1935 by F.F. Claflin; revised 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°08' – W84°35'/N30°20' – N29°54'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 46 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition and an edition without red compass roses.

Swamp and wooded land shown in green; compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, alienated land within National Forest boundary, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Florida State Land Office surveys." Public land grid based on the Tallahassee Meridian. Map shows only the Apalachicola Ranger District west of the Ochlockonee River.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 57127427

Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, 1938. (Forest visitor map)

See **Florida National Forests.** (Forest visitor booklet and maps) under V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps

Apalachicola National Forest (Wakulla Ranger District), Florida, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys; compiled from S.C.S. aerial photographs and surveys by the Photogrammetry Section at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1940; reduced photographically and redrafted by L.S. Good, 1941. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 16109 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – W84°13'/N30°28' – N30°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 43 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green national forest land layer and without red road & compass layer, and in an edition with only red compass roses omitted.

National forest land acquired or being acquired, status as of April 1941, and national forest boundary shown in green; roads and compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features and heavily wooded areas, ponds, and swamps shown in blue. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes location map showing the Apalachicola National Forest and its two ranger districts: the Apalachicola (Wilma) Ranger District, and the Wakulla Ranger District, added in 1938, which lies entirely east of the Ochlockonee River. "Tallahassee Meridian (Forbes Purchase)."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NAL; NA

OCLC: 34154091

Apalachicola National Forest (Apalachicola Ranger District), Florida, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, R-7, Washington, D.C. 1934, from Forest Service aerial surveys, Florida Land Office surveys and other surveys; traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1935 by F.F. Claflin; revised 1937; revised by Helen D. O'Neill, Dec. 1948. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1949. B-3807-0(1)++.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°08' – W84°35'/N30°20' – N29°54'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 46 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without compass roses or green forest layer.

National Forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, swamps, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; (Black & white): Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Washington; NAL; NA

OCLC (Color): 79767864; (Black & white): 34154090

Apalachicola National Forest, Florida [1950?]. (Forest visitor map)

See **Florida National Forests.** [1951] (Forest visitor booklet and maps) under Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

Apalachicola National Forest (Wakulla Division), Florida, 1955. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys; compiled from S.C.S. aerial photographs and surveys by the Photogrammetry Section at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1940; reduced photographically and redrafted by L.S. Good, 1941; revised by R.L. Mathis, 1955. [Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1955]. B-4539-0+.

1955. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – W84°13'/N30°28' – N30°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 43 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired and national forest boundary shown in green; water features and heavily wooded areas, ponds, and swamps shown in blue. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes location map showing the Apalachicola National Forest and its two ranger districts: the Apalachicola (Wilma) Ranger District, and the Wakulla Ranger District. [Forest Service] "Class D Map." "Tallahassee Meridian (Forbes Purchase)."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Florida; Florida State Univ.; Georgia Institute of Technology; NA

OCLC: 6385025

Recreation map, Apalachicola National Forest, Leon and Wakulla Ranger Districts, Florida.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Agriculture Atlanta 1955.

1955. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 18 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, lookout towers, camps and other recreation site information, swampland, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Typescript text and drawing of tree plantation by Harry Rossoll on verso. Panel title: *Facts about the Apalachicola National Forest (Leon-Wakulla Ranger Districts), Florida*. The boundary between Leon and Wakulla Counties serves as the boundary between the Leon and Wakulla Ranger Districts. The map covers only the Wakulla Division of the Apalachicola National Forest east of the Ochlockonee River.

Holdings: LC

Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, 1955. (Forest visitor map)

See **Florida National Forests**, 1955 (Forest Visitors booklet and maps) under Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

Recreation map, Apalachicola National Forest, Florida.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[1964] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 37 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land shown in green; roads and recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, road numbers, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes index to recreation areas.

Text, location map, and one color illustration on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to Apalachicola National Forest in Florida*.

Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of road through the tall pines. Back folded panel has "Location map, National Forests in Florida" and "Forest Service, United States Dept. of Agriculture, Southern Region, Atlanta 23, Ga."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; LC

OCLC: 34219493

Apalachicola National Forest (Wakulla Division), Florida, 1955. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys; compiled from S.C.S. aerial photographs and surveys by the Photogrammetry Section at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1940; reduced photographically and redrafted by L.S. Good, 1941; revised 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – W84°13'/N30°28' – N30°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 43 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired and national forest boundary shown in green; water features and heavily wooded areas, ponds, and swamps shown in blue. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes location map showing the relationship between the Apalachicola National Forest and its two ranger districts: the Apalachicola (Wilma) Ranger District, and the Wakulla Ranger District which is entirely east of the Ochlockonee River. [Forest Service] "Class D Map." "Tallahassee Meridian (Forbes Purchase)."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia

OCLC: 37928307

Apalachicola National Forest, Florida – 1967. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 28*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. 1967 F78-R8.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 42 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary roads, road numbers, wildlife management area boundaries, and recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, lookout towers and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Location Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Apalachicola National Forest in green and the two other national forests in the state in gray, and table of recreation facilities.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a fisherman in a boat near a bald cypress.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia)

OCLC: 34154087

Apalachicola National Forest, Apalachicola and Wakulla Ranger District, Florida, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, R-7, Washington, D.C. 1934, from Forest Service aerial surveys, Florida Land Office surveys and other surveys; traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1935 by F.F. Claflin; revised 1937, revised by Helen D. O'Neil, Dec. 1948; status revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°12' – W84°10'/N30°30' – N29°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 92 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, swamps, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35791072

Apalachicola National Forest (Apalachicola – Wakulla Ranger Districts), Florida, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps converted from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°12' – W84°10'/N30°30' – N29°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 92 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Apalachicola National Forest in relation to the state's two other national forests and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service map Class A." "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 22717701

Apalachicola National Forest, Florida – 1972. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region – 17 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 42 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary roads, road numbers, wildlife management area boundaries, and recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, populated places, lookout towers and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Location Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Apalachicola National Forest in green and two other national forests in the state in gray, and table of recreation facilities.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a family their campsite at sunset.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 969 (October 1975), page 75.

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5403549

Apalachicola National Forest (Apalachicola – Wakulla Ranger Districts), Florida, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps converted from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised in Regional Office 1973.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°12' – W84°10'/N30°30' – N29°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 92 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Apalachicola National Forest in relation to the state's two other national forests and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service map Class A." "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA
OCLC: 5477556

Apalachicola National Forest, Florida – 1973. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region – 19 1973.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 42 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary roads, road numbers, wildlife management area boundaries, and recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, populated places, lookout towers and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Location Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Apalachicola National Forest in green and the two other national forests in the state in gray, and table of recreation facilities.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a family their campsite at sunset.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Michigan; Ohio State Univ.; Oklahoma State Univ.; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; LC
OCLC: 69657237

ARKANSAS NATIONAL FOREST, ARKANSAS 1907-1926

In November, 1900, William L. Hall, the great pioneer forester and one of the seven founding members of the Society of American Foresters which was organized by Gifford Pinchot in 1900, recommended a forest reserve be established in western Arkansas with the primary objective being the preservation of the Shortleaf Pine (*Pinus echinata*) which grows over nearly the whole of the proposed reserve and had not yet been exploited. The proposed reserve included 145,280 acres irregularly spread out in Townships 1 South and 1 & 2 North, Ranges. 24-28 West, Fifth Principal Meridian. Under the second proclamation for the Arkansas National Forest (proclamation 857) of February 27, 1909, this area was added to the Arkansas National Forest, part of the 589,345 total acres added by this proclamation. Previously, President Theodore Roosevelt had established the Arkansas National Forest on December 18, 1907. From December 1908 when Gifford Pinchot formally adopted the boundaries of six national forest districts, the Arkansas National Forest had been administered as a part of Forest Service District 3 headquartered in Albuquerque, New Mexico. On July 1, 1914, the national forests of Arkansas and Oklahoma became part of the new District 7.

Because so much agricultural land had been included within its boundaries, two proclamations, one in 1910 and another in 1916 eliminated nearly 700,000 acres from the Arkansas National Forest. While eliminating land more suitable for agriculture was the policy position of the U.S. Forest Service promoted by the Congress through appropriations for land classification efforts, much land within the Arkansas National Forest boundary was also being lost to homestead applications. (see citations for 1906, June 11 "Forest Homestead Act" and 1912, August 10, above in Section III. Chronological Listing of Laws and Regulations Affecting the Administrative History of the National Forest System).

After the passage of the 1911 Weeks Law and the creation of a National Forest Reservation Commission to administer a forest land acquisition program, Forester Henry S. Graves presented a statement at the Commission's April 27, 1914 meeting concerning the land situation on the Ozark and Arkansas (after 1926, the Ouachita) National Forests. In his statement, Graves pointed out that the federal government owned only a little more than half the acreage within these two national forests, while the remaining area had been alienated or was in private hands. Settlers had been making applications for an increasing number of homesteads on federal lands within the national forests under the Forest Homestead Act of June 11, 1906. It was explained that if these lands continued to be open to homestead entry, administration would eventually become so difficult as to render the continued management of the national forests in the State of Arkansas impracticable. The Forester proposed that the federal government select certain retention areas within the boundaries of the two national forests in Arkansas where the largest proportion of lands are in federal ownership and are not suitable for agriculture, then ask for legislation authorizing a program for the exchange of federal lands outside of these retention areas for private lands within them. The Forester explained that at present the federal government lacks the authority to acquire lands by purchase within these forests because the State of Arkansas had not yet passed the required enabling law. Purchase would be preferable to the exchange plan, but for now the Forester thought his agency should proceed with an exchange law, as was passed in 1912 for Michigan (Public Law 62-247, (37 Stat. 241). Graves asked for the views of the Commission. After discussion, the exchange plan proposed by the Forester was approved as the one most suitable for the present situation. However, no federal law permitting land exchanges in Arkansas became law until the General Exchange Act of 1922.

The state of Arkansas passed an appropriate enabling law allowing federal forest land purchases in the state on February 28, 1917. And even though the brief minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission of its March 6, 1918 meeting do not mention it, an Arkansas Purchase Unit of 958,290 acres covering the entire area of the Arkansas National Forest was most likely established at this meeting. At the Commission's next meeting, June 14, 1918, the body approved the first purchases totaling 997 acres of forest land on the Arkansas Purchase Unit. This purchase was the first made under the Weeks Law for land outside the White Mountains of New England and the southern Appalachians. The Commission's annual report for fiscal year 1918 (page 8) stated that forest land purchases in Arkansas would be for consolidation purposes: "While purchases have been authorized in two additional units, the Arkansas and Ozark, both of these units are already national forests and only such lands are being considered for purchase on them as tend to join national forest lands which are now disconnected."

The Arkansas National Forest was named for its host state. The word, Arkansas, is a French pronunciation of a Quapaw (a related "Kaw" tribe) word meaning "land of downriver people" or "people of the south wind." As state forestry programs were organized or as the federal government established purchase units that would later become national forests, the federal Forest Service slowly began to change the names of the national forests named after the state in which they were located. This was true for the Southern Region, when the Arkansas National Forest changed its name to the Ouachita National Forest in 1926, the Florida National Forest separated into two national forests, the Ocala and the Choctawhatchee in 1927, and finally, the Alabama National Forest changed to the Black Warrior in 1936. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were first established in Fort Smith, Arkansas, but were soon moved to Mena, Arkansas in the summer of 1908. Hot Springs, Arkansas became the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters in 1910 where they remained for its successor forest, the Ouachita, to the present day.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, December 18	*Proclamation 786, 35 Stat. 2167	Established National Forest in west central Arkansas. Area at establishment: 1,073,955 gross acres.
2) 1909, February 27	*Proclamation 857, 35 Stat. 2235	589,345 acres added throughout the forest. Area as of June 30, 1909: 1,663,300 gross acres.
3) 1910, September 26	*Proclamation 1090, 36 Stat. 2749	400,910 acres eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 1,262,390 gross acres.
4) 1914, April 21	Executive Order 1919	15,090 acres eliminated in the south central portion of the forest. Area: 1,247,300 gross acres.
5) 1916, February 23	*Proclamation 1325, 39 Stat. 1766	Approximately 290,000 acres of agricultural lands eliminated throughout the forest. Gross area recomputed in 1917: 958,290 acres.
6) [1918, March 6?] Fiscal Year 1918	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes Arkansas Purchase Unit on 958,290 acres or the within the entire boundary of the Arkansas National Forest. Date is best estimate in fiscal year 1918.
7) 1920, October 19	Proclamation 1577, 41 Stat. 1805	Small parcels of land totaling 487 acres in Polk County added near Mena, Arkansas. Area increased to 958,777 gross acres with 640,136 owned by the Forest Service.
8) Fiscal Year 1925	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Area of Arkansas Purchase Unit increased to match national forest area, 958,777 acres.
9) 1926, April 29	Executive Order 4436	Name changed to the Ouachita National Forest without boundary changes. Area at date of name change: 958,777 gross acres; area owned by the Forest Service: 663,897 acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Arkansas National Forest, Arkansas: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated December 18, 1907].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907. [Proclamation] No. 786.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 74 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and state boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

Arkansas National Forest, Arkansas: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 27, 1909].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909; compiled from public land surveys and U.S. Geological Survey.

[Proclamation] No. 857.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 74 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, land "Additions," towns, roads, and streams. "5th Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

Arkansas National Forest, Arkansas: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Sept. 26, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910; compiled from public land surveys and U.S. Geological Survey.

[Proclamation] No. 1090.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 74 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, land "Eliminations," towns, roads, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes eleven inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail. "5th Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

Arkansas National Forest, Arkansas: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Feb. 23, 1916.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1325.

1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 74 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, land "Eliminations," towns, roads, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes three inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Arkansas Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Mar. 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W94°28' – W92°45'/N34°58' – N34°22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

20 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures (contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams.

General land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "5th Principal Meridian and Base."

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 884592744

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Arkansas National Forest, Arkansas, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith and E.L. Mehurin; traced May, 1925 by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°30' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

44 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Alienated lands within the national forest boundary shown in pink; main motor highways, Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district boundaries and names, and telephone lines shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

**BENNING NATIONAL FOREST, GEORGIA
1924-1927**

The Benning National Forest was established, as were other national forests on military reservations, under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653) and was the first of many national forests located on military reservations. The forest was named after the military reservation established there in October of 1918 as Camp Benning and named for Brigadier General Henry L. Benning, a Confederate army general and a native of nearby Columbus, Georgia. Forest Supervisors headquarters for both the short-lived Benning (Georgia), McClellan (Alabama), and Jackson (South Carolina) National Forests were located in Columbus, Georgia. See Figure 4.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1) 1924, October 3 | Executive Order 4081 | Established National Forest on 78,560 acres of the Fort Benning Military Reservation. |
| 2) 1927, December 2 | Executive Order 4776 | Executive Order 4081 of October 3, 1924 rescinded. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Benning National Forest, Georgia, 1924: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated October 3, 1924.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Frank Sutton, Geographer in Charge; topography by Duncan Hannegan; control by C.B. Kendall; surveyed in 1906-1907. Engraved Sep. 1908 by U.S.G.S.

1924. Scale, 1:62,500. W85°00' – W84°45'/N32°31' – N32°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid for only the Alabama portion of the map. Color. 56 x 42 cm., folded to 33 x 20 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 20 and 40 feet).

On the standard 15-minute U.S. Geological Survey Columbus, Georgia – Alabama quadrangle with a small northern extension (using the Talbottom, Georgia 1:125,000-scale 30-minute quadrangle), shows the boundary of the Benning National Forest with a dark green line and the area of Fort Benning Military Reservation in a green layer; water features shown in blue; contours shown in brown. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and trails. Executive Order No. 4081.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

BIENVILLE NATIONAL FOREST, MISSISSIPPI 1936-PRESENT

The National Forest Reservation Commission created the Bienville Purchase Unit of 382,820 acres in the heart of Mississippi on March 26, 1934, in Jasper, Newton, Scott, and Smith Counties, following the enactment of the first Mississippi Enabling Act on March 6, 1926. Most land acquisitions were purchased from four large lumber companies in calendar year 1934: the Adams-Edgar Lumber Company tracts of 35,200 and 16,368 acres, the Bienville Lumber Company tract of 25,954 acres, the Eastman-Gardner Lumber Company tract of 19,111 acres, and the Marathon Lumber Company tract of 16,090 acres. In one purchase on June 22, 1934, a combined 85,917 acres were purchased from the first three lumber companies named above at a cost of \$2.60 per acre. Enough land had been acquired that by June of 1936, President Roosevelt proclaimed the Bienville National Forest with boundaries identical with those of the original purchase unit.

The Beinville, De Soto, Holly Springs, and Homochitto National Forests were all proclaimed in June/July of 1936 and were combined administratively under the collective title of the *Mississippi National Forests* later that same year, a name soon changed by the Forest Service to the National Forests in Mississippi. The Tombigbee National Forest, proclaimed in November of 1959, joined the *National Forests in Mississippi*, upon its establishment as did the Delta Purchase Unit of the De Soto National Forest, when the Delta National Forest was proclaimed in January of 1961. Like all of Mississippi's national forests, except the Tombigbee, the lands of the Bienville National Forest were acquired under the 1911 Weeks Law.

The Bienville National Forest takes its name from the Montreal-born Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville (1680-1767) explorer of the Mississippi River and Gulf Coast and a four-time governor of French Louisiana. He founded the cities of Mobile, Alabama (1702), Natchez, Mississippi (1716), and New Orleans, Louisiana (1718). Forest Supervisor's Office for the *National Forests in Mississippi* were located in Jackson, Mississippi in 1936 where they remain today administering six national forests with seven ranger districts. The administrative headquarters for the Bienville National Forest is located in the town of Forest, Mississippi. The Bienville National Forest has no wilderness areas or designated wild and scenic rivers, but it does have three Wildlife Management Areas, the Beinville, Caney Creek, and Tallahala, and the Nutmeg Hickory Research Natural Area founded in 2003 on 295 acres within the Tallahala Wildlife Management Area. Today the Bienville National Forest encloses 388,448 gross acres, of which, 180,230 acres are owned by the Forest Service, or 46.4%. Forest visitor maps for the *National Forests in Mississippi* are listed above under Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Bienville Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 382,820 acres.
2) 1936, June 15	Proclamation 2175, 49 Stat. 3521 1 Federal Register 709	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Total gross forest area at establishment: 382,820 acres, with the same boundaries as the purchase unit.
3) 1936, July 10	Executive Order 7412 1 Federal Register 914	Proclamation 2175 of June 15, 1936 corrected. Land described as being located in T. 7 N., R. 8 W., corrected to read, T. 7 N., R. 8 E., Choctaw Meridian.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Bienville Ranger District, Jasper, Newton, Scott and Smith Counties, Mississippi, August, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 8; compiled at District Ranger's Office, Forest, [Mississippi] Aug. 1935 from U.S.G.S., U.S.C. & G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.R. Fairfax; traced by R.R.F. 1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°42' – W89°12'/N32°35' – N32°02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 53 x 44 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Choctaw Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Bienville National Forest, Mississippi, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Ranger's Office, Forest, [Mississippi] Aug. 1935 from U.S.G.S., U.S.C. & G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.R. Fairfax; traced by R.R.F.; revised Feb. 1937 by L.I.N.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W89°41' – W89°12'/N32°35' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 105 x 90 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Choctaw Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA

OCLC: 363365915

Bienville Ranger District, Jasper, Newton, Scott and Smith Counties, Mississippi, August, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 8; compiled at District Ranger's Office, Forest [Mississippi], Aug. 1935 from U.S.G.S., U.S.C. & G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.R. Fairfax; traced by R.R.F.; status revised Jan. 1949 – R8.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°41' – W89°12'/N32°35' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 64 x 44 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in patterned blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service lookout towers, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Choctaw Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

Bienville National Forest, Mississippi, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in R-8, 1960, from Forest Service planimetric series maps, constructed from AMS 1952, 1:60,000 photography; revised from CSS 1955-56 1:20,000 photography.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°41' – W89°11'/N32°35' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 44 cm. No relief shown.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, public land grid lines and section numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting the location of the Bienville National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Choctaw Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Georgia; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Illinois; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC; NA

OCLC: 6426864

Bienville National Forest, Mississippi, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in R-8, 1960, from Forest Service planimetric series maps, constructed from AMS 1952, 1:60,000 photography; revised from CSS 1955-56 1:20,000 photography; revised in the Regional Office 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°41' – W89°11'/N32°35' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 44 cm. No relief shown. Map revised and reissued in 1976.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting the location of the Bienville National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Choctaw Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Florida St. Univ.; Georgia State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5477549

Delta & Bienville National Forests, Mississippi. (Forest visitor map)
See under Delta National Forest for complete citation to this 1976 map.

BLACK WARRIOR NATIONAL FOREST, ALABAMA 1936-1942

The change in name from the Alabama to the Black Warrior National Forest in 1936 was necessitated by the certainty that additional national forests would be established in the State of Alabama. The name "Alabama" was no longer suitable for application to any one forest. The forest was named after the Black Warrior River, a tributary of the Tombigbee, two branches of which, the Sipsey Fork and the Clifty Fork, have their sources in and flow south through the national forest area on their way to the Gulf of Mexico. Besides the name change, the proclamation of June 19, 1936 nearly doubled the size of the forest by conferring national forest status on the entire purchase unit, which had been extended to the south and west. At its September 30, 1936 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission changed the name of the Alabama Purchase Unit to the Black Warrior Purchase Unit and made the boundaries of the purchase unit coincide with those of the national forest by reducing the area of the purchase unit by 623 acres. In order to make the southern boundary of the unit coincide with the boundary of Winston County, which follows the Sipsey Fork in its southeast corner, an area of 288 acres not previously approved by the Commission was included, and an area of 911 acres in Walker County, unintentionally added by the Commission at its meeting of January 21, 1935, was eliminated. The boundaries of the newly named Black Warrior National Forest Purchase Unit were now set at gross area of 560,604.

The Black Warrior National Forest was short lived. In 1942, the name of the forest was changed yet again to honor the long-time congressman from Alabama and former Speaker of the House of Representatives (1936-1940), William Brockman Bankhead (1874-1940), by a special act of Congress. The administration of all national forests and purchase units in the state, including the Black Warrior National Forest, were consolidated under the name *Alabama National Forests* with the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters located in the capital of Montgomery in 1936. The Forest Service maintained a ranger district office for the Bankhead National Forest in Haleyville, Alabama, on the forest's western boundary.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1) 1936, June 19 | Proclamation 2178, 49 Stat. 3526
1 Federal Register 753 | Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Alabama National Forest and its adjoining purchase unit. Area at establishment, 560,604 gross acres of which 178,000 acres were under Forest Service ownership. |
| 2) 1936, September 30 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Commission consolidates the former Alabama Purchase Unit making its boundaries coincide with the boundaries of the new Black Warrior National Forest. Commission also changes the purchase unit name to the Black Warrior National Forest Purchase Unit. |
| 3) 1942, June 6 | Public Law 77-595, 56 Stat. 327 | Name changed to the William B. Bankhead National Forest without change in boundaries. |

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Black Warrior National Forest, Alabama, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised 8/11/36 – G.F.V.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W87°40' – W87°05'/N34°30' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 102 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Huntsville Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Black Warrior National Forest, Alabama, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°40' – W87°05'/N34°30' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 50 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Huntsville Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Black Warrior National Forest, Alabama, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from United States Geological Survey; Tennessee Valley Authority, Forest Service aerial, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1939 by L.I. Neiman. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°40' – W87°05'/N34°30' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 49 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red road layer and green forest layer.

"Government" (Black Warrior National Forest) land acquired or being acquired as of April, 1939 shown in green; federal, state, and forest highways shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, improved forest camps, permanent lookout stations, and selected structures. "Huntsville Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

**BOONE NATIONAL FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA
1920-1921**

The state of North Carolina gave its approval for the federal government to purchase forest land within the state on January 18, 1901, but limited purchases to "western North Carolina." This limitation was removed by state law on February 27, 1929. Two purchase units went into the making of the Boone National Forest: the Mount Mitchell and the Boone Purchase Areas.

The National Forest Reservation commission established the Mount Mitchell Purchase Area in the watersheds of the Tennessee and Catawba Rivers, as one of the first 13 units on March 27, 1911 with 214,992 gross acres. Acreage was increased in 1914 to 231,013 acres and in 1916 to 233,813 acres. At 6,684 feet in elevation, Mount Mitchell, within the purchase area and its namesake, is the highest peak in the Appalachian Mountains. The Boone Purchase Unit could have been established at any one of the five meetings that took place during the 1912 fiscal year, or between the period July 1, 1911 and June 30, 1912. The first ten years of the National Forest Reservation Commission, its minutes were not as detailed as the ones transcribed later. The area as first established measured 241,462 gross acres, but was reduced to 231,648 gross acres in 1914. The Boone National Forest and its purchase area takes their name from the nearby town of Boone, North Carolina, which itself was named after the famous trans-Appalachian trailblazer, Daniel Boone. The Boone Purchase Unit includes the distinctive topographical feature of Grandfather Mountain (5,946 feet).

Significant land purchases in both these purchase areas led to the designation of the Boone National Forest on January 14, 1920 by the Secretary of Agriculture and two days later by President Wilson's proclamation. The text of President Woodrow Wilson's proclamation recognized that the Secretary of Agriculture had already designated the Nantahala National Forest. The Boone National Forest existed for a brief 14 months before it was transferred in its entirety to the Pisgah National Forest, but its name lives on in the Daniel Boone National Forest in Kentucky, established from the former Cumberland National Forest in 1966. The headquarters for the both the Mount Mitchell and the Boone Purchase Units were first located in Marion, North Carolina and after 1917, in Asheville, where they remained after the Boone National Forest was proclaimed in 1920 and afterwards when it became part of the Pisgah National Forest. Both the Mount Mitchell and the Boone Purchase Units continued as separate units until the May 15, 1929 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission that decided to merge several purchase units into a single unit called the Pisgah Purchase Unit. The administrative history of the area once designated as the Boone National Forest is continued by the Pisgah National Forest after 1921.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) March 27, 1911	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Mount Mitchell Purchase Area established with a gross area of 214,992 acres.
2) Fiscal Year 1912	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Boone Purchase Area established with a gross area of 241,462 acres.
3) 1920, January 14	Secretary of Agriculture Order	Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, designates the Boone National Forest.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 4) 1920, January 16 | *Proclamation 1553, 41 Stat. 1784 | Established National Forest from the lands acquired under the Mount Mitchell and the Boone Purchase Areas with a gross area of 492,340 acres, 95,394 acres of which had been purchased by the federal government. |
| 5) 1921, March 25 | *Proclamation 1591, 42 Stat. 2234 | Entire Boone National Forest transferred to the Pisgah National Forest. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Boone National Forest, North Carolina, 1920: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Jan. 16, 1920.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Nov., 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by H.B. Smith. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W82°33' – W81°30'/N36°12' – N35°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 40 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to delineate the boundaries of the Boone National Forest as established in [Proclamation] No. 1553.

Holdings: LC; NA

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, 1921: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Mar. 25, 1921.

For complete citation to the map/diagrams found in this proclamation which added the lands of the Boone National Forest to the Pisgah National Forest, see under Proclamation Diagrams - Pisgah National Forest, 1921, Part 2, below.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Boone National Forest, North Carolina, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Nov., 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by H.B. Smith; acquisition data corrected to Dec. 1, 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°33' – W81°30'/N36°12' – N35°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; land acquired shown in green; land being acquired shown in green hatched pattern; area in which purchases are being made shown in light green hatched pattern. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

CARIBBEAN NATIONAL FOREST, PUERTO RICO 1935-2007

The Caribbean National Forest is the Forest Service's only national forest located in the tropics. The name refers to the Caribbean Basin area where the Island of Puerto Rico is located. The area was first proclaimed as the Luquillo Forest Reserve on January 17, 1903 by President Theodore Roosevelt from lands formerly held by the Spanish Crow and an Executive Order signed by President Franklin Roosevelt on June 4, 1935 changed the name of the Luquillo National Forest to the Caribbean National Forest when it was decided to purchase lands in the Cordillera Central and begin an ambitious reforestation project.

On August 30, 1933 the National Forest Reservation Commission established a 65,000-gross acre purchase unit called the Luquillo Purchase Unit embracing the entire area of the national forest of the same name. The Commission targeted 50,000 acres for acquisition. Acreage numbers were soon adjusted by June 30, 1935 to 56,660 gross and 50,964 purchasable. The next year, on March 26, 1934, the Commission established the 112,000-gross acre Toro Negro Purchase Unit (Toro Negro Division) with 64,013 acres purchasable. In the year that the president changed the national forest's name, 20% of its land base of the was owned by the Forest Service. That percentage increased to 30% the next year as the National Forest Reservation Commission continued its program of land acquisition, with the majority of the land acquired from 1933 to 1941. These two units were consolidated into one on June 30, 1935 by the Commission to match the name change of the national forest itself, yet the Commission's annual reports, kept the statistics of the two units separate until combining them as the Caribbean Purchase

Unit in its report of 1937. The Toro Negro never achieved national forest status. The purchase unit was named for the Río Toro Negro, one of nine rivers that flow out of the forest, and the name of one of the barrios in the Ciales portion of the forest.

Beginning in 1933, lands in the Cordillera Central were being acquired by the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (PRRA), an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, and an ambitious replanting effort was envisioned. Except for scattered patches, the Toro Negro Purchase Unit along the main crest of the Cordillera Central had been denuded of trees. Between 1934 and 1945 over 3 million seedlings and approximately 19,000 pounds of seeds were sown on the lands of the Toro Negro area. Twenty-eight species were planted in twenty-nine different plantations. In 1942, the Department of the Interior transferred its 4,752 acres in the Cordillera Central to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, lands that were located in the central part of the island within or near the Toro Negro Division of the Caribbean Purchase Unit. From 1942 to 1961, the U.S. Forest Service managed these lands and also during these years, the National Forest Reservation Commission continued a very slow acquisition of lands on the Toro Negro Purchase Unit. Even so, only 1,964 acres had been acquired by the Commission in the 112,000-acre Toro Negro Division and what was acquired was quite scattered, making the area difficult to manage. With the 4,752 acres transferred to the Forest Service in 1942, total acreage owned by the Forest Service on the Toro Negro Purchase Unit was 6,716 acres.

In 1961, the Forest Service transferred its lands in the Toro Negro Division to the Government of Puerto Rico. The transfer was finalized on May 21, 1962, when the Toro Negro Unit of the Caribbean National Forest was signed over to the Government of Puerto Rico to manage. These lands in the central highlands were exchanged for land located adjacent to the Caribbean National Forest's Luquillo Unit. The exchange resulted in the Toro Negro State Forest, which became one of the 21 forests that make up the public forests system under the administration of the Territory of Puerto Rico. In April 1970, the Forest Service finalized the exchange of its lands in the Toro Negro Division of the Caribbean National Forest for lands owned by the Puerto Rico Commonwealth Department of Agriculture (Natural Resources Division) within the Caribbean National Forest/Luquillo Experimental Forest.

President John Kennedy issued his Executive Order 10992 on February 9, 1962 that redescribed the boundary of the Caribbean National Forest by eliminating 10,285 acres, leaving a forest reduced to 55,665 gross acres. The 1962 order did not mention the Toro Negro Purchase Unit in the Cordillera Central as continuing as a part of the National Forest System. By June 30, 1976, when the National Forest Reservation Commission was terminated by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, 14,022 acres of forest land had been purchased under the Weeks Law on the Island of Puerto Rico; 1,964 acres on the Toro Negro and 12,058 acres on the Luquillo Purchase Unit. In 1933 just before the creation of the Luquillo Purchase Unit, the Luquillo National Forest was measured at 65,950 gross acres with 12,443 acres actually owned by the federal government, or about 19%. By 2007 when the Caribbean National Forest's name was changed to El Yunque, 50% of the land within the boundaries of the Caribbean National Forest, or 28,002 acres, were owned by the federal government.

The Caribbean National Forest was headquartered in Río Piedras, but headquarters were relocated in 2013 to the city of Río Grande to the east and closer to the national forest. The Southern Region (Region 8) was created from the larger Eastern Region (Region 7) in 1934 to manage the forests of the southern United States, but it was not until the next year, 1935, when the Luquillo National Forest changed its name to the Caribbean National Forest that the forests of the Territory of Puerto Rico came under the management of Region 8 and administered from the Regional Office in Atlanta, Georgia. This changed during World War II. All Forest Service activities in Puerto Rico on the Caribbean National Forest and on the Tropical Forest Experimental Station (established in 1939) were separated from the Southern Region and were placed under the single direction of a Tropical Forest Unit in 1943. The Caribbean National Forest was given the status of a "Field Unit" under the Office of the Chief Forester. Forest Service lands and operations in Puerto Rico became their own region called "Tropical Region" without a numerical designation within the Forest and Range Experiment Station's organization. Annual government organization manuals beginning in 1948 until 1955 list the Tropical Region (see Figure 9) as being on a par with the other numbered Regions of the U.S. Forest Service. In 1955, all Forest Service operations in Puerto Rico were incorporated into the Tropical Forest Research Center and the next year the entire Caribbean National Forest was designated as the Luquillo Experimental Forest in recognition of the growing importance of research throughout the forest. In 1961, the Tropical Forest Research Center, the organization administering the experimental Forest, had its name changed to the Institute of Tropical Forestry, and finally in 1992, to the International Institute of Tropical Forestry, all headquartered in Río Piedras.

Forest Service maps indicate that the Caribbean National Forest was once again brought under the administration of the Southern Region (Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia) in 1978 (see Figure 11). Quite late, in comparison to other national forests located on the mainland, Congress named three streams in the forest as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System (2002), and a large area of the forest was designated as the 10,000-acre El Toro Wilderness in 2005. The area was named for El Toro, the highest peak in the forest at 3,524 feet. The Forest Service surveys later measured the wilderness area at 10,462 acres. The name of the forest changed once again in 2007 to the El Yunque National Forest, after the mountain peak of the same name within its boundaries.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1935, June 4	Executive Order 7059-A	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Luquillo National Forest. Area at time of name change: 65,950 gross acres, 13,483 acres or about 20% owned by the Forest Service.
2) 1935, July 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Toro Negro and the Luquillo Purchase Units in Puerto Rico combined into one unit called the Caribbean Purchase Unit following the June 4, 1935 Executive Order changing the name of the Luquillo National Forest to the Caribbean National Forest.
3) 1942, December 24	Executive Order 9288 7 Federal Register 10900	19 separate tracts of land amounting to 4,752 acres acquired under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115) in the Cordillera Central as described in the text of the Executive Order, transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Dept. of Agriculture to be administered for forestry purposes.
4) 1943, February 11	Secretary of Agriculture Administrative Order 8 Federal Register 137	Lands purchased by the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration and transferred to the Department of Agriculture under Executive Order 9288 ordered to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
5) 1962, February 9	Executive Order 10992 27 Federal Register 1311	Boundary redescribed. Lands of the Toro Negro Division of the Caribbean Purchase Unit not included as a part of the national forest. Area reduced to 55,665 gross acres.
6) 2002, December 19	Public Law 107-365 116 Stat. 3027	“Caribbean National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 2002” adds a 4.5 mile section of the Río Mameyes, a 2.1 mile segment of the Río de la Mina, and a 2.3 mile segment of the Río Icacos to the National Wild and Scenic River System to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
7) 2005, December 1	Public Law 109-118 119 Stat. 2527	“Caribbean National Forest Act of 2005” establishes the 10,000-acre El Toro Wilderness.
8) 2007, April 2	Executive Order 13428 72 Federal Register 16693	Caribbean National Forest name changed to the El Yunque National Forest without boundary changes.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Caribbean National Forest of Puerto Rico. (Forest visitor booklet and map) *See Figure 22*

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia. United States, Government Printing Office, Washington: 1936. MF-13 R.8.

1936. 1 leaf and 29 pages. Booklet, 24 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Cover illustration, green, uncaptioned, drawing of a tropical forest scene with flamingo. Forward (pages 1 to 6) are written in both Spanish and English. Pages 14 and 15 consist of a map spread across both pages entitled, *Caribbean National Forest, Luquillo Unit, La Mina Recreational Area*. Back cover has map entitled *Steamer Lanes to Puerto Rico* centered on the Caribbean Sea showing the location of the island of Puerto Rico and distances in nautical miles to major U.S. cities and 3 cities on the north coast of South America – this map has an vintage nautical chart style.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 502 (October 1936), page 1095.

Holdings: NA; LC and 46 other libraries

OCLC (Book): 9216006

- **Puerto Rico, Showing Location of Caribbean National Forest.** (Forest visitor map)
 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
 [1936]. Scale, ca. 1:530,000. W67°15' – W65°15'/N18°32' - N17°50' No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 40 cm., folded after page 29 in the booklet. 24 x 13 cm. Relief not indicated.
 Map of the island of Puerto Rico showing the location of the "Luquillo Unit" and "Toro Negro Unit" with borders marked with a solid line. Also shows Forest Service administrative facilities, roads, towns and settlements, recreation areas, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder.
- Caribbean National Forest, Puerto Rico, 1938.** (Administrative map)
 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Oct., '33 - G.P.H.; revised 2-8-38 L.S.G.
 1938. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. W65°58' – W65°40'/N18°24' – N18°13'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 67 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
 Map shows national forest and purchase unit boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows only the Luquillo Ranger District.
 Holdings: NA
- Caribbean National Forest (Luquillo Ranger District), Puerto Rico, 1940.** (Administrative map)
 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from various surveys and maps at Supervisor's Office, Río Piedras, P.R., 1939; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. July 1940 by L.I. Neiman. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15337 1940.
 1940. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W65°58' – W65°40'/N18°24' – N18°13'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 33 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer. "Government land acquired or being acquired" shown in green. Also shows national forest and purchase unit boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. At head of title, "(Temporary Map)." Includes, "(Note: land status as of Sept. 1940)." Also shows recreation areas and Civilian Conservation Corps camps.
 Holdings (Color): Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NAL; (Black & white): Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA
 OCLC (Color): 64224539; (Black & white): 57118640
- Caribbean National Forest of Puerto Rico.** (Forest visitor booklet and map)
 United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia; revised July 1940. United States, Government Printing Office, Washington: 1940. MF-13 R.8.
 1940. 1 leaf and 29 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Cover illustration, light orange, uncaptioned, drawing of a road and forest entrance gate in a tropical setting. Forward (pages 1 to 6) are written in both Spanish and English. Pages 14 and 15 consist of a map spread across both pages entitled, *Caribbean National Forest, Puerto Rico, Sketch Map of La Mina Recreational Area, 1939*. Back cover has map entitled *Steamer Lanes to Puerto Rico* centered on the Caribbean Sea showing the location of the island of Puerto Rico and distances in nautical miles to major U.S. cities and 3 cities on the north coast of South America – this map has a vintage nautical chart style.
 Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 548 (August 1940), page 1164.
 Holdings: NA; 45 libraries
 OCLC (Book): 13699277; (Map): 881324065
- **Puerto Rico and Contiguous Islands Showing Caribbean National Forest and Toro Negro Purchase Unit, 1939.**
 (Forest visitor map)
 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; original compilation based on data obtained from the War Department, U.S.C. & G.S., and Puerto Rico Insular Department and compiled in the Office of the Chief, U.S.F.S.; reduced and retraced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1939; traced by L.I. Neiman. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1940 – O-208808. Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder.
 1940. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. W67°30' – W65°15'/N18°32' - N17°50' No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 39 cm., folded after page 29 in the booklet. 24 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
 Map of Puerto Rico showing national forest boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, roads, recreation areas, towns and settlements, railroads, insular forests, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes inset map of the Island of Mona. Toro Negro Purchase Unit boundaries are shown with a dashed line while the Caribbean National Forest boundaries are shown with a solid line with its purchase area on its northeastern border shown with a dashed line.

Caribbean National Forest and Purchase Unit (Luquillo Division), Puerto Rico, 1945. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office from U.S.G.S. field sheets and quadrangles of P.R. based on aerial photographs and from Forest Service surveys, by S. LoJacono, January, 1945; traced by F.E. Sizer. 1945. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. W65°58' – W65°40'/N18°24' – N18°13'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

"Land acquired or being acquired" shown in green. Also shows national forest and purchase unit boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, streams, and recreation areas. Includes inset map showing municipalities.

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Kansas; U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 341769901

Caribbean National Forest and Purchase Unit (Luquillo Division), Puerto Rico, 1945. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office from U.S.G.S. field sheets and quadrangles of P.R. based on aerial photographs and from Forest Service surveys, by S. LoJacono, January, 1945; traced by F.E. Sizer. 1945. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W65°58' – W65°40'/N18°24' – N18°13'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 34 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

"Land acquired or being acquired" shown in green. Also shows national forest and purchase unit boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, streams, and recreation areas. Includes inset map showing municipalities.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Pennsylvania State Univ.; U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 24099529

Caribbean Purchase Unit (Toro Negro Division), Puerto Rico, 1946. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office from U.S.G.S. field sheets and quadrangles of P.R. based on aerial photographs and from Forest Service surveys, by S. LoJacono, June, 1945; traced by F.E. Sizer. [Printed by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey] A-3187-0(1)++.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:30,000. W66°45' – W66°23'/N18°16' – N18°05'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

"Land acquired or being acquired" shown in green. Also shows purchase unit boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes inset map of the same area showing municipal boundaries.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; LC; NA

Caribbean Purchase Unit (Toro Negro Division), Puerto Rico, 1946. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office from U.S.G.S. field sheets and quadrangles of P.R. based on aerial photographs and from Forest Service surveys, by S. LoJacono, June, 1945; traced by F.E. Sizer. [Printed by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey] B-3188-0(1)++.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W66°45' – W66°23'/N18°16' – N18°05'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

"Land acquired or being acquired" shown in green. Also shows purchase unit boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes inset map of the same area showing municipal boundaries.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 24099351

Caribbean National Forest (Luquillo Experimental Forest), Puerto Rico, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Photogrammetric Service Center, Alexandria, Virginia in 1965 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. USCOMM-ESSA-DC R-5252.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. W65°55' – W65°42'/N18°23' – N18°12'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 92 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, municipal, recreation, and natural boundaries, ridge lines, trails, railroads, minor roads, populated places, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "USGS quadrangle index" and "Key Map" of Puerto Rico highlighting the location of the Caribbean National Forest in relation to the island's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries
OCLC: 5480009

CHATTAHOOCHEE NATIONAL FOREST, GEORGIA 1936-PRESENT

The Chattahoochee National Forest takes its name from the Chattahoochee River whose headwaters rise in the North Georgia mountains. The river and the area were given the name by the English settlers who took the name from the Indians living here. In one dialect of the Muscogee Indian language, chato rock or stone; huchi, marked or painted. This possibly refers to the many colorful granite outcroppings along the northeast-to-southwest segment of the river. In 1971 the Chattahoochee National Forest combined its administrative functions with the other proclaimed national forest in Georgia, the Oconee, and is now known as the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters were located in Gainesville, Georgia upon the forest's establishment in 1936 where they have remained ever since. Today, the Chattahoochee National Forest contains 1,470,995 acres, of which 750,762 (51%) is owned by the Forest Service and 720,233 (49%) acres are in outside of Forest Service ownership.

Even though the Chattahoochee National Forest began with President Franklin Roosevelt's proclamation of July 9, 1936 from portions of the Cherokee and Nantahala National Forests, its roots can be found much earlier with the Savannah and Nantahala Purchase Areas created by the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1911, and the Cherokee and Georgia Purchase Areas established sometime during fiscal year 1912. Ten years earlier, on December 18, 1901, the State of Georgia had approved an enabling act that permitted the federal government to purchase forest lands within its boundaries. Another act of August 17, 1918, limited these purchases to the mountainous region of the state. The boundaries and gross acreages of all four of these purchase areas, all located in the northern Georgia, changed often from 1911 to 1936 especially after the establishment of the Cherokee and Nantahala National Forests in 1920. Before the creation of the Chattahoochee National Forest, the Savannah Purchase Unit was added to the Nantahala Purchase Unit and its name discontinued in 1929. The Georgia Purchase Unit merged with the Cherokee Purchase Unit in 1934 and its name was also discontinued. Forest land purchases continued by the National Forest Reservation Commission throughout the 1920-1934 period.

To better cope with the large increase in forest acreage acquired through purchase from 1933 to 1936, and to simplify administration, purchasing efforts, and payments to counties from forest receipts, the Forest Service and the National Forest Reservation Commission adjusted the boundaries of many southern national forests and purchase units that extended over two or more States to include land in only one state and to make national forest boundaries coincide with purchase unit boundaries. This effort resulted in the Chattahoochee National Forest, the first national forest proclaimed entirely within the State of Georgia. In recognition of the new Chattahoochee National Forest, the National Forest Reservation Commission created a new Chattahoochee Purchase Unit at its September 30, 1936 meeting by combining those parts of the Nantahala and Cherokee National Forests and their underlying purchase units lying in the State of Georgia and by eliminating some 13,700 acres of agricultural lands. The boundary of the Chattahoochee National Forest as proclaimed by the President on July 9, 1936 now conformed to the new Chattahoochee National Forest Purchase Unit at 1,165,000 gross acres. On the same day, the Commission also approved the extension of the boundaries of the Chattahoochee Purchase Unit so as to include two additional non-contiguous areas west of national forest known as the Armuchee area at 250,000 gross acres in Georgia and Lookout Mountain area at 204,000 gross acres in Georgia and Alabama. These additions added a gross area of 454,000 acres to the Chattahoochee National Forest Purchase Unit and were considered extensions and not new units.

On December 7, 1937, Proclamation 2263 added a portion of the Piedmont (GA-LU-3) Land Utilization Project to the Chattahoochee National Forest. This area in Jones County, Georgia was designated as the Hitchiti Experimental Forest on September 17, 1938. Measuring 4,602 acres of pine-hardwood forest, studies have been conducted on the reproduction and cultivation of the loblolly pine in the lower Piedmont area of Central Georgia. It is a unit of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station. The area was transferred to the Oconee National Forest in 1964 for administration after the Oconee National Forest had been created in 1959. The August 2, 1938, a Presidential proclamation added 113,880 gross acres to the Chattahoochee National Forest from lands of the Northeast Georgia Land Utilization Project acquired under the Resettlement Administration/Farm Security Administration. Boundaries of the Chattahoochee National Forest Purchase Unit were subsequently made to coincide with the expanded area of the National Forest. After this addition, the national forest included an area of 1,286,820 gross acres within its boundaries, of which about 574,929 acres (net) were owned by the United States.

On April 17, 1956, the National Forest Reservation Commission abolished the 204,000-gross acre Lookout Mountain Division of the Chattahoochee Purchase Unit in Georgia and Alabama created by the Commission on September 30, 1936. During the twenty years of its existence, no land had been purchased in the Lookout Mountain Division.

The Limestone Valley Land Utilization Project in northwestern Whitfield County, Georgia (GA-LU-23) was added to the Chattahoochee National Forest under Executive Order 10851 in 1959. The area appeared on forest visitor maps of 1961 and 1962 as a contiguous part of the Chattahoochee, but by 1965, the area was shown as being detached, and then by the early 1970s it disappeared entirely. No Public Land Order or Executive Order could be found to explain this area's disappearance.

Following Forest Service practice at the time, it was most likely exchanged for private lands to consolidate Forest Service land ownership within the boundaries of other parts of the Chattahoochee National Forest. In 1985, the Secretary of Agriculture ordered that the boundaries of the Chattahoochee National Forest, described in Executive Order 10851 of November 27, 1959 be rescinded and modified to reflect that all the lands of the Limestone Valley LUP had been transferred out of federal ownership.

The first wilderness areas on the Chattahoochee National Forest were established in 1975 under Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096) of January 3, 1975. The law created the 3,600-acre (surveyed area 3,332 acres) Elliott Rock Wilderness on the Chattahoochee (181 acres), Nantahala (342 acres) and Sumter (2,809 acres) National Forests surrounding the intersection of the Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina state boundaries. The 1975 law also established the 34,500-acre Cohutta Wilderness on the Chattahoochee and Cherokee National Forests in Georgia and Tennessee, along with eight other new wilderness areas and 12 wilderness study areas on Southern Region national forests. The Georgia Wilderness Act of 1984, which became law on October 19, 1984 (Public Law 98-514, 98 Stat. 2416), added 2,000 acres of the Chattahoochee National Forest to the existing Elliott Rock Wilderness and transferred 12,439 acres of Chattahoochee National Forest land to the new Southern Nantahala Wilderness Area. After the 1984 wilderness laws, the three wilderness areas managed by the Forest Service in Georgia were all in two or more states:

The **Cohutta Wilderness Area**: 37,039 total acres; 35,293 acres on the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia; 1,746 acres on the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee; 6 acres in Georgia in “other” ownership.

The **Elliott Rock Wilderness Area**: 8,300 total acres; 2,023 acres on the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia; 3,416 acres on the Nantahala National Forest in North Carolina; 2,861 acres on the Sumter National Forest in South Carolina.

The **South Nantahala Wilderness Area**: 23,604 total acres; 11,632 acres on the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia; 11,732 acres on the Nantahala National Forest in North Carolina; 240 acres in North Carolina in “other” ownership.

Wilderness creation continued by the Congress in 1986 under the “Georgia Wilderness Act of 1986.” In this law the Congress established four new wilderness areas, the Brasstown (12,853 acres), Raven Cliff (9,240 acres), Rich Mountain (10,791 acres), and Tray Mountain (10,343 acres) and added 2,940 acres to the existing Cohutta Wilderness. Further, under the “Chattahoochee National Forest Protection Act of 1991,” two more wilderness areas were placed on the map of the forest: the 7,742 acre Blood Mountain Wilderness and the 16,618 Mark Trail Wilderness, previously known as the “Chattahoochee Headwaters Wilderness – proposed.” *Mark Trail* is a comic strip that has appeared in newspapers since 1946 and was created by the American cartoonist and Georgia native, Ed Dodd. The Mark Trail comic strip took place in the fictitious Lost Forest National Forest and focused on environmental and ecological themes. The law also established the 7,100 acre Coosa Bald Scenic Area and the 23,330 acre Springer Mountain National Recreation Area whose name was changed a year later to the Ed Jenkins National Recreation Area. Ed Jenkins (1933-2012) was a member of Congress representing Georgia’s 9th District from 1977 to 1993. Finally, the “Tennessee Wilderness Act of 1984” (Public Law 98-578, 98 Stat. 3088) established the 5,055-acre Big Frog Wilderness adjoining the Cohutta Wilderness to the north in Tennessee. The Big Frog Wilderness was enlarged by 3,000 acres in 1986. After being surveyed, the enlarged, 8,366-acre Big Frog Wilderness included 136 acres in Georgia on the Chattahoochee National Forest. The law of May 10, 1974, established a 56.9-mile segment of the Chattooga River in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System administered by the Nantahala, Sumter, and Chattahoochee National Forests.

The Chattahoochee Purchase Unit, created in 1936 and continued after the termination in 1976 of the National Forest Reservation Commission at 71,088 acres, still exists today at a diminished 47,663 acres. A 45.87-acre Yonah Mountain Purchase Unit, established in 1997 by the Secretary of Agriculture and enlarged in 2002 to its present size of 1,386 acres is located adjacent to an island of Forest Service land northeast of Cleveland, Georgia. As of 2020, the Forest Service has acquired 357 acres on the unit with 1,029 acres still in other ownership.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1) 1936, July 9 | *Proclamation 2184, 50 Stat. 1739
1 Federal Register 909-913
Map: 1 F.R. 911 | Established National Forest from lands in Georgia formerly administered by the Cherokee and the Nantahala National Forests and from other lands on 1,165,000 gross acres. Chattahoochee National Forest Purchase Unit created from the Georgia portions of the Cherokee and Nantahala Purchase Units. Boundaries of the Chattahoochee Purchase Unit expanded to include two additional areas, the Armuchee area in Georgia and the Lookout Mountain area in Georgia and Alabama. |
| 2) 1936, September 30 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | |

3) 1937, December 7	*Proclamation 2263, 51 Stat. 404 2 Federal Register 3193 Map: 2 FR 3195	Portion of the Piedmont Land Utilization Project (GA-LU-3) in the Dames Ferry area of Jones County, added. This area became the Hitchiti Experimental Forest.
4) 1938, June 6	Proclamation 2287, 52 Stat. 1549 3 Federal Register 1357-1358	Noontootly Game Preserve established from the former Cherokee National Game Preserve No. 2 and boundary redescribed.
5) 1938, August 2	*Proclamation 2294, 53 Stat. 2463 3 Federal Register 1961	113,880 gross acres of the Northeast Georgia Land Utilization Project (GA-LU-7) added in the Toccoa/Cornelia area of Habersham, Stephens, and Banks counties from the Farm Security Administration. Later called the Tallulah Division.
6) 1939, January 18	Executive Order 8037 4 Federal Register 391	Piedmont Wildlife Refuge established in Jones and Jasper counties, Georgia.
7) 1939, June 1	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	A resurvey of the Arumchee area measures the area at 207,682 gross acres and not 250,000 acres as previously stated. 23,818 acres added to the adjusted gross acreage.
8) 1939, July 6	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Boundaries of the purchase unit enlarged to coincide with the national forest boundaries in recognition of the addition by the proclamation of August 2, 1938 of the Northeast Georgia Land Utilization Project (GA-LU-7) from the Farm Security Administration.
9) 1939, September 6	*Proclamation 2355, 54 Stat. 2645 4 Federal Register 3859	Armuchee area of the Chattahoochee National Forest Purchase Unit of 231,500 acres added. [Map found opposite page 2648 in <i>U.S. Statutes at Large</i> , Vol. 54, part 2].
10) 1940, July 12	Proclamation 2415, 54 Stat. 2716 5 Federal Register 2585	All lands acquired or in the process of being acquired within the boundaries of the Chattahoochee National Forest Purchase Unit under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 are made part of the national forest.
11) 1940, August 12 (effective November 15, 1940)	Proclamation TV 56798 5 Federal Register 4512	6,197 acres added from the Tennessee Valley Authority in Fannin County, Georgia.
12) 1942, March 5	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	11,000 acres added within the watershed of a proposed T.V.A. dam and reservoir at the mouth of Shooting Creek on the Hiawassee River. Another 60,000 acres added within the watershed of a proposed T.V.A. dam and reservoir near Chapman's Ford on the Nottely River. Purchase Unit boundaries adjusted. Action initiated by the Tennessee Valley Authority.
13) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Lookout Mountain Division of the Chattahoochee Purchase Unit in Georgia and Alabama abolished. No land had been purchased in this Division. Also small elimination and small addition made to the main Chattahoochee Purchase Unit.
14) 1959, April 29	Executive Order 10813 24 Federal Register 3465	Land added from the T.V.A. in Townes and Union counties, Georgia.
15) 1959, November 27	*Executive Order 10851 24 Federal Register 9563-9564 Map: Page 9564	Bankhead-Jones land, GA-LU-23 added. This was the former Limestone Valley Land Utilization Project in northwestern Whitfield County, Georgia.
16) 1964, July 28	Executive Order 11163 29 Federal Register 10565	38.5 acres of land in Fannin County, Georgia added from the T.V.A.

17) 1964, September 18	Executive Order 11178 29 Federal Register 13133	Land added to the Chattahoochee National Forest by Proclamation 2263 of December 7, 1937 transferred to the Oconee National Forest -- Hitchiti Experimental Forest.
18) 1974, May 10	Public Law 93-279, 88 Stat. 122	Designates a 56.9 mile segment of the Chattooga River in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
19) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	Ellicott Rock Wilderness established on lands of the Sumter, Nantahala, and Chattahoochee (181 acres) National Forests and the Cohutta Wilderness established on the Chattahoochee (32,307 acres) and Cherokee (1,795 acres) National Forests.
20) 1979, June 12 (effective June 18, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 34999	1963 acres of land added in Habersham, Union, and Fannin counties, Georgia.
21) 1984, October 19	Public Law 98-514, 98 Stat. 2416	“Georgia Wilderness Act of 1984” adds 2,000 acres of Chattahoochee National Forest land to the existing Ellicott Rock Wilderness and adds 12,439 acres to the existing (as of June 19, 1984) Southern Nantahala Wilderness, first created under the North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-324, 98 Stat. 263).
22) 1985, August 12 (effective August 19, 1985)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 50 Federal Register 33363-4	All lands (55,905 acres) of the Limestone Valley Land Utilization Project (GA-LU-23) added under Executive Order 10851 of November 27, 1959 having been transferred out of federal ownership, the boundaries of the Chattahoochee National Forest are redescribed eliminating the area from the national forest.
23) 1985, June 28 & August 29 (effective November 27, 1985)	Federal Register Notice 50 Federal Register 48816	9,340 acres of land in the Lakeland Flatwoods Land Utilization Project (GA-LU-21) transferred to the Department of the Air Force (Moody Air Force Base) in exchange for 789 acres to be added to the Kisatchee National Forest in Rapides Parish, Louisiana.
24) 1986, October 27	Public Law 99-555 100 Stat. 3129	“Georgia Wilderness Act of 1986” establishes the Raven Cliffs, the Brasstown, the Tray Mountain, and the Rich Mountain Wilderness Areas on the Chattahoochee National Forest; adds 2,940 acres of Chattahoochee National Forest land to the existing Cohutta Wilderness.
25) 1990, November 15	Public Law 101-571 104 Stat. 2808	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain property in the Chattahoochee National Forest for the construction of facilities for the Forest Service.
26) 1991, December 11	Public Law 102-217 105 Stat. 1667	“Chattahoochee National Forest Protection Act of 1991” establishes the Blood Mountain and Mark Trail Wilderness Areas and adds 1,160 acres to the existing Brasstown Wilderness. Designates 7,100 acres as the Coosa Bald National Scenic Area and designates 23,330 acres as the Springer Mountain National Recreation Area.
27) 1992, October 23	Public Law 102-456 106 Stat. 2246	Springer Mountain National Recreation Area is redesignated as the Ed Jenkins National Recreation Area.
28) 1997, January 29	Federal Register Notice 62 Federal Register 15876	Established Yonah Mountain Purchase Unit on 45.87 acres in White County, Georgia.

29) 1999, August 5	Public Law 106-41 113 Stat. 215	“Lake Oconee Land Exchange Act” transfers 1,175.46 acres to the Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests in exchange for 1,275.80 acres of National Forest land plus a payment of \$23,250 to the Georgia Power Co.
30) 2002, June 25	Federal Register Notice 67 Federal Register 58350	1,300 acres added to the Yonah Mountain Purchase Unit. Area now stands at approximately 1,346 acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation Dated July 9, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, GA. From T.V.A., U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:700,000. W84°45' – N83°05'/N35°00' – N34°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 14 x 23 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries and the source of the lands comprising the new Chattahoochee National Forest: 1) former Purchase Unit land; 2) land transferred from the Cherokee National Forest, and 3) land transferred from the Nantahala National Forest. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, rivers and streams. Includes “Insert Map” showing the forest boundary north of Dahlonega, Georgia in greater detail. Proclamation 2184.

Holdings: LC

Chattahoochee National Forest Addition, Piedmont Project LA-GA-3, Jones County, Georgia: Map to accompany Proclamation 2263.

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service].

[1937]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 17 x 13 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows area of the Piedmont Land Utilization Project transferred to the Chattahoochee National Forest for administration in a shaded pattern. Also shows tract numbers, settlements, roads, and the course of the Ocmulgee River. Later mapped (1938) as the Hitchiti Experimental Forest and later (1964) transferred to the Oconee National Forest.

Holdings: LC

Noontootly Game Refuge, Chattahoochee National Forest, Fannin, Gilmer, Lumpkin, and Union Co's, Georgia: Diagrammatic map forming an official supplement to Proc. 2287 dated June 6, 1938.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from plats of land surveys and deeds on file at the several county seats and Forest Supervisors Office; also T.V.A., U.S.G.S., and other surveys; prepared in Regional Office, Atlanta, GA., 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:70,000. W84°15' – N84°05'/N34°48' – N34°30'. Includes Georgia land lot survey grid. Black & white. 28 x 31 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows game refuge, county, and land lot boundaries, roads, ridges, and major streams. National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen.

Holdings: NA

Chattahoochee National Forest Addition, Georgia, 1938: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated August 2, 1938.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

[1938]. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W83°35' – N83°25'/N34°45' – N34°30'20. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 17 x 12 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows area added by this proclamation in Habersham, Stephens, and Banks Counties, between the towns of Toccoa, Cornelia, and Clarksville, Georgia, bounded on the northeast by the Chattooga River/Georgia-South Carolina border. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lot lines and lot numbers, rivers and streams..

National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen at a scale of 1:126,720-scale, 42 x 29 cm. Proclamation 2294.

Holdings: LC; NA

Chattahoochee National Forest (Armuchee Div.), Georgia, 1939: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation #2355, dated September 6, 1939.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga.

[1939]. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W85°22' – W84°55'/N34°55' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 16 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, survey district lines, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, streams, ridge lines and valleys. Map appears opposite page 2648 in *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 54, Part 2, whereas the text of Proclamation 2355 appears on page 2645. National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen at a scale of 1:148,000-scale, 46 x 29 cm. Proclamation adds the Armuchee Division to the Chattahoochee National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1959.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Executive Order] No. 10851.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 12 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries and addition of the former Limestone Land Utilization Project (GA-LU-23) in Whitfield County. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers and streams. Map appears in the pages of the Federal Register, volume 24, page 9564, illustrating Executive Order 10851 of November 27, 1959. National Archives copy on plastic scribe coat.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's office, 1934 to 1937, from Forest Service acquisition surveys, T.V.A. aerial surveys, U.S.C. & G.S., C. & G.S. [i.e. U.S.G.S.] and other surveys; reduced photographically assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1937, by F.F. Claflin. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13325 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – N83°05'/N35°00' – N34°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with red compass roses.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in a gray layer; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, survey district lines, land lot lines and numbers, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and campgrounds.

Holdings: Univ. of Southern Alabama; LC; NA

OCLC: 61357776

Armuchee Purchase Unit, Georgia, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from U.S.G.S., T.V.A., and other surveys by L.I. Neiman, 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W85°22' – N84°59'/N34°55' – N34°22'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 103 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Also shows Georgia land survey district lines and land lot lines. The Armuchee area was never an independent purchase unit but was considered an extension of the Chattahoochee National Forest Purchase Unit.

Holdings: NA

Lookout Mtn. Purchase Unit, Alabama – Georgia, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from U.S.G.S., T.V.A., and other surveys by L.I. Neiman, 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W85°45' – N85°15'/N35°00' – N34°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print. 117 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Public land grid in Alabama based on the Huntsville Meridian. Also shows Georgia land survey district lines and land lot lines. The Lookout Mountain area was never an independent purchase unit, but was considered an extension of the Chattahoochee National Forest Purchase Unit. It was abandoned on April 17, 1956 by the National Forest Reservation Commission. "Temporary Map." "Note: Supervisors Headquarters at Gainesville, Georgia."

Holdings: NA

Recreation Map of Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; R – 8 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. W83°00' – W84°45'/N35°20' – N34°10'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Purple on white paper. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, game refuge, and state boundaries, county seats and other towns, roads and highways, railroads, route of the Appalachian Trail, Forest Service administrative facilities, state parks, lookout towers, recreation areas, rivers, lakes and streams.

Three panels of illustrations on verso by Harry Rossell. Panel title: *Recreation map of the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia*. Title panel has “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 8, 1937.” Does not show the Armuchee Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

OCLC: 949896028

Chattahoochee National Forest (Hitchiti Experimental Forest), Georgia, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1938 from resettlement aerial surveys by L.S.G.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:15,840. W83°45' – W83°38'/N33°05' – N33°01'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 52 x 67 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows Experimental Forest, tract, and county boundaries, roads, Ocmulgee River, creeks, and streams. Area later transferred (1964) to the Oconee National Forest.

Holdings: LC

Recreation Map of Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia. See Figure 19

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; R – 8 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. W83°00' – W84°45'/N35°20' – N34°10'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Brown on yellow paper. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition printed in purple on white paper.

Shows national forest, game refuge, and state boundaries, county seats and other towns, roads and highways, railroads, route of the Appalachian Trail, Forest Service administrative facilities, state parks, lookout towers, recreation areas, rivers, lakes and streams.

Three panels of illustrations on verso by Harry Rossell. Panel title: *Recreation map of the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia*. Title panel has “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 8, 1939.” Does not show the Armuchee Ranger District.

Holdings: LC

Chattahoochee National Forest (Armuchee Ranger District), Georgia, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service aerial and ground surveys and other surveys, at Forest Supervisor's office, Gainesville, Georgia, 1938-39; reduced photographically at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia and traced by L.S. Good, 1939. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 14629 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°23' – W84°59'/N34°55' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 36 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without brown survey layer and in an edition without green forest layer, but with brown survey layer and blue water features.

National forest land acquired or being acquired (as of October, 1939) and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue; Survey District lines and lot lines and numbers shown in brown. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures.

Holdings: Univ. of Southern Alabama; Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 34091335

Chattahoochee National Forest (Tallulah Division) (Toccoa Area), Georgia, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from aerial photographs & Forest Service surveys at Supervisor's office Gainesville, Ga.; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1941 by L.S. Good.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:95,000. W83°35' – N83°12'/N34°45' – N34°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 44 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired Dec. 1941 shown in green. Also shows state and county boundaries, land lot lines and numbers, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, airports, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Temporary Map.” Area added by Proclamation 2294 of August 2, 1938.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA

OCLC: 34091240

Chattahoochee National Forest, Blue Ridge Ranger District, Georgia, 1944. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's office 1934 to 1937 from Forest Service acquisition surveys; T.V.A., aerial surveys, U.S.C. & G.S., C. & G.S. [i.e. U.S.G.S.], & other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled & traced at Regional Office Atlanta Georgia 1937 by F.F. Claflin; revised Sept. 1944 by L.S.G. & H.O.N. 1944. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°13' – W83°35'/N35°00' – N34°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired, status as of Sept. 1944, shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, land lot lines and numbers, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and campgrounds. "(Temporary Map)." Now known as the Chattooga Ranger District, headquartered at Clarkesville, Georgia.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA; NAL (LC has positive photostatic copy)

OCLC: 34091325

Chattahoochee National Forest, Tallulah Ranger District (North Part), Georgia, 1944. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's office 1924 (i.e. 1934) to 1937 from Forest Service acquisition surveys; T.V.A., aerial surveys, U.S.C. & G.S., C. & G.S. [i.e. U.S.G.S.], & other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled & traced at Regional Office Atlanta Georgia 1937 by F.F. Claflin; revised Sept. 1944 by L.S.G. & H.O.N.

1944. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°42' – W83°05'/N35°00' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired, status as of Sept. 1944, shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, land lot lines and numbers, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and campgrounds. "(Temporary Map)."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Texas A & M; NA; NAL (LC has positive photostatic copy)

OCLC: 34091310

Chattahoochee National Forest (Toccoa Ranger District), Georgia, 1944. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's office 1924 (i.e. 1934) to 1937 from Forest Service acquisition surveys; T.V.A., aerial surveys, U.S.C. & G.S., C. & G.S. [i.e. U.S.G.S.], & other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled & traced at Regional Office Atlanta, Georgia 1937 by F.F. Claflin; revised Sept. 1944 by L.S.G. & H.O.N.

1944. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°45' – N84°07'/N35°00' – N34°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired, status as of Sept. 1944, shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, land lot lines and numbers, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and campgrounds. "(Temporary Map)"

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NA; NAL

OCLC: 34091298

Recreation Map, Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region; revised 6-1-49. Agriculture – Atlanta

1949. Scale, ca. 1:696,960. W84°45' – W83°05'/N35°10' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Roads, the Appalachian Trail, recreation areas, home sites, vista and observation points, and supervisor's headquarters shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and state boundaries, waterfalls, ranger's headquarters, lookout towers, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Does not show the Armuchee Division of the Chattahoochee National Forest. Includes drawing of a logging operation by Harry Rossoll.

Black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Georgia, Recreation Map, Chattahoochee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of rustic Chattahoochee National Forest entrance sign at the side of the road.

Holdings: LC

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1954. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from Forest Service acquisition surveys, T.V.A. aerial surveys, U.S.C. & G.S., U.S.G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1938, by F.F. Claflin; revised and traced by Helen D. O'Neill, 1953. [Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey] A-4412-0+

1954. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – N83°05'/N35°02' – N34°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife management, state, and county boundaries, survey district lines, land lot lines and numbers, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, improved recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. [Forest Service] "Class D Map." Hand stamped inked note appears near title, "Armuchee Division not included."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Georgia; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 6371789

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1954. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; drawn by H. O'N. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1955 O-319738. 1955. Scale, ca. 1:220,000. W85°22' – W83°08'/N35°02' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 98 cm., folded to 21 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; main and secondary roads, trails, state parks, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation site information, and home sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, wildlife management area, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, rivers, lakes and streams. "319738 O-54."

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Chattahoochee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of forest vista with a road in the foreground. Title panel has inset map of the state of Georgia highlighting the location of the Chattahoochee National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and rivers and "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, 1954."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 723 (April 1955), page 65.

Holdings: NA; LC and 29 other libraries

OCLC: 10611990

Chattahoochee National Forest, Armuchee Ranger District, Georgia, 1955. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service aerial and ground surveys and other surveys, at Forest Supervisor's Office, Gainesville, Georgia, 1938-39; reduced photographically at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia and traced by L.S. Good, 1939; revised by H.D. O'Neill, 1955. [Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey] B-4493-0++.

1955. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°23' – W84°59'/N34°55' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 36 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries; survey district lines and lot lines and numbers, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. [Forest Service] "Class D Map." Map has note: "Reprint of 1940 Edition with forest boundaries and ownership corrected to Jan. 7, 1955."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Georgia Institute of Technology; Harvard College Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 923976892

Recreation Map, Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region; revised 6-1-49, 4-27-'56. Agriculture – Atlanta.

1956. Scale, ca. 1:710,000. W84°45' – W83°05'/N35°10' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 19 x 25 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Roads, the Appalachian Trail, recreation areas, home sites, vista and observation points, and supervisor's headquarters shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and state boundaries, waterfalls, ranger's headquarters, lookout towers, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Does not show the Armuchee Division of the Chattahoochee National Forest. Includes a drawing of a logging operation by Harry Rossoll.

Black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Georgia, Recreation Map, Chattahoochee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of Chattahoochee National Forest entrance sign along the side of the road.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois

OCLC: 957530142

Recreation Map, Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region; revised 6-1-49, 4-27-'56, '59. Agriculture – Atlanta.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:710,000. W84°45' – W83°05'/N35°10' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 19 x 25 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Roads, the Appalachian Trail, recreation areas, home sites, vista and observation points, and supervisor's headquarters shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and state boundaries, waterfalls, ranger's headquarters, lookout towers, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Does not show the Armuchee Division of the Chattahoochee National Forest. Includes drawing of a logging operation by Harry Rossoll.

Black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Georgia, Recreation Map, Chattahoochee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of Chattahoochee National Forest entrance sign along the side of the road.

Holdings: LC

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1960. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from Forest Service acquisition surveys, T.V.A. aerial surveys, U.S.C. & G.S., U.S.G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1938, by F.F. Claflin; revised and traced by Helen D. O'Neill, 1953.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – N83°05'/N35°02' – N34°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife management, state, and county boundaries, survey district lines, land lot lines and numbers, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, improved recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. [Forest Service] "Class D Map." Does not include the Armuchee Division. Map has note: "Reprint of 1954 Edition with National Forest boundaries and lands revised Oct. 1, 1959."

Holdings: LC; NA

Pictorial Guide Map of the Western Section of the Chattooga Ranger District, Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region; Harry Rossell USFS. Agriculture – Atlanta – 1960.

1960. Map not to scale. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Green & white. 20 x 19 cm., on sheet 23 x 31 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

A perspective map looking north from Robertstown, Georgia to Unicoi Gap suggesting a 46 mile scenic drive that takes the visitor to Annie Ruby Falls, Andrews Cove, Unicoi Gap, Vandiver Fields, and Dukes Creek Gorge and Falls. Includes descriptive tour guide.

Three panels of text and photographs on verso. Panel title: *Pictorial Guide Map, Western Section of the Chattooga Ranger District, Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia*. Panel illustration, captioned green & white photograph, "Beautiful Annie Ruby Falls."

Holdings: personal collection

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1961. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W85°30' – W83°08'/N35°00' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 46 x 81 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Chattahoochee National Forest shown in green; roads and trails, road numbers, Appalachian Trail shelters, state parks, district ranger stations, recreation areas, scenic points, roadside parks, special areas of interest, and game refuges shown in red; rivers, lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and permanent lookout stations. Includes index to recreation areas, illustration, and map of the state of Georgia showing highways, major cities and the location of the Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia*. Panel illustration, stylized drawings of forest scenes and recreational pursuits.

Holdings: LC

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1962. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W85°30' – W83°08'/N35°00' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 46 x 81 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Chattahoochee National Forest shown in green; roads and trails, road numbers, Appalachian Trail shelters, state parks, district ranger stations, recreation areas, scenic points, roadside parks, special areas of interest, and game refuges shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and permanent lookout stations. Includes index to recreation areas, illustration, and map of the state of Georgia showing highways, major cities and the location of the Chattahoochee National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia*. Panel illustration, stylized drawings of forest scenes and recreational pursuits. Back folded panel has "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region" and the seal and address of the Georgia Department of Industry and Trade, Tourist Division.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1960. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from Forest Service acquisition surveys, T.V.A. aerial surveys, U.S.C. & G.S., U.S.G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1938, by F.F. Claflin; revised and traced by Helen D. O'Neill, 1953.

1964 (Reprint of 1954 Edition, status revised 1964). Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – N83°05'/N35°02' – N34°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife management, state, and county boundaries, survey district lines, land lot lines and numbers, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, improved recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. [Forest Service] "Class D Map." Does not include the Armuchee Division.

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia

OCLC: 38162508

Chattahoochee National Forest (Armuchee Ranger District), Georgia, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, T.V.A., U.S. Geological Survey maps and Forest Service ground surveys and state land net ties. (TL)

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°23' – W84°55'/N34°55' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, survey district boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Georgia highlighting the location of the Armuchee Ranger District in relation to the main portion of the Chattahoochee National Forest and Oconee National Forest as well as to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Emory Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Linda Hall Library; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 35787067

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1965. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region; revision F8-R8.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W85°30' – W83°08'/N35°00' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 46 x 81 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Chattahoochee National Forest shown in green; roads and trails, road numbers, Appalachian Trail shelters, state parks, district ranger stations, recreation areas, scenic points, roadside parks, special areas of interest, and game refuge boundaries shown in red; rivers, lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, recreation areas other than U.S. Forest Service maintained areas, and permanent lookout stations. Includes index to recreation areas, color illustration, inset of the Armuchee Ranger District, and map of the state of Georgia showing highways, major cities and the location of the Chattahoochee National Forest. Map has the former Limestone Valley Land Utilization Project in northwestern Whitfield County, Georgia, added in 1959, in its true geographic relationship to the main part of the national forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia*. Panel Illustration, uncaptioned [water color of forest vista] drawn by Harry Rossoll. Note: Map reprinted at least twice with the 1965 date but with different panel illustrations, one being a color photograph of a forest vista in autumn, but without information that would distinguish the reprints from the original 1965 printing. One reprint has the same panel title as the 1965 original and another has the title: *Welcome to the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia, State of Adventure*.

Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries

OCLC: 5473877

Chattahoochee National Forest (except Armuchee Ranger District) and Chattahoochee Purchase Unit, Georgia, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, T.V.A. & USGS maps.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – W83°08'/N35°02' – N34°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 126 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. (Map reprinted 1980 with updated land status).

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, survey district boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes inset of Dalton, Georgia area, "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Georgia highlighting the location of this main portion of the Chattahoochee National Forest in relation to other national forest areas as well as to the

state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Southern Illinois, Edwardsville; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 35787182

Chattahoochee National Forest, Brasstown-Chattooga-Chestatee-Cohutta-Tallulah-Toccoa-Ranger Districts-and Chattahoochee Purchase Unit, Georgia, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:312,000. W84°45' – W83°08'/N35°02' – N34°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 26 x 52 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, road numbers, dirt roads, District Ranger stations, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" of Georgia highlighting the location of this main portion of the Chattahoochee National Forest in relation to other national forest areas in the state as well as to Georgia's major cities.

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Georgia; Dartmouth Univ.; Univ. of South Dakota; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 5477591

Chattahoochee National Forest (Armuchee Ranger District), Georgia, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1964 from Forest Service planimetric series maps, T.V.A., U.S. Geological Survey maps and Forest Service ground surveys and state land net ties; revised Dec. 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°23' – W84°55'/N34°55' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Georgia highlighting the location of the Armuchee Ranger District in relation to the main portion of the Chattahoochee National Forest and Oconee National Forest as well as to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Ball State Univ.; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 5477592

Chattahoochee National Forest, Brasstown-Chattooga-Chestatee-Cohutta-Tallulah-Toccoa-Ranger Districts-and Chattahoochee Purchase Unit, Georgia, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, T.V.A. & USGS maps; revised in Regional Office 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – W83°08'/N35°02' – N34°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 126 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. (Map reprinted 1980 with updated land status).

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, state survey district boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Georgia highlighting the location of this main portion of the Chattahoochee National Forest in relation to other national forest areas as well as to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Florida State Univ.; U.S. Geological Survey, National Center; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 5706043

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1972. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region-1 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 88 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; interstate and main highways and other good or all weather roads, points of interest, camps, recreation sites, and trail shelters shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and landing fields. Includes table of recreation areas, color illustrations on wildlife, and "Key Map" of Georgia highlighting the location of the Chattahoochee National Forest in relation to the state's other national forest areas and its major highways and cities.

Color illustrations and text on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a woman set against fall foliage (maple leaves).

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 932 (September 1972), page 36.
Holdings: NA; NAL; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5571269

Chattahoochee National Forest, 1975. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region-20 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 87 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; interstate and main highways and other good or all weather roads, points of interest, camps, recreation sites, and trail shelters shown in red; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue; special management area boundaries shown in gray and state park and wilderness boundaries shown in purple; built-up areas shown in bright yellow. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and landing fields. Includes table of recreation areas, color illustrations of wildlife, and “Key Map” of Georgia highlighting the location of the Chattahoochee National Forest in relation to the state’s other national forest areas and major highways and cities.

Color illustrations and text on verso. Panel title: *Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a forest waterfall in summer.

Holdings: 10 libraries

OCLC: 9024764

CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST, TENNESSEE – NORTH CAROLINA 1920-PRESENT

The Cherokee National Forest of Tennessee touches upon the histories of six purchase areas established by the National Forest Reservation Commission from 1911 to 1927. Moreover, there have been essentially two Cherokee National Forests, the 1920 contiguous, multi-state version and the two part, noncontiguous, national forest of today located in one state, proclaimed in 1936. In the early years of forest land acquisition under the Weeks Law, boundaries of purchase units and those of national forests were largely unconnected and independent of one another due to the fact that purchase units were first drawn along watershed boundaries. Once national forests were proclaimed using lands purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission, the two sets of boundaries would, over time be drawn together.

Tennessee had passed a state enabling act giving its official consent to federal land acquisitions in the state on April 23, 1901 well before the passage of the Weeks Law of 1911. Georgia and North Carolina also passed enabling acts in 1901. However the enabling act in Tennessee limited the purchases to lands to within 20 miles of the North Carolina border. This restriction was lifted in subsequent state legislation approved April 4, 1919, April 21, 1933 and again on May 21, 1937. The boundaries and gross acreages of all five of the purchase areas that would eventually contribute lands to the Cherokee National Forest often changed often between 1911 and 1936. The initial purchase areas were the White Top Purchase Area in Tennessee and Virginia, the Nantahala Purchase Area in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, the Cherokee Purchase Area in Tennessee, which was later extended into Georgia, the Georgia Purchase Area in Georgia and North Carolina, the Unaka Purchase Area in North Carolina and Tennessee. Also, as a result of a 1927 reorganization of the White Top and Unaka Purchase Units, a new French Broad Purchase Unit in North Carolina and Tennessee was introduced to the area and would become the sixth such unit that composed the modern Cherokee National Forest. The National Forest Reservation Commission began to refer to its purchase areas as purchase units in mid-1921.

In 1916, the 222,058 Cherokee Purchase Area of 1912 was enlarged by the National Forest Reservation Commission by nearly 6,000 acres in Cherokee County, North Carolina, and by 95,648 acres in Polk and Monroe Counties in Tennessee, areas that had previously been parts of the Nantahala Purchase Unit. The newly enlarged Cherokee measured 325,605 gross acres. The next major change in boundaries made by the Commission came at its meeting of February 16, 1925. In order to include a larger portion of the Tennessee River watershed, the Cherokee Purchase Unit was extended in Tennessee to the northwest as far as the Little Tennessee River and southward into Georgia. The increase in area resulting from this revision amounted to 240,125 acres, making a 569,151-gross acre Cherokee Purchase Unit. At its February 18, 1928 meeting, the Commission reduced the area of the Cherokee Purchase Unit by 29,000 acres, which were found to be non-purchasable because of their agricultural value. The revised area of the Cherokee Purchase Unit at this time stood at 544,300 acres.

The Georgia Purchase Area in Georgia and North Carolina, created in fiscal year 1912 with 475,899 gross acres was reduced during the 1917 fiscal to 346,189 gross acres. At the Commission’s February 18, 1928 meeting, the Georgia Purchase Unit was again reduced by the elimination of its area in North Carolina, and another 117,000 acres in Towns and Union Counties in Georgia. It was reported to the Commission that the landowners in Georgia had placed their lands under a permanent system of

forest management and were, therefore, unwilling to sell. The revised area of the Georgia Purchase unit then stood at 289,300 gross acres. The presidential proclamation of April 4, 1928 for the Cherokee National Forest, ratified these boundary and acreage changes made to the Cherokee and Georgia Purchase Units. In the 1934 fiscal year, the National Forest Reservation Commission combined the lands of the Cherokee and Georgia Purchase Units into a greatly enlarged Cherokee Purchase Unit at 1,765,600 gross acres in Tennessee and Georgia.

Boundary adjustments were also happening to the north of the Cherokee Purchase Unit. A major change in purchase units in Virginia and Tennessee occurred at the Commission's January 8, 1927 meeting when the Commission merged the Unaka with the White Top Purchase Unit. The resulting 625,700 gross acre unit became a new Unaka Purchase Unit in Tennessee and Virginia. At the same meeting, the southern portion of the Unaka Purchase Unit was detached to become the new 128,698 gross acre French Broad Purchase Unit in Madison County, North Carolina and Cocke and Greene Counties in Tennessee, an area within the French Broad watershed. This action by the Commission ratified President Warren Harding's earlier Executive Order issued April 9, 1923, transferring the lands of the Unaka National Forest in the French Broad watershed to the Pisgah National Forest. The French Broad Purchase Unit, located between the Cherokee and Unaka Purchase Units, became the sixth such unit underlying the Cherokee National Forest. Even though these changes in northeastern Tennessee and southwestern Virginia did not immediately affect the Cherokee National Forest, they did set the stage for the reorganizations to come.

Meanwhile, the Cherokee National Forest, proclaimed by President Wilson on June 14, 1920, included land in three states, Tennessee (366,592 acres), Georgia (416,296), and North Carolina (44,851 acres) and on three purchase areas, the Cherokee, Georgia, and the Nantahala Purchase Areas. The Cherokee National Forest of 1920 measured 827,699 gross acres, of which, 173,958 acres had been acquired by the National Forest Reservation Commission. A proclamation of 1928 added 200,188 acres to the Cherokee National Forest, eliminated 186,230 acres, and adjusted the Cherokee National Forest boundaries accordingly. About 16,000 acres were added onto the northeastern end of the Tennessee portion of the forest. In 1928 gross area of the forest had been enlarged to 833,600 gross acres with 407,800 acres in Georgia, 43,200 acres in North Carolina, and 382,600 acres in Tennessee.

The May 10, 1934 minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission include a "Memo 3: Proposal to Establish an Additional Purchase Unit and Enlarge Existing Units in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia in Connection with the Tennessee Valley Project." In the memo, the Forest Service put forward a purchase program involving 3,227,000 acres, of which 2,326,000 acres were considered purchasable for national forest purposes at an estimated cost of \$4.27 per acre. The program was developed in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Severe soil erosion in the watershed of the Tennessee River and its tributaries was threatening to silt up the reservoirs being created by the TVA. Forester Silcox asked if the program could be approved as a new purchase unit with the understanding that the project would not take priority over other areas, but that the lands would be acquired gradually and in concert with lands in other units. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes agreed that a new purchase unit be created for the project. The proposal was approved by the Commission which resulted in the creation of the new 658,000 gross acre Clinch Purchase Unit in Virginia (see Figure 5) and the expansion of the existing Cherokee Purchase Unit from 544,300 to 1,765,600 gross acres. Significant increases in the Unaka (+878,000 acres), Pisgah, (+750,440 acres), and Nantahala (+411,900 acres) Purchase Units in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia were also made. These gross acreages would all be adjusted in the general reorganization of the national forests and purchase units in the Appalachian Mountains in 1936.

By the summer of 1936, the Cherokee National Forest overlay in whole or in part the Cherokee, Unaka, French Broad, and Nantahala Purchase Units and occupied land in three states. Proclamations 2183 of July 8, 1936 and 2184 of July 9, 1936, determined that the Cherokee National Forest would be confined to the state of Tennessee supporting the goal of the Forest Service to reduce the number of national forests in two or more states. Proclamation 2183 added to the land base of the Cherokee National Forest by transferring the Tennessee lands of the Pisgah and the Unaka National Forests to the Cherokee National Forest. 327 acres in Ashe County, North Carolina remained within the boundaries of the Cherokee National Forest as it was not practicable to administer this small tract of land as part of the Pisgah National Forest from North Carolina. Proclamation 2184 transferred Cherokee National Forest lands in North Carolina to the Nantahala National Forest and its lands in Georgia were eliminated to assist in the establishment the new Chattahoochee National Forest. The resulting Cherokee National Forest measured 1,204,327 gross acres with 1,204,000 acres in Tennessee and 327 acres in North Carolina – the 1936 forest quite different from the Cherokee National Forest of 1920. These proclamations affecting lands in Tennessee and Georgia as well as those in Virginia, resulted in the termination of the Unaka National Forest that had been established in 1920.

After these two proclamations had been issued, the National Forest Reservation Commission ratified both by creating a new Cherokee National Forest Purchase Unit. The boundaries of the former Cherokee Purchase Unit were modified so as to include in the Cherokee the portions of the Unaka and French Broad Purchase Units lying in Tennessee and exclude from the Cherokee Purchase Unit the portions of these units lying in North Carolina and Georgia. The Cherokee Purchase Unit boundary was made to conform to the boundary of the Cherokee National Forest as proclaimed in 1936 by President Roosevelt and had the same gross area of 1,204,327 acres.

The headquarters for the Cherokee and Georgia Purchase Units were first located in Blue Ridge, Georgia and then moved to Athens, Tennessee in 1919. After the area was proclaimed a national forest by President Wilson in 1920, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters frequently moved, first in Athens, Tennessee, 1920-1924; Knoxville, Tennessee, 1924-1927; back to Athens in 1928-1936, and finally to Cleveland, Tennessee in 1936 where they have remained ever since. The move to Knoxville in 1924 was made in anticipation that the Cherokee National Forest would take over the administration of a large tract of land optioned in the Smoky Mountains Purchase Unit, but the Smoky Mountains Unit was abandoned in 1925 and in 1928 headquarters were moved back to Athens. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park (initially authorized by Congress on May 22, 1926) is situated between the Unaka Division in the north and the Cherokee Division in the south, splitting the Cherokee National Forest into these two non-contiguous divisions. Today, because of the 328 acres of the Cherokee National Forest located in North Carolina (Ashe County) and one acre located in Virginia, probably as a result of the Divided Mountain Purchase Unit, the Cherokee is considered a multiple state forest. In 2020, the Cherokee National Forest measured 1,227,371 gross acres, of which 659,915 acres, or about 54%, of the land within its borders are in Forest Service ownership.

The first wilderness areas on the Cherokee National Forest were established under Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096) of January 3, 1975. The law designated the Gee Creek Wilderness on the Cherokee National Forest of 2,570 acres, the 34,500-acre Cohutta Wilderness on the Chattahoochee and Cherokee National Forests in Georgia and Tennessee, and the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness on the Nantahala and Cherokee National Forests in North Carolina and Tennessee with an area of 15,000 acres. The 1975 law also created seven other new wilderness areas and 12 wilderness study areas on Southern Region national forests. The "Tennessee Wilderness Act of 1984", which became law on October 30, 1984 (Public Law 98-578, 98 Stat. 3088), established the 5,055-acre Big Frog Wilderness and the 16,000-acre Citico Creek Wilderness, both of which were listed as wilderness study areas in the 1975 wilderness law. The 1984 also created the Bald River Gorge Wilderness on 3,887 acres.

Wilderness creation continued by the Congress in 1986 under the "Tennessee Wilderness Act of 1986." In this law the Congress designated 5 new wilderness areas: the Big Laurel Branch (6,251 acres), Little Frog Mountain (4,800 acres), Pond Mountain (6,665 acres), Sampson Mountain (8,319 acres), and the Unaka Mountain (4,700 acres) Wilderness areas. This 1986 law also added 3,000 acres to the existing Big Frog Wilderness on the Cherokee National Forest. After being surveyed, the enlarged, 8,366-acre Big Frog Wilderness, bordering the Cohutta Wilderness Area to the north, included 136 acres on Georgia's Chattahoochee National Forest.

The Cherokee Purchase Unit, created in 1936 and continued after the termination in 1976 of the National Forest Reservation Commission at 7,795 acres, still exists today at a diminished 325 acres and shown in the Forest Service's annual *Land Areas Report* as completely purchased. A 112-acre Divided Mountain Purchase Unit, was established in 2017 by the Secretary of Agriculture in Grayson County, Virginia. By purchasing this land, the Forest Service hopes to provide greater road access to the Cherokee National Forest and Pond Mountain State Game Lands in North Carolina, to open additional recreational opportunities for the public, to conserve high-elevation open space, and to preserve the nearby Rodgers Ridge Scenic Area viewshed. The headquarters of the Divided Mountain Purchase Unit is located in the Supervisor's Headquarters of the Cherokee National Forest in Cleveland, Tennessee. The date of establishment was September 26, 2017 but was not announced in the *Federal Register* until a "Notice" appeared in its pages on July 31, 2018. The announcement from the Department of Agriculture was dated July 13, 2018.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) Fiscal Year 1912	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Cherokee Purchase Area with a gross area of 222,058 acres in Tennessee.
2) [1912, February 14] Fiscal Year 1912	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Georgia Purchase Area with a gross area of 475,899 acres in Georgia and North Carolina.
3) Fiscal Year 1915	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Cherokee Purchase Area increased to 332,173 gross acres, with 326,195 acres in Tennessee and 5,978 acres in North Carolina.
4) Fiscal Year 1917	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Georgia Purchase Area reduced to 346,189 gross acres, 339,758 acres in Georgia and 7,152 in North Carolina (Clay County).
5) 1920, June 14	*Proclamation 1568, 41 Stat. 1798	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Cherokee and Georgia Purchase Areas in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia with 827,699 gross acres.

6) 1924, August 5	*Proclamation 1707 43 Stat. 1964	Established the Cherokee National Game Refuge; Unit 1 in Tennessee (30,000 acres) and Unit 2 in Georgia (14,000 acres).
7) 1925, February 16	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Cherokee Purchase Unit increased by 240,125 acres to a total area of 569,151 gross acres, 410,300 acres in Tennessee, 114,000 acres in Georgia, and 44,851 acres in North Carolina.
8) 1928, February 18	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Cherokee Purchase Unit reduced by 29,000 acres for a total area of 544,300 acres. The Georgia Purchase Unit reduced by 119,000 acres in Towns and Union Counties, Georgia and its lands in North Carolina (7,152 acres) eliminated. Revised area of the Georgia Purchase Unit: 289,300 gross acres.
9) 1928, April 4	*Proclamation 1833, 45 Stat. 2946	200,188 acres added to the Cherokee National Forest; 186,230 acres eliminated, and external boundaries adjusted.
10) Fiscal Year 1934	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Cherokee and Georgia Purchase Units combined under the name Cherokee Purchase Unit and expanded to an area of 1,765,600 gross acres. Cherokee National Forest gross area on June 30, 1934: 833,600.
11) 1934, October 22	Proclamation 2105, 49 Stat. 3423	Cherokee National Game Refuge No. 1 in Tennessee, established August 5, 1924, reduced to 10,277 acres.
12) 1936, July 8	*Proclamation 2183, 50 Stat. 1735 1 Federal Register 895-898 Map: 1 F.R. 897	Tennessee portion of the Pisgah National Forest and the Tennessee portion of the Unaka National Forest added. Other lands added.
13) 1936, July 9	*Proclamation 2184, 50 Stat. 1739 1 Federal Register 909-913 Map: 1 F.R. 911	Georgia portion of the Cherokee National Forest combined with Georgia portion of the Nantahala National Forest and other lands to establish the Chattahoochee National Forest. Area of the Cherokee National Forest now stands at 1,204,327 gross acres.
14) 1936, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Cherokee National Forest Purchase Unit reorganized to coincide with the boundaries of The Cherokee National Forest proclaimed on July 8 and July 9, 1936.
15) 1940, August 12 (effective November 15, 1940)	Proclamation TV 56799 5 Federal Register 4510	7,680 acres added adjacent to the Hiwassee Dam from the Tennessee Valley Authority in Polk County, Tennessee. Area increased to 1,204,429 gross acres.
16) 1942, March 5	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	7,795 acres added to the Cherokee National Forest Purchase Unit, located on the watersheds of the proposed Holston Dam in Sullivan County, Tennessee increasing the purchase unit boundary to 1,211,795 gross acres, not including the 327 acres in North Carolina, in a change initiated by the Tennessee Valley Authority.
17) 1943, October 26	Executive Order 9391 8 Federal Register 14597	Several small parcels of land in Polk County, Tennessee transferred to the Tennessee Valley Authority.
18) 1950, July 26	Public Law 81-622, 64 Stat. 377	Boundary between the Great Smoky Mountain National Park adjusted for the Pisgah National Forest. No change in boundaries between the Park and the Cherokee and Nantahala National Forests.

19) 1962, June 28 (effective November 27, 1962)	Executive Order 11067 27 Federal Register 11749	60.4 acres of land added from the T.V.A. in Polk County, Tennessee.
20) 1964, August 10	Public Law 88-415, 78 Stat. 388	Land transfer authorized from the Cherokee National Forest to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park for the Foothills Parkway.
21) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	Establishes the Gee Creek Wilderness on the Cherokee National forest, the Cohutta Wilderness on the Cherokee and the Chattahoochee National Forests, and the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness on the Cherokee and the Nantahala National Forests.
22) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-578, 98 Stat. 3088	“Tennessee Wilderness Act of 1984” establishes the Big Frog Wilderness, the Citico Creek Wilderness, and the Bald River Gorge Wilderness on the Cherokee National Forest.
23) 1986, October 16	Public Law 99-490, 100 Stat. 1235	“Tennessee Wilderness Act of 1986” establishes the Pond Mountain Wilderness, the Big Laurel Branch Wilderness, the Sampson Mountain Wilderness, the Unaka Mountain Wilderness, the Little Frog Mountain Wilderness, and adds 3,000 acres to the existing Big Frog Wilderness.
24) 2017, September 26	Federal Register Notice 83 Federal Register 36873	Divided Mountain Purchase Unit established on 112.3 acres in Grayson County, Virginia to provide additional road access to the Cherokee National Forest and to Pond Mountain State Game Lands and to permit enhanced recreational opportunities.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina, 1920: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 14, 1920.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1920 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°45' – W83°35'/N35°35' – N34°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 47 cm., folded to 33 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the boundaries for the Cherokee National Forest established by Proclamation No. 1568.

Holdings: LC; NA

Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina, 1920: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 5, 1924.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1920 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°45' – W83°35'/N35°35' – N34°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 47 cm., folded to 33 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in green; National Game Refuge boundaries (No. 1 and No. 2) shown in violet. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. The Proclamation created the Cherokee National Game Refuge, units No. 1 (Tennessee) and No. 2 (Georgia).

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the boundaries for the Cherokee National Game Refuge established by Proclamation, No. 1707.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Cherokee National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1928: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 4, 1928.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office 1924 to 1927 from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys by George P. Hilton; traced by Clare B. Noyes and George P. Hilton, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1928. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. W84°45' – W83°35'/N35°35' – N34°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 69 cm., folded to 33 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries and national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; land "Eliminations" shown in solid orange; land "Additions" shown in a hatched orange pattern; Cherokee National Game Refuge boundaries shown in purple; forest camps and boundaries of "Proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park" shown in light orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes and streams. Expands the Cherokee National Forest in Fannin and Gilmer Counties, Georgia contiguous to the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee and eliminates the northern portion of the former Georgia Purchase Unit in the Hiawassee area.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:170,000-scale used as a base to show the boundaries changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1833.

Holdings: LC; NA

Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated July 8, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., from T.V.A., U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:800,000. W84°42' – W81°40'/N36°35' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet. 15 x 23 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, lands added to the Cherokee National Forest, lands transferred from the Pisgah National Forest and from the Unaka National Forest to the Cherokee National Forest, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and major rivers and streams. Proclamation 2183 defines the Cherokee National Forest's boundaries to include only lands in the state of Tennessee, with a small 327-acre parcel in North Carolina.

Holdings: LC

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated July 9, 1936.

For complete citation see above under Chattahoochee National Forest. This proclamation (no. 2184) transfers the Cherokee National Forest's lands in Georgia, combined with other lands, to establish the new (1936) Chattahoochee National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1920 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer; acquisition data corrected to February 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – W83°35'/N35°35' – N34°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 94 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green. In three shades and patterns of green shows: "Land acquired," "Land being acquired," and "Area in which purchases are being made." Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Cherokee National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office 1924 to 1927 from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys by George P. Hilton; traced by Clare B. Noyes and George P. Hilton, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. W84°45' – W83°35'/N35°35' – N34°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries and national forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in green; Cherokee National Game Refuge boundaries shown in purple; main and secondary motor highways, forest camps, and boundaries of "Proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park" shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district names and boundaries, and telephone lines shown in orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map reflects boundary and land status changes as ordered by Proclamation No. 1833 of April 4, 1928.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NAL

OCLC: 68802690

Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina, 1928. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Williams & Heintz Co., Wash., D.C.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°45' – W83°35'/N35°35' – N34°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 45 cm., folded to 16 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National game refuge boundary, main and secondary roads, forest service administrative facilities, and campgrounds shown in red. "Land acquired or being acquired shown in a cross hatched pattern in black. Also shows national forest, state and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, rivers lakes, and streams.

Text and black & white illustration on verso. Panel title: *Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee – North Carolina, Georgia.*

Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Along Hiwassee River." Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District (Issued 1928)" and "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 410 (February 1929), page 549.

Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; NA

OCLC: 71203134

Cherokee National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, 1930 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other survey data by H.S. Meekham; traced by S.L. Acker, 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – W83°35'/N35°35' – N34°35'. No Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 97 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also printed without purple game refuge boundaries.

National forest boundaries and national forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in green; Cherokee National Game Refuge boundaries shown in purple; main and secondary motor highways, forest camps, and boundaries of "Proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park" shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district names and boundaries, and telephone lines shown in orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

Cherokee National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1932. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by R.S. Shaw from original compilation by H.S. Meekham; revised February 1932 by R.S. Shaw. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1932.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 46 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest boundary, main and secondary roads, forest service administrative facilities, forest camps, Indian villages, and the route of the Appalachian Trail shown in red. Also shows state and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, rivers lakes, and streams. Includes a "Vicinity Map showing relation of Cherokee Forest to state lines and to other national forests."

Text, written by Clinton G. Smith, and black & white illustration on verso. Panel title: *Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee – North Carolina, Georgia.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Indian Rock on Tellico River Drive."

Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Issued 1932."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 458 (February 1933), page 568.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA

OCLC: 173612449

Cherokee Purchase Unit, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, 1930 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other survey data; traced by S.L. Acker, 1931; additional compilation and new boundary by R.S. Shaw, June 1934.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°40' – W83°40'/N35°30' – N34°40'. No Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 97 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows good and poor motor roads, trails, railroads, triangulation stations, towns, named rivers, creeks, ridges and mountain tops, a section of the adjoining Nantahala National Forest and a section of the adjoining Great Smoky Mountains National Park, numbered Cherokee National Forest ranger districts in Georgia which later became part of the Chattahoochee National Forest in 1936. "Status lines to date: Sept. 15, 1932 -- H.S.M." "Forest Supervisor's headquarters, Athens, Tenn."

Holdings: Western Carolina Univ.

OCLC: 973558022

Recreation Map of Cherokee National Forest (Hiwassee and Tellico Ranger Districts), Tennessee.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Region 8 Recreation Guide No. 7 – 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. W84°45' – W83°55'/N35°35' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Red on buff paper. 20 x 26 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, national park, Tellico Game and Fish Management area, and state boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, recreation areas, lookout towers, vistas and viewpoints, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Drawings of recreation activities and Cherokee Indian on verso. Panel title: *Recreation map of the Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee*. Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region – Recreation Guide No. 7 -- 1937."

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago

OCLC: 57401699

Cherokee National Forest (Unaka Division), Tennessee, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's Office 1934-35-36 and 37, from T.V.A. aerial surveys, Forest Service acquisition surveys, U.S.G.S., C & G.S. and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., by G.W. Allen, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°12' – W81°40'/N36°35' – N35°47'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 117 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition with red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Southern Alabama; Univ. of Chicago; Tennessee State Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 46453665

Recreation Map of Cherokee National Forest (Hiwassee and Tellico Ranger Districts), Tennessee.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Region 8 Recreation Guide No. 7 – 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. W84°45' – W83°55'/N35°35' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Red on buff paper. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, national park, Tellico Game and Fish Management area, and state boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation areas, lookout towers, vistas and observation points, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Drawings of recreation activities and Cherokee Indian on verso. Panel title: *Recreation map of the Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee*. Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region – Recreation Guide No. 7 -- 1938."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Pennsylvania State Univ.; LC; NAL

OCLC: 50848644

Recreation Map of Cherokee National Forest, Watauga and Unaka Ranger Districts, Tennessee.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Region 8 Recreation Guide No. 7A – 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:570,240. W83°30' – W81°30'/N36°40' – N35°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Green on white paper. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation areas, lookout towers, vistas and observation points, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Drawings of recreation activities and Tennessee statesman John Sevier in buckskin on verso. Panel title: *Recreation map of the Cherokee National Forest, Watauga and Unaka Ranger Districts, Tennessee*. Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region -- Recreation Guide No. 7A -- 1938."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Tennessee State Library

OCLC: 47051524

Cherokee National Forest (Cherokee Division, Hiwassee and Tellico Ranger Districts), Tennessee, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., U.S.C. and G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service, and other surveys at Supervisor's Office; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1938, by G.W. Allen. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°42' – W83°58'/N35°33' – N34°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer and in an edition with red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations with green forest layer and blue water features.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of May 15, 1938 shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Cherokee Game Refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and forest camp grounds. Also includes the state of Tennessee's land lot system of survey district boundaries, section lines, and section numbers.

Holdings: Univ. of Southern Alabama; Univ. of Chicago; Tennessee State Library; LC; NA (all three editions)

OCLC: 46459438

Cherokee National Forest (Cherokee Division), Tennessee, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; base compiled from U.S.G.S., U.S.C. and G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service and other surveys; traced at Washington Office, 1939; revised at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1940. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15071 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°42' – W83°58'/N35°34' – N34°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

30 x 31 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of June 1940 shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, Cherokee Game Refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service Administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map of the Southern Appalachian Region highlighting the location of the national forests in the area relative to state boundaries. Also includes the state of Tennessee's land lot system of survey district boundaries, section lines, and section numbers.

Holdings: Univ. of Southern Alabama; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA

OCLC: 57004663

Cherokee National Forest (Unaka Division), Tennessee, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; base compiled from U.S.G.S., U.S.C. and G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service and other surveys; traced at Washington Office, 1939; revised at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1940. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15071 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W83°12' – W81°40'/N36°33' – N35°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

41 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of June 1940 shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map of the Southern Appalachian region highlighting the location of the national forests in the area relative to state boundaries.

Holdings: Univ. of Southern Alabama; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 57004662

Cherokee National Forest (Cherokee Division, Hiawassee and Tellico Ranger Districts), Tennessee, 1946. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., U.S.C. and G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service, and other surveys at Supervisor's Office; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1938, by G.W. Allen; revised March 1946 by G.W. Allen. [Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey] A-3184-0(1)++.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°42' – W83°58'/N35°33' – N34°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

59 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of March 1946 shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Cherokee Game Refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and forest camp grounds. Includes the state of Tennessee's land lot system of survey district boundaries, section lines, and section numbers.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA (both)

OCLC: 35798310

Cherokee National Forest (Unaka Division), Tennessee, 1946. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's Office 1934-35-36 and 37, from T.V.A. aerial surveys, Forest Service acquisition surveys, U.S.G.S., C & G.S. and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., by G.W. Allen, 1937; revised March 1946 by G.W. Allen. [Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey] A-3185-0(1)++.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°12' – W81°40'/N36°35' – N35°47'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

81 x 117 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 21179934

Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee, 1952. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W84°40' – W81°40'/N36°30' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map in two sections (south & north), 29 x 29 cm. and 37 x 52 cm., on sheet, 87 x 41 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Cherokee National Forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; wildlife management area boundaries, roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, home site areas, improved camp grounds, and recreational site information shown in red. Also shows, national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, permanent lookout stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes text and "Key Map" of the region highlighting the location of the Cherokee National Forest in relation to the region's major cities and highways.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Cherokee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of two figures viewing large trees. Panel title also has, "Forest Service, Southern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, April 1953."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 704 (September 1953), page 75.

Holdings: NA; 28 libraries

OCLC: 10635226

Cherokee National Forest. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Agriculture – Atlanta – 1957.

1953. 10 pages. Booklet 23 x 16 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel title: *Entering Cherokee National Forest, Facts about the Forest*. At head of inside title: "Facts about the Forest." Panel illustration, uncaptioned, national forest entrance sign along the side of a road.

Holdings: personal collection

----- **Cherokee National Forest, South Carolina.** (Forest visitor map)

[No authority information provided].

[1953]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No. public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 15 cm. Relief not shown.

Map locates national forest boundary, the three Ranger Districts of the Cherokee National Forest, and wildlife management areas, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and drainage. Map located in center of booklet forming page 6 and part of page 7.

Cherokee National Forest (Cherokee Division, Hiawassee and Tellico Ranger Districts), Tennessee, 1946. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., U.S.C. and G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service, and other surveys at Supervisor's Office; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1938, by G.W. Allen; revised March 1946 by G.W. Allen; land status revised 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°42' – W83°58'/N35°33' – N34°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of March 1946 shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Cherokee Game Refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and forest camp grounds. Includes the state of Tennessee's land lot system of survey district boundaries, section lines, and section numbers.

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia

OCLC: 21180220

Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee, 1961. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 24*

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°42' – W83°40'/N36°40' – N34°58' No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 28 x 29 cm. and 43 x 58 cm., on sheet 46 x 88 cm, folded to 23 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, management area boundaries, camps, scenic points, recreation areas, game warden stations, and district ranger headquarter shown in red; water features shown in blue; all other lands outside national forest boundary shown in grey. Also shows national forest, national park, ranger district, state, and county boundaries and towns and settlements. Includes "Location Map" showing the location of the Cherokee National Forest in green, states and the other national forests in the southern Appalachian Mountains in outline, and a listing of points of interest in the Cherokee and the Unaka Divisions of the Cherokee National Forest.

Text, recreation directory, and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Welcome, Cherokee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color drawing of a Native American. Back of title panel "U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service,

Southern Region”
Holdings: personal collection

Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee, 1964. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 24*

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Agriculture—Atlanta—1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°42' – W83°40'/N36°40' – N34°58'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

2 maps on one sheet, 28 x 29 cm. and 43 x 58 cm., on sheet 46 x 81 cm, folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, management area boundaries, camps, scenic points, recreation areas and district ranger headquarter shown in red; water features shown in blue; all other lands outside national forest boundary shown in grey. Also shows national forest, national park, ranger district, state, and county boundaries and towns and settlements. Includes “Location Map” showing the location of the Cherokee National Forest in green, states and the other national forests in the southern Appalachian Mountains in outline with major highways, and a table of Cherokee National Forest recreation areas.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Welcome, Cherokee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color drawing of a Native American. Back of title panel “U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, F-3 R 8”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis

OCLC: 21180138

Cherokee National Forest and (Cherokee Purchase Unit) (Unaka & Watauga Ranger Districts), Tennessee, 1968.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by USC&GS, USGS and T.V.A..

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°40' – W81°40'/N36°35' – N35°58'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

70 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, route of the Appalachian Trail, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, other trails, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” of Tennessee highlighting the location of the Unaka and Watauga Ranger Districts in relation to other units of the Cherokee National Forest and to the state’s major highways and cities. “Forest Service Map Class A.” This is the northern section of the Cherokee National Forest transferred from the Unaka National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Unaka in 1936.

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5480566

Cherokee National Forest (Nolichucky Ranger District), Tennessee, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by USC&GS, USGS and T.V.A..

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°20' – W82°38'/N36°12' – N35°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

52 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, route of the Appalachian Trail, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, other trails, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” of Tennessee highlighting the location of the Nolichucky Ranger District in relation to other units of the Cherokee National Forest and to the state’s major highways and cities. “Forest Service Map Class A.” This is the middle section of the Cherokee National Forest bordering the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on the north and largely transferred from the Pisgah National Forest in 1936.

Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 5477620

Cherokee National Forest (Ocoee, Hiwassee and Tellico Ranger Districts), Tennessee, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1968 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by T.V.A., U.S.G.S. and U.S.C.&G.S.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°45' – W83°50'/N35°35' – N34°59'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

62 x 71 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails,

minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” of Tennessee highlighting the location of the Ocoee, Hiawassee, and Tellico Ranger Districts in relation to other units of the Cherokee National Forest and to the state’s major cities and highways. Also includes the state of Tennessee’s land lot system of survey district boundaries, section lines, and section numbers and the Georgia land lot system for adjacent areas in Georgia. “Forest Service Map Class A.” This is the southernmost portion of the Cherokee National Forest.

Holdings: NA; NAL; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5483931

Cherokee National Forest, 1969. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region – 12C 1969.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 44 x 60 cm. and 31 x 36 cm., on sheet, 45 x 80 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Reprint (1972?) issued without contours on coated paper.

The Cherokee National Forest shown in two maps on one sheet: a section north of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and a section south of the park. National forest lands shown in green; Great Smoky Mountains National Park in pink; parts of Tennessee outside the Cherokee National Forest in yellow; parts of North Carolina outside the Cherokee National Forest in orange; adjacent areas of states of Georgia Virginia in dark brown; water features in blue; major roads, recreation sites, commercial areas, and points of interest in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and Cherokee National Forest Ranger District boundaries. Includes “Key Map” showing the National Forests in the southern Appalachian Mountains with major highways, and table of Cherokee National Forest recreation areas.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photo of a woman above a small waterfall and pool.

Holdings: 11 libraries

OCLC: 10487530

Cherokee National Forest, 1976. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service-Southern Region. Southern Region – 26 1976,

1976. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 44 x 60 cm. and 31 x 36 cm., on sheet, 45 x 80 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

The Cherokee National Forest shown in two maps on one sheet: a section north of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and a section south of the park. National forest lands shown in green; Great Smoky Mountains National Park in pink; parts of Tennessee outside the Cherokee National Forest in yellow; parts of North Carolina outside the Cherokee National Forest in orange; adjacent areas of the states of Georgia and Virginia in dark brown; water features in blue; contours in light brown; major roads, recreation sites, commercial areas, and points of interest in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and Cherokee National Forest Ranger District boundaries. Includes “Key Map” showing the National Forests in the southern Appalachian Mountains with major highways, and table of Cherokee National Forest recreation areas.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a waterfall.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Georgia Institute of Technology; Illinois State Library; Oklahoma State Univ.; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 6663116

**CHOCTAWHATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA (First)
1908-1911**

The name “Choctawhatchee” comes from the Native Americans who lived in this region of the Florida panhandle, the Choctawhatchee. It is a Creek Indian word meaning “River of the Chatot,” a small nation sometimes confused with the Choctaw. The Choctawhatchee National Forest and the Ocala National Forest both were established in 1908 in Florida, a public land state. 151,606 acres within the boundaries of the 467,606-acre Choctawhatchee National Forest were public lands withdrawn from the public domain; the rest of the land base was alienated land – land owned by the state, corporations, or private interests. It was not until the Fall of 1909 that a Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters was established in De Funiak Springs for both the Choctawhatchee and the Ocala National Forests. The Choctawhatchee National Forest merged with the Ocala National Forest to its east on the Florida peninsula in 1911 to become the Florida National Forest. In 1927, the Florida National Forest separated into its two component parts to once again become the Choctawhatchee and the Ocala National Forests.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1908, November 27 | *Proclamation 825, 35 Stat. 2208 | Established National Forest primarily from public lands (gross area 467,606 acres). |
| 2) 1911, April 17
(effective July 1, 1911) | Proclamation 1122, 37 Stat. 1678 | Combined with the Ocala National Forest to establish the Florida National Forest. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Choctawhatchee National Forest, Florida: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated November 27, 1908].

See Figure 39

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908; compiled from Public Land surveys. [Proclamation] No. 825. 1908. Scale, ca. 1:152,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 63 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest boundary and drainage pattern. "Tallahassee Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

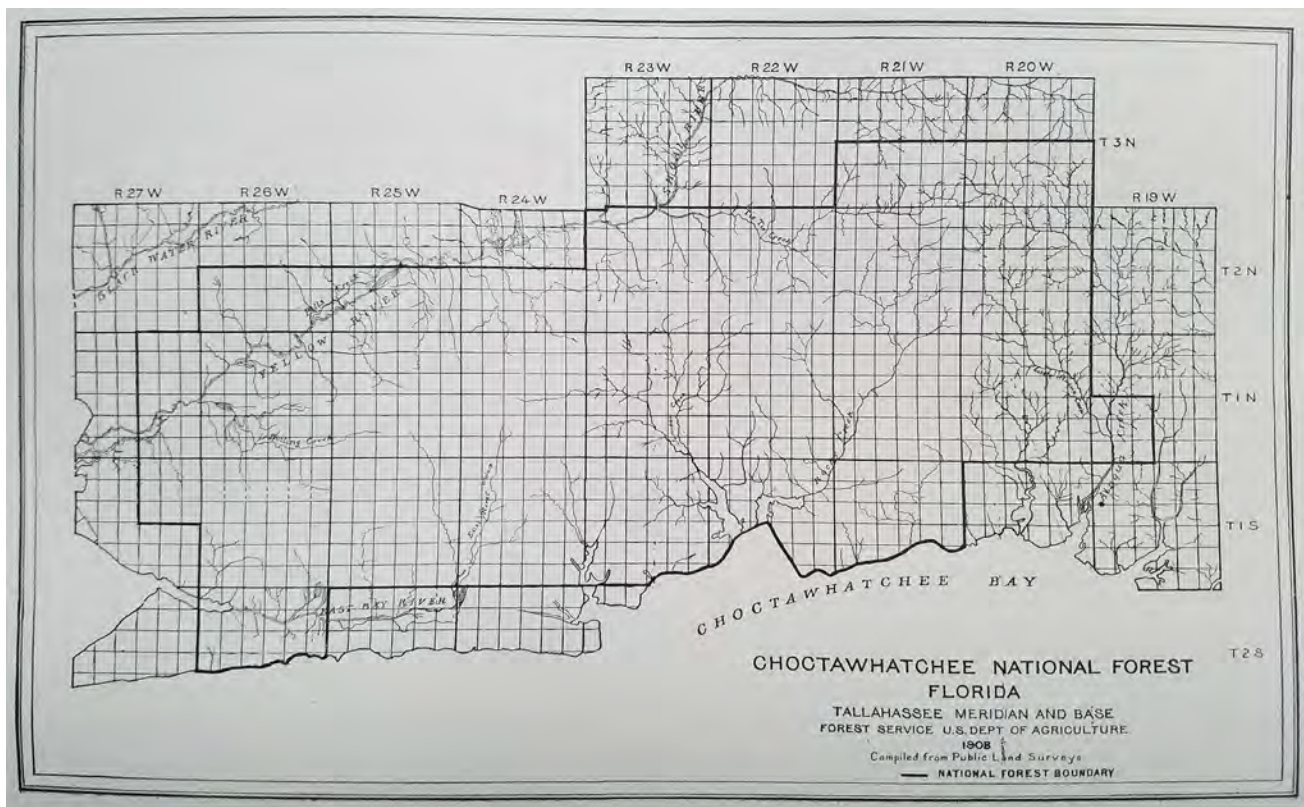


Figure 39: 1908 proclamation diagram showing the 467,606 gross acre Choctawhatchee National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Choctawhatchee Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by D.C. Harrison; [traced by] K.J.F. 1910. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 9 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated lands by letters keyed to a separate legend sheet. "Tallahassee Mer. & Base." Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas.

No reference to this atlas found in the U.S. Geological Survey's annual report series.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 847945637

CHOCTAWHATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA (Second) 1927-2011

The second Choctawhatchee National Forest was established in 1927 when this forest and the Ocala, which merged in 1911 to become the Florida National Forest, separated. The Ocala National Forest was first to depart from the Florida National Forest by presidential proclamation on October 17, 1927; the remainder of the Florida National Forest consisting of the Choctawhatchee Division alone was simply renamed the Choctawhatchee National Forest on November 27, 1927 with an executive order. The State of Florida invited and gave its consent to the federal government to purchase additional lands for the national forests by passing a consent law or enabling act on June 2, 1921, but it was not until 1929 when the National Forest Reservation Commission established the Choctawhatchee Purchase Unit in order to promote timber production and to facilitate the consolidation of land ownership within the national forest itself. The boundaries of the Choctawhatchee Purchase Unit coincided with those of the national forests and contained 368,048 acres. The Commission enlarged the purchase unit in 1937 to include an entire 16,000-acre parcel offered for sale by the owner only if the government would buy the whole tract. Only 7,500 acres of the parcel were within the Purchase Unit's boundaries. In order to obtain the land, the Forest Service recommend a revision of the purchase unit's boundaries by eliminating 9,710 acres on the western end of the unit and the addition of 13,600 acres on the southern boundary so that the entire 16,000 acre parcel could be acquired. The result of these boundary revisions increased the Choctawhatchee Purchase Unit by 3,890 acres and the Forest Service was able to purchase the 16,000-acre tract.

The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Choctawhatchee National Forest were located in Pensacola, Florida from 1927 until 1936, the year when all of the state's national forests merged their administrative functions under the name "Florida National Forests," with Forest Supervisors Headquarters consolidated in Florida's capital, Tallahassee. The name was later changed to the "National Forests in Florida." After the 1936 administrative merger, the four national forests of Florida, the Apalachicola, Choctawhatchee, Ocala, and Osceola took on the aspects of ranger districts, each having a District Ranger Headquarters instead of a Forest Supervisor Headquarters. For the Choctawhatchee, its District Ranger Headquarters were located in Niceville, Florida until the entire national forest was transferred to the War (Defense) Department, U.S. Army in 1940. The former national forest became the Eglin Air Field. A unique color topographic map made in 1939 at a scale of one mile to the inch is truly a marvel of the map makers art.

Besides transferring all national forest lands in the area to the Army, the appropriations bill (Public Law 76-668) of June 27, 1940 provided funds to purchase all privately held lands, amounting to approximately 52,000 acres, within the boundaries of the Choctawhatchee National Forest as well as reimbursement to the Forest Service for costs of improvements made to the land, buying out existing permits, and all forest-product contracts. The law provided that the land could be restored to national forest status by proclamation or order of the president when the land was no longer needed for military purposes. Beginning in 1980, some acreage had been returned to Forest Service management. On September 30, 2011, the Forest Service reported that the Choctawhatchee National Forest, at the time, the smallest national forest in the National Forest System, as having 1,152 gross acres. Of that, 743 acres belonged to the Forest Service and 409 acres was in other ownership. It was thought that these lands, because they are not cost-effective to manage, might be sold or exchanged for privately held lands within the boundaries of other national forests in the state at a future time. The several dispersed land parcels had been managed by the Apalachicola National Forest. The Choctawhatchee National Forest was no longer listed as a national forest on the Forest Service's *Land Areas Report* beginning with the September 30, 2012 report.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1927, November 10	Executive Order 4756	Re-established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Florida National Forest with 368,048 gross acres.
2) 1929, February 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Choctawhatchee Purchase Unit with a gross area of 368,048 acres with boundaries of the new unit being the same as those of the national forest.
3) 1937, December 16	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Choctawhatchee Purchase Unit enlarged by 3,890 acres through an elimination of 9,710 acres and the addition of 13,600 acres.
4) 1940, June 27	Public Law 76-668, 54 Stat. 628 (specifically 54 Stat. 655)	Entire Choctawhatchee National Forest transferred to the War Department to be become the Eglin Air Field.
5) 1941, June 4	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Choctawhatchee Purchase Unit abandoned due to the transfer of the area to the War Department.

6) 1980, June 12 (effective June 19, 1980)	Public Land Order 5730 45 Federal Register 41420	Reactivated National Forest by partially revoking a military land withdrawal involving 632.27 acres of the Eglin Air Force Base.
7) 1980, September 22 (effective September 26, 1980)	Public Land Order 5766 45 Federal Register 63853	Revoked a military land withdrawal on 42.89 acres in Eglin Air Force Base and land added to the Choctawhatchee National Forest.
8) 1985, April 16	Public Land Order 6601 50 Federal Register 16235	Returns 281.97 acres from the Department of Defense to the Choctawhatchee National Forest under Public Law 76-668 (54 Stat. 628) of June 27, 1940.
9) 2012, September 30 (Fiscal Year 2012)	Land Areas Report of the Forest Service	Choctawhatchee National Forest is no longer listed as a national forest by the Forest Service.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Choctawhatchee National Forest, Florida, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes, August 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°07' – W86°04'/N30°48' – N30°17'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 79 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; national forest boundary shown in dark green; major highways shown in red; Ranger District boundaries and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in orange. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, and minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA

OCLC: 59109607

Choctawhatchee National Forest Showing Fire Control and Status, Florida, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Eastern Regional Office from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; traced by C.B. Noyes and R.S. Shaw, 1929; revised by G.P. Hilton, Aug., 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°07' – W86°04'/N30°48' – N30°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 80 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries, lands alienated from the national forest (to June, 1933), populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, proposed and existing fire lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; NA; NAL

OCLC: 80947055

Choctawhatchee National Forest, Florida, 1938. (Forest visitor map)

See **Florida National Forests.** (Forest Visitors booklet and maps) under V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps

Choctawhatchee National Forest, Florida, 1939. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, from U.S.G.S., C. and G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; traced by L.I. Neiman, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W87°00' – W86°05'/N30°48' – N30°19'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 163 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 20 feet).

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, alienated lands within forest boundaries, forest service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved campgrounds. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

CONECUH NATIONAL FOREST, ALABAMA 1936-PRESENT

The State of Alabama was the sixth southern state, after North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Virginia to pass an enabling act that invited the federal government to make forest land purchases within its borders. However, Alabama's law, passed on November 30, 1907, restricted such purchases to the state's northwestern mountain area. On April 10, 1933, the state of Alabama lifted the state's limitation on federal land acquisition for national forest purposes to permit purchases throughout the Tennessee River Valley. On June 14, 1934, the federal Bankhead-Hill Act, amending the state consent provision (Section 7) of the Weeks Law of 1911, went into effect. This Public Law (PL 73-342, 48 Stat. 955) sponsored by Alabama's Senator John H. Bankhead II and U.S. Representative from Alabama, J. Lister Hill, allowed states that desired land purchases under the Weeks Law, but could not give formal consent to permit such purchases until the next meeting of their legislative bodies, could provide the necessary consent by a written statement by the state's governor with certification that a majority of the current members of the state's legislative body concurred with the governor's decision. This action, if carried to completion before January 1, 1935, would satisfy in full the state consent requirement under the Weeks Law. Shortly after the Bankhead-Hill law passed, the governor of Alabama, Benjamin M. Miller, granted his consent to the National Forest Reservation Commission to explore areas throughout the entire state not just in the Tennessee River watershed where forest land purchases might be made. After duly examining the state for suitable new purchase areas, the National Forest Reservation Commission enlarged the existing Alabama Purchase Unit on January 21, 1935 and, on the same day, created four new purchase units in Alabama, the Conecuh, the Oakmulgee, the Talladega, and the Tombigbee. The Conecuh Purchase Unit measured 343,100 gross acres in Covington and Escambia Counties. Land purchases soon began after establishment, the most noteworthy was a purchase of 24,885 acres from the Horseshoe Lumber Company.

On July 17, 1936, the Conecuh National Forest was proclaimed with a gross area of 339,573 acres and a net area of 54,177 acres of largely cut and burned-over lands. After nearly a decade of inactivity, a reduction of the Conecuh Purchase Unit by nearly half of its originally proclaimed area occurred on April 17, 1956 by a decision by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The Commission's decision was ratified and applied to the Conecuh National Forest in 1959 by Executive Order 10850. Large tracts of land in Escambia County south of the Conecuh River on the forest's western boundary and another large tract of land in Covington County southeast of the Yellow River on the forest's eastern boundary were eliminated from the Conecuh Purchase Unit in 1956 and from the Conecuh National Forest in 1959, reducing the area of the Conecuh, to 171,049 acres, with 83,350 acres purchased and 440 acres from the public domain. Today the Conecuh National Forest's area stands at 171,289 acres, of which, 84,066 acres, or about half of the land, is owned by the Forest Service. The Conecuh River that runs to the north of the forest is the source of the name, but as the river enters Florida, the name of the river changes to Escambia. The source of the name is uncertain, although it is likely it is a corruption of the Native American word, *Econneka* meaning the land of cane (Harris, p. 47). Forest Supervisor's Headquarters have been located in Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, since 1936 when the administration of all national forests and purchase units in the state were consolidated under the name of *Alabama National Forests* and later, the *National Forests in Alabama*. The four present day national forests in Alabama have taken on the characteristics of ranger districts. The ranger district headquarters for the Conecuh are located in Andalusia, Alabama. Forest visitor maps for the National Forests in Alabama can be found in Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Conecuh Purchase Unit with a gross area of 343,100 acres.
2) 1936, July 17	Proclamation 2189, 50 Stat. 1754 1 Federal Register 1001	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Gross area at establishment, 339,573 acres.
3) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Conecuh Purchase Unit reduced on its eastern and western boundaries.
4) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10850 24 Federal Register 9559 (9561)	Eastern and western portions of the Conecuh National Forest eliminated. This action by the president ratified the decision made in 1956 by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Conecuh National Forest, Alabama, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by L.I. Neiman & H. O'Neill, Oct., 1934; revised by M.E.G. Oct. 1935. 1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 72 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns, roads, railroads, trails, selected buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. "St. Stephens & Tallahassee Meridians."

Holdings: NA

Conecuh National Forest, Alabama, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; to date, 4-20-37 M.C.S.; traced by L.I. Neiman & H. O'Neill, Oct., 1934; revised by M.E.G. Oct. 1935.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 31 x 71 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns, roads, railroads, trails, cabins and other buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. "St. Stephens & Tallahassee Meridians."

Holdings: NA

Conecuh National Forest, Alabama, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by U.S.G.S., U.S.C. & G.S., and U.S.F.S.; compiled from Forest Service aerial surveys and G.L.O. at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1938-1939; traced by L.I. Neiman, 1939. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87° 00' – W86° 10' / N31° 15' – N30° 59'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 71 cm. Relief not indicated. Issued in three editions: 1) water features in blue, without green forest ownership; 2) water features in blue with green forest ownership layer; 3) water features in blue, green forest ownership layer and red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations.

National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "St. Stephens Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA (all three editions)

Conecuh National Forest, Alabama, 1951. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by U.S.G.S., U.S.C. & G.S., and U.S.F.S.; compiled from Forest Service aerial surveys and B.L.M. data at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1938-1939; traced by L.I. Neiman, 1939; revised by A.C. Caraway Jr. and Helen D. O'Neill, Nov. 1950. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1951 B-4150-O(1)+. 1951. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87° 00' – W86° 10' / N31° 15' – N30° 59'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 71 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired status as of Nov. 1, 1950 shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. [Forest Service] "Class C Map." "St. Stephens Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 56943341

Conecuh National Forest, Alabama, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87° 00' – W86° 15' / N31° 15' – N30° 59'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 65 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, public land grid lines, and section numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Alabama highlighting the location of the Conecuh National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "St. Stephens Meridian and Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5477539

Conecuh National Forest, Alabama, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps; revised in Regional Office, 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°00' – W86°15'/N31°15' – N30°54'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

29 x 65 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Alabama highlighting the location of the Conecuh National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "St. Stephens Meridian and Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 30098917

Conecuh National Forest, Alabama, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps; revised in Regional Office, 1976.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°00' – W86°15'/N31°15' – N30°54'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

29 x 65 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Alabama highlighting the location of the Conecuh National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "St. Stephens Meridian and Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Iowa; Ohio State Univ.

OCLC: 10503967

**CROATAN NATIONAL FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA
1936-PRESENT**

The Croatan were a Native American tribe living in the coastal areas of what is now North Carolina. Now extinct, they were one of the Algonquian peoples. It is for these Native Americans that the Croatan National Forest is named. Water defines the Croatan National Forest. Its 160,000 acres are bordered on three sides by tidal rivers and Bogue Sound. It has pine forests, saltwater estuaries, bogs, and raised swamps called pocosins. The Croatan National Forest merged its administrative functions with the Pisgah and the Nantahala National Forest under the collective title of the *National Forests in North Carolina* in 1954. The Uwharrie joined this combination of forests upon its creation by an order of the Secretary of Agriculture on January 12, 1961. The Forest Supervisor's headquarters for the Croatan were first located in Columbia, South Carolina, but were relocated to Asheville, North Carolina during fiscal year 1941. A district ranger station is maintained about ten miles south of New Bern, North Carolina on US route 70. The total area of the Croatan National Forest now encompasses an area of 307,600 acres of which 161,312 acres, or about 52%, are owned by the Forest Service.

The Croatan Purchase Unit was established in 1933 with a gross acreage set at 307,000 in Carteret, Craven, and Jones Counties, North Carolina. The first and largest tract acquired in the Croatan Purchase Unit was that of the Interstate Cooperage Company of 50,668 acres, purchased on November 23, 1934. By June 30, 1935, 77,758 acres had been approved for purchase and 56,659 acres were in Forest Service ownership. In 1936, the Croatan was proclaimed a national forest after sufficient land in the unit had been acquired. Public Laws 77-501 and 78-203 of 1942 and 1943 respectively that transferred portions of the Croatan National Forest to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy, both carried provisions that in the event that the areas ceased to be used for military purposes, they would revert to their former national forest status. These laws of 1942 and 1943 reduced the gross area of the Croatan National Forest to 294,610 acres. However, during fiscal year 1962, the gross area of the Croatan returned to its original 1936 measurement of 306,300 acres enclosing within its boundaries, the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point, but a notice of this change could not be found in the *Federal Register* or in the *United States Statutes at Large*. There are four wilderness areas on the Croatan National Forest all created by the North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984: the Catfish Lake South (8,490 acres), the Pocosin (11,801 acres), the Pond Pine (1,692 acres), and the Sheep Ridge (9,315 acres).

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1933, October 30

National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision

Established Croatan Purchase Unit with
a gross area of 307,000 acres.

2) 1936, July 29	*Proclamation 2192, 50 Stat. 1759 1 Federal Register 1059 Map: 1 FR 1061	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Gross area at establishment, 306,300 acres.
3) 1942, March 21	Public Law 77-501, 56 Stat. 173	Transfers 464.6 acres of the Croatan National Forest to the Navy Department for the Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station.
4) 1943, December 17	Public Law 78-203, 57 Stat. 603	Transfers all Croatan National Forest land within the boundaries of the Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station (2,054.6 acres) to the Secretary of the Navy.
5) 1984, June 19	Public Law 98-324, 98 Stat. 263	"North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Catfish Lake South Wilderness, the Pocosin Wilderness, the Pond Pine Wilderness, and the Sheep Ridge Wilderness on the Croatan National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Croatan National Forest, North Carolina, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated July 29, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W77°15' – W76°40'/N35°08' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 21 x 24 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest boundaries and county lines, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, seashore, and streams. Holdings: LC

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Croatan National Forest, North Carolina, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Supervisor's Office, 1934, '35, '36, and '37, from Forest Service aerial and acquisition surveys, U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, by K.L. Bleckley. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W77°15' – W76°40'/N35°08' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 45 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition with red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and selected buildings.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 56949599

Croatan National Forest, North Carolina, 1946. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Supervisor's Office, 1934, '35, '36, and '37, from Forest Service aerial and acquisition surveys, U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, by K.L. Bleckley; revised Feb. 1946 by G.W. Allen. [Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey] B-3142-0 (1)++.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W77°15' – W76°40'/N35°08' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 45 cm. Relief not indicated. Issued in three editions: 1) water features in blue, without green forest ownership; 2) water features in blue with green forest ownership layer; 3) water features in blue, green forest ownership layer and red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and selected buildings.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 53959925

Recreation Map, Croatan National Forest, North Carolina, 1957.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region.

1957. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. No Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 16 x 17 cm., on sheet, 21 x 27 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, military, wildlife management, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, recreation sites, and lookout stations. Includes text.

3 panels of illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Facts about the Croatan National Forest, Croatan Ranger District, North Carolina*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a stand of pine trees.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC

Croatan National Forest, North Carolina, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps converted from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W77°15' – W76°40'/N35°08' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 50 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of North Carolina highlighting the location of the Croatan National Forest in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: NA; LC and 13 other libraries

OCLC: 5477581

Croatan National Forest, North Carolina. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, [Southern Region]. "66" F64-R8.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:289,600. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Green printing on white paper. 19 x 20 cm., on sheet, 23 x 31 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated. Map reprinted in 1969 with "Southern Region – 24 1969" on back panel.

National Forest land shown in light green. Also shows towns and settlements, roads and highways, recreation areas, forest lookout stations, and other Forest Service administrative facilities.

Text and drawings on verso. Panel title same as inside title.

Holdings: Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

OCLC: 953579164

Croatan National Forest, North Carolina, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps converted from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised in Regional Office 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W77°15' – W76°40'/N35°08' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 50 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of North Carolina highlighting the location of the Croatan National Forest in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Florida State Univ.; Georgia State Univ.; Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Western Carolina Univ.; NA

OCLC: 9591728

Croatan National Forest, North Carolina, 1973. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 29*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southern Region – 17 1973.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 49 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National Forest land shown in green; private and military land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, recreation sites, boat launching ramps, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest military, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes table of recreation facilities and "Key Map" of North Carolina highlighting in green the location of the Croatan National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, imaginative color drawing of a pair of birds (herons?) in flight with pine trees in the back ground.

Holdings: 16 libraries

OCLC: 10518743

CUMBERLAND NATIONAL FOREST, KENTUCKY 1937-1966

The Cumberland National Forest takes its name from the Cumberland Plateau where it is located and from the Cumberland River that has its headwaters in the area. The Cumberland plateau and by extension, the river, was named by the Virginian, Dr. Thomas Walker during his Kentucky expedition of 1750 in honor of Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. The Duke had defeated the Scottish Highlanders in the Battle of Culloden in 1746, an especially brutal conflict. Many Scottish families fled to America and ultimately to Kentucky as a result of the tragic event. The Forest Service found that for their descendants still living in eastern Kentucky, the name “Cumberland” was particularly distasteful. During the 1960s, a movement to rename the national forest was begun. The Kentucky State Senate passed a resolution in 1966 urging the Forest Service to change the name to the Daniel Boone National Forest, leading President Lyndon B. Johnson to sign a proclamation renaming the forest in 1966.

After the Kentucky Legislature passed its enabling act that permitted the federal government to purchase land in the eastern part of the state in 1914, the National Forest Reservation Commission discussed the possibility of land purchases in Kentucky at its March 6, 1917 meeting. At that meeting, the Commission considered and discussed a letter from the State Forester of Kentucky, J. B. Burton, describing areas in Kentucky that he believed important for the Commission to purchase. The Commission decided at that time not to consider purchases in the state due to limited funding. A purchase unit in Kentucky was again discussed at the Commission’s December 12, 1923 meeting, but again, no action was taken during this period marked by insufficient appropriations. But conditions would change. The beginnings of the Cumberland National Forest can be found in the establishment of the Cumberland Purchase Unit by the National Forest Reservation Commission on May 17, 1930. The first purchase, totaling 189 acres, did not occur until 1934. Also in 1934, the Kentucky state legislature, which had passed an enabling act in 1914 restricting federal land acquisition for national forests to lands in the mountainous areas in the east, now authorized purchases anywhere in the state. This action resulted in the decision by the National Forest Reservation Commission to greatly enlarge the Cumberland Purchase Unit soon thereafter by 354,275 gross acres. At the time that the Cumberland National Forest was proclaimed by President Franklin Roosevelt, the federal government had acquired 281,085 acres of the 1,338,214 gross acres of the national forest. The Cumberland Purchase Unit had the same boundaries and gross area as the national forest. The text of Proclamation 2227 of February 23, 1937 establishing the Cumberland National Forest involved 5 pages describing the boundary of the forest. There was no proclamation diagram to accompany the proclamation, either in the pages of the *Federal Register* nor in the *United States Statutes at Large*.

The National Forest Reservation Commission approved the establishment of a new purchase unit in eastern Kentucky known as the Redbird Purchase Unit in February of 1965. This new unit included about 591,000 acres located on headwaters and major tributaries of the South and Middle Forks of the Kentucky River in Bell, Clay, Leslie, and Harlan Counties. Stands of high quality Appalachian hardwoods formerly grew in this area. Federal forest programs, the thinking went, would help restore forest resources, rehabilitate watersheds, encourage the public to use of outdoor recreation resources, enhance local economies, and advance national programs of resource conservation and betterment of rural areas. This unit was located in the area covered by the President Lyndon Johnson’s Appalachia Regional Development program. Lands acquired by the government in this unit were assigned to the Cumberland National Forest for administration and next year, to the Daniel Boone National Forest. Of the current 686,399 acres of the Redbird Purchase Unit, 145,839 acres have been acquired by the Forest Service. The Redbird Purchase Unit was named after a key land purchase from the Red Bird Timber Company (see Figure 10).

The Cumberland National Forest was part of the Eastern Region from its beginnings until 1965 when it was transferred to the Southern Region in a general reorganization of the national forests east of the Mississippi River. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Cumberland as well as its successor forest, the Daniel Boone, have been located in Winchester, Kentucky since establishment in 1937. Administration of the Cumberland National Forest and its map making activities were located in the Eastern Region’s headquarters in Washington, D.C., then in Philadelphia after regional offices relocated in fiscal year 1941, and finally to Upper Darby, Pennsylvania from fiscal year 1954 to 1965 as recorded in compilation statements on the maps themselves. The name change from Cumberland to Daniel Boone occurred about the same time as the transfer of administrative responsibility for the forest to the Southern Region in Atlanta, Georgia.

The maps of the Cumberland National Forest’s Ranger Districts cited below are somewhat but not entirely comparable to the ranger districts of the Daniel Boone National Forest. The earlier Laurel Ranger District is roughly equivalent to the southernmost Stearns Ranger District, the Rockcastle and Sublimity Ranger Districts to the London Ranger District in the center, and the Red River Ranger District is today’s Cumberland Ranger District in the northern part of the Daniel Boone National Forest. The “Class A” administrative maps that were compiled for the Cumberland National Forest by the cartographers of the Eastern Region was the only such high accuracy maps made by the Region before its discontinuation in fiscal year 1966.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1930, May 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Cumberland Purchase Unit with a gross area of 580,626 acres.
2) 1933, October 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Purchasable area within the existing Cumberland Purchase Unit enlarged by approximately 33,000 acres.
3) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Cumberland Purchase Unit enlarged by approximately 25,000 acres.
4) 1935, August 23	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Cumberland Purchase Unit enlarged by 354,275 acres. Area as of June 30, 1935: 992,605 gross acres.
5) 1937, February 23	Proclamation 2227, 50 Stat. 1818 2 Federal Register 431-434	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Area at establishment, 1,338,214 acres.
6) 1965, February 24	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Redbird Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 591,000 acres.
7) 1966, April 11	Proclamation 3715, 80 Stat. 1776 31 Federal Register 5807	Name changed to the Daniel Boone National Forest without boundary changes.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Cumberland Purchase Unit, Laurel Ranger District, Kentucky, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps by E.E. Williams, 1936; status of land correct to May 1, 1936 by E.E.W. and R.S.S.; checked R.S.S. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12375 1936. 1936. Scale, 1:63,360. W84°50' – W84°05'/N37°00' – N36°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 118 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray; state forests shown in a cross-hatched pattern. Also shows Purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. The southernmost area of the future Cumberland National Forest with its southern boundary being the Kentucky-Tennessee state line.

Holdings: NA

Cumberland National Forest (Red River Ranger District), Kentucky, 1937, North Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; status of land acquired or being acquired as of October 1, 1936 entered by C.A.C. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12918 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W83°55' – W83°15'/N38°25' – N37°58'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 95 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, state parks, state forests, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Supervisor's Headquarters, Winchester, Ky."

Holdings: Univ. of Kentucky; NA

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 62236923

Cumberland National Forest (Red River Ranger District), Kentucky, 1937, South Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps, by F.M. Piniera, 1936. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12918 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W84°00' – W83°10'/N37°58' – N37°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 83 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, state parks, state forests, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Supervisor's Headquarters, Winchester, Ky."

Holdings: Univ. of Kentucky; NA

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 62236923

Cumberland National Forest, Rockcastle and Sublimity Ranger Districts, Kentucky, 1937, North Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps, by E.E. Williams, 1936. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12919 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W84°30' – W83°40'/N37°42' – N37°18'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray; state parks and Sublimity Forest Community shown in hatched patterns of gray. Also shows national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Supervisor's Headquarters, Winchester, Ky."

Holdings: Univ. of Kentucky; NA

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 62238041

Cumberland National Forest, Rockcastle and Sublimity Ranger Districts, Kentucky, 1937, South Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps, by E.E. Williams, 1936. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12919 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W84°30' – W83°40'/N37°18' – N36°55'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray; state parks and Sublimity Forest Community shown in hatched patterns of gray. Also shows national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Supervisor's Headquarters, Winchester, Ky."

Holdings: Univ. of Kentucky; NA

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 62238041

Cumberland National Forest, Kentucky, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compilation-tracing made at Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps available, July, 1936, by R.S. Shaw; status of land acquired or being acquired as of January 1, 1937 entered by C.A.C.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°50' – W83°18'/N38°22' – N36°38'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 90 x 60 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray; state parks, state forests, and Sublimity Forest Community shown in hatched patterns. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kentucky; LC; NA

OCLC: 8227342

Cumberland National Forest, Laurel Ranger District, Kentucky, 1946. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Philadelphia, Pa. from Forest Service aerial and field surveys and U.S.G.S. maps in 1936 and 1941; revised in 1946. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 39468 11-46 1946.

1946. Scale, 1:63,360. W84°50' – W84°05'/N37°00' – N36°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 118 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. The southernmost ranger district on the Cumberland National Forest with its southern boundary being the Kentucky-Tennessee state line.

Holdings: LC; NA

Cumberland National Forest (North Half), Kentucky, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, 1963-64, from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; field edited by U.S. Forest Service, 1963-64.

1964. Scale ca. 1:126,720. W84°10' – W83°18'/N38°22' – N37°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; state lands shown in gray; divided highways, paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Kentucky highlighting the location of the area of the Cumberland National Forest

shown in the map in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A."
Holdings: NA; LC and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 5477621

Cumberland National Forest (South Half), Kentucky, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, 1963-64, from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; field edited by U.S. Forest Service, 1963-64.

1964. Scale ca. 1:126,720. W84°50' – W83°45'/N37°40' – N36°38'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 105 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; state lands shown in gray; divided highways, paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Kentucky highlighting the location of the area of the Cumberland National Forest shown in the map in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Ball State Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of North Carolina, Asheville; Appalachian State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5477624

Cumberland National Forest, Kentucky, 1964. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Eastern Region Forest Service.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown & cream. 43 x 28 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest area shown in beige against a light brown background. Also shows state boundary, towns and settlements, roads, camp grounds and picnic sites, points of interest, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes listing of campgrounds and picnic areas in margin, descriptive listing of "Features of Interest," text, and "Key" map of Kentucky highlighting the location of the Cumberland National Forest.

Text and brown & cream photographs and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Visitor Information, Cumberland National Forest Kentucky*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a visitor observation point atop scenic rock formations. Authority information from title panel.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 34219494

DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST, KENTUCKY 1966-PRESENT

President Lyndon Johnson's Proclamation of April 11, 1966, that changed the name of the Cumberland National Forest to the Daniel Boone National Forest reads, in part, "Among the 186 million acres of national forest and grasslands, none is more beautiful nor more strongly associated with the spirit and the symbol of Daniel Boone than the Cumberland National Forest in the State of Kentucky. It is fitting and appropriate that being so associated with his spirit, it should also carry his name." Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Daniel Boone National Forest are located in Winchester, Kentucky as they were for the Cumberland National Forest that preceded it.

The National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting of January 26, 1972 extended the land area of the Redbird Purchase Unit administered by the Daniel Boone National Forest to include 69,192 acres in Owsley County and 26,869 acres in Perry county for a total of 96,061 additional acres. Gross acreage of the Redbird Purchase Unit was set at 687,061 gross acres. At the time of this January 1972 expansion, 99,924 acres had been acquired in the Redbird since its establishment in February of 1965 and some 5,632 additional acres were then under option. Today, of the current 686,399 acres of the Redbird Purchase Unit, 145,839 acres have been acquired by the Forest Service. The Daniel Boone National Forest, for which statistics are kept separately from the Redbird Purchase Unit, now measures 1,360,919 gross acres of which 563,582 or about 41% of the land within its external borders are owned by the Forest Service.

The first wilderness area on the Daniel Boone National Forest was established in 1975 under Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096) of January 3, 1975. The law created the 4,854-acre Beaver Creek Wilderness along with nine other new wilderness areas and 12 wilderness study areas on Southern Region national forests. The Forest Service designated the 29,000-acre Red River Gorge Geological Area in 1974. The "Kentucky Wilderness Act of 1985" (Public Law 99-197, 99 Stat. 1351) created a second wilderness area on the Daniel Boone National Forest, the Clifty Wilderness measuring after its survey at 12,551 acres. The Clifty Wilderness adjoins the Red River Gorge Geological Area on its eastern border. The Congress added a 19.4 mile segment of the Red River to the National Wild and Scenic River System in 1993. This river segment touches upon both the Red River Gorge Geological Area and the Clifty Wilderness Area. From 1965 to 1976, the National Forest Reservation

Commission managed the Forest Service's funding requests for the purchase of recreation land under the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965. During that time, the Commission approved the purchase of 24,731 acres of recreation lands for the Cumberland/Daniel Boone National Forest in Kentucky.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1966, April 11	Proclamation 3715, 80 Stat. 1776 31 Federal Register 5807	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Cumberland National Forest without boundary changes with an gross area of 1,360.693 acres.
2) 1969, May 7	Joint Interchange Order 34 Federal Register 7388	4,300 acres of Army Corps of Engineers land in the Cave Run Dam and Reservoir project area transferred to the Daniel Boone National Forest and 18.76 acres of national forest land transferred to the Secretary of the Army for administration.
3) 1972, January 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Redbird Purchase Unit expanded to include an additional 96,061 acres in Owsley and Perry Counties, Kentucky, adjoining the existing Redbird Purchase Unit on the north.
4) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	Beaver Creek Wilderness Area established on 5,500 acres of the Daniel Boone National Forest, surveyed at 4,854 acres.
5) 1979, May 31	Federal Register Notice 44 Federal Register 31244	Under a Joint Interchange Order, the Army Corps of Engineers transfers 3,119 acres to the Forest Service to be added to the Daniel Boone National Forest and the Forest Service, and the Forest Service transfers 566 acres to the Army Corps of Engineers. Land transfers associated with the Lake Cumberland Project.
6) 1979, June 7 (effective June 12, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 33718	3,583 acres of land acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 added throughout the forest.
7) 1985, December 23	Public Law 99-197, 99 Stat. 1351	"Kentucky Wilderness Act of 1985" establishes the 13,300 acre Clifty Wilderness on the Daniel Boone National Forest, surveyed at 12,551 acres. Land added.
8) 1990, July 27	Secretary of Agriculture Order (Order not published)	
9) 1993, December 2	Public Law 103-170 107 Stat. 1986	Adds a 19.4 mile segment of the Red River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
10) 2000, November 6	Public Law 106-429 114 Stat. 1900A-71	"Kentucky National Forest Land Transfer Act of 2000" transfers 40,000 acres of Tennessee Valley Authority land to the Daniel Boone National Forest. Land transferred within the existing boundaries of the national forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Daniel Boone National Forest, Kentucky, 1966. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region 37 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. W84°50' – W83°20'/N38°20' – N36°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; alienated lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored; state parks and state forests shown in purple; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, recreation areas, natural arches, and other points of interest shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities.

Includes inset map of "Primitive Weapons Hunting Area," a "Key Map" of Kentucky highlighting the location of the Daniel Boone National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities, illustrations, and table of recreation facilities.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned color photograph

of "Sky Bridge" depicting a natural stone arch within the future Red River Gorge Geological Area (designated 1974) above a forest road with an automobile.

Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 5407497

Redbird Purchase Unit (Administered by Daniel Boone National Forest), Kentucky, 1969. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1968 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by U.S.G.S., and U.S.C. & G.S.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°55' – W83°10'/N37°25' – N36°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 67 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green. Main and secondary roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" of Kentucky highlighting the location of the Redbird Purchase Unit in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 35796218

Redbird Purchase Unit (Administered by Daniel Boone National Forest), Kentucky, 1969. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1968 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by U.S.G.S., and U.S.C. & G.S.; status revised Aug. 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°55' – W83°10'/N37°25' – N36°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 67 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" of Kentucky highlighting the location of the Redbird Purchase Unit in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Miscellaneous class temporary map, compiled by Recreation and Lands Division."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Kentucky; LC

OCLC: 5477617

Daniel Boone National Forest, Kentucky. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Southern Region – 1 1976.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 59 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Main map has 3 areas enlarged and presented as insets "Cave Run Lake Area," "Red River Gorge Geologic Area," and "Laurel River Lake Area." All maps show national forest land in green; roads and road numbers in red; water features in blue with special hatched blue to indicate "Kentucky/Wild River." Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, recreation site information, and hiking trails.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a view of a lakeshore with rocks and trees.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oklahoma; Oklahoma State Univ.; Texas Tech.; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 10238009

**DAVY CROCKETT NATIONAL FOREST, TEXAS
1936-PRESENT**

The forest, located in Houston and Trinity Counties, was named in honor of the famous frontiersman and hero of the Alamo. On May 26, 1933, the Texas Legislature invited the U.S. Forest Service to establish national forests in the state of Texas by passing a law authorizing federal land acquisition for national forest purposes under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911, subject to approval of the State Forester and Texas A & M College. Four purchase units were created by the National Forest Reservation Commission in Texas at its meeting on March 26, 1934 – the Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine, and Sam Houston – and land acquisition initiated in 1935. Acquisition work on all four purchase units proceeded with speed, made possible by the nature of land ownership within the purchase units that included a number of very large tracts. On the Davy Crockett, two lumber companies accounted for the most land purchased, namely 94,041-acre tract acquired from the Houston County Lumber Company and 61,410 acres from the Trinity County Lumber Company.

The four Texas purchase units were all separately proclaimed and established as national forests on the same day, October 13, 1936, by President Franklin Roosevelt, and later that year, all four, the Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine, and Sam Houston (formerly the San Jacinto Purchase Unit) National Forests, combined their administrative functions into an entity known as the *Texas National Forests*, then, the *National Forests in Texas*, and after 1970 as the *National Forests and Grasslands in Texas*.

The Davy Crockett Purchase Unit and the Davy Crockett National Forest retained the same boundaries and area of 394,200 gross acres. But in a general reexamination and assessment of the full array of purchase units that had developed since 1911, the National Forest Reservation Commission eliminated several purchase units altogether and reduced the acreage on nearly all the others in 1956. The Davy Crockett Purchase Unit was reduced by the Commission at its April 17, 1956 meeting to 281,104 gross acres while the Davy Crockett National Forest retained its 394,200-acre size. From 1965 to 1976, the National Forest Reservation Commission adjudicated the Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as annually appropriated. During that time, the Commission acquired 6,244 acres for the National Forests in Texas for recreational purposes.

The first wilderness area on the Davy Crockett National Forest was established under the "Texas Wilderness Act of 1984" (Public Law 93-574, 98 Stat. 3051) of October 30, 1984. The law created the 3,521-acre Big Slough Wilderness along with four other wilderness areas, two on the Angelina and one on each of the other two national forests in Texas. The boundaries of the five wilderness areas in Texas were modified under the "Texas Wilderness Act Amendments of 1986." The text of the law, Public Law 99-584 (100 Stat. 3322) does not say what boundary changes were made on each of the five wilderness areas. It only refers to maps that show the changes on file with the Forest Service. However, the area of Big Slough Wilderness has been surveyed at 3,521 acres, a larger area than the 3,000 acres specified in the 1984 Texas Wilderness Act. The "Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000" authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange two tracts of land, 1) 3.0 acres "Trinity Ranger Quarters" and 2) half-acre "Davy Crockett National Forest Quarters" both within in or near Groveton, Texas and to use the proceeds for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of administrative facilities for units of the National Forest System in Texas or to acquire lands or interests in lands in the State of Texas.

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for all four national forests in Texas were first located in Houston in 1936, but later moved to Lufkin, Texas in 1947, which was more centrally located to all four national forests in the state. Today, the Davy Crockett National Forest, part of the administrative organization called the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas, is measured to be 389,609 gross acres, of which, 161,140 acres (41%) are owned by the Forest Service. The Forest Service maintains a District Ranger Station for the Davy Crockett National Forest in Kennard, Texas. Forest visitor maps for the National Forests in Texas for this period are listed above under Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Davy Crockett Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 350,000 acres.
2) 1936, October 13	*Proclamation 2203, 50 Stat. 1782 1 Federal Register 1856-1861 Map: 1 F.R. 1856	Established Davy Crockett National Forest with lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Area at establishment, 394,200 acres.
3) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	113,096 acres eliminated on the Davy Crockett National Forest Purchase Unit. Gross area reduced to 281,104 acres.
4) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-574, 98 Stat. 3051	"Texas Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the 3,000 acre Big Slough Wilderness on the Davy Crockett National Forest.
5) 1986, October 29	Public Law 99-584 100 Stat. 3322	The boundaries of the Big Slough Wilderness Area are modified by the "Texas Wilderness Act Amendments of 1986."
6) 2000, October 19	Public Law 106-330 114 Stat. 1299	"Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000" authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange two tracts of land in or near Groveton, Texas to improve the National Forest System in Texas.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Davy Crockett National Forest, Texas, 1936: Diagrammatic map forming an official supplement to Proclamation dated October 13, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., from Forest Service and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W95°20' – W94°50'/N31°35' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 20 cm. Relief not provided.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, rivers and streams. National Archives' copy is drawn on drafting linen at a scale of about 1:126,720, measuring 58 x 48 cm.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Davy Crockett National Forest, Texas, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's Office, 1934 to 1937, from Forest Service aerial surveys, G.S., C. & G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1936-7 by L.I. Neiman. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1937. Scale ca. 1:126,720. W95°22' – W94°50'/N31°35' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 46 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also printed in an edition without compass roses.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in gray; compass roses shown in orange; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA

OCLC: 57004660

Davy Crockett National Forest, Texas, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's Office, 1934 to 1937, from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1936-37 by L.I. Neiman; revised by Helen O'Neill and M.E. Gay, April, 1948. Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army 10-48.

1948. Scale ca. 1:126,720. W95°22' – W94°50'/N31°35' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 45 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer and in an edition with red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Harvard College Library; Western Michigan Univ.; NA (three editions); LC & NAL (no green)

OCLC: 50036764

Davy Crockett National Forest, Texas, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W95°28' – W94°48'/N31°35' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 54 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, oil wells, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Texas highlighting the location of the Davy Crockett National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: NA; LC and 74 other libraries

OCLC: 5477610

Davy Crockett National Forest, Texas, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps; status revised in Regional Office 1976.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W95°28' – W94°48'/N31°35' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 54 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Reprinted in 1983.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor

roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, oil wells, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Texas highlighting the location of the Davy Crockett National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Georgia State Univ.; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 9177618

DELTA NATIONAL FOREST, MISSISSIPPI 1961-PRESENT

The Beinville, De Soto, Holly Springs, and Homochitto National Forests were all proclaimed in June/July of 1936 and were combined administratively under the collective title of the *Mississippi National Forests* later that year. The name was later changed to the *National Forests in Mississippi*. The Tombigbee National Forest, proclaimed in November of 1959, joined the National Forests in Mississippi upon its establishment as did the Delta Purchase Unit when the Delta National Forest was created by the order of the Secretary of Agriculture in January of 1961. Until then, the Delta Purchase Unit had been managed by the De Soto National Forest. Like all of Mississippi's national forests, except the Tombigbee, the lands of the Delta National Forest were acquired under the 1911 Weeks Law on the Delta Purchase Unit, created by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its March 7, 1935 meeting. An acquisition program soon followed for the Unit which had an initial gross area of 323,840 acres. The boundaries of the unit were revised in 1939 to eliminate 103,841 acres and to add 429 acres. Gross acreage after this reduction stood at 220,328 acres of which 54,431 acres had by then been acquired or approved for acquisition by purchase or exchange. 18,415 acres were believed to be non-purchasable due to the land's superior agricultural values, which left 165,712 acres to be acquired.

It was proposed by the Forest Service at the April 17, 1956 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission that reductions in 37 of the Commission's purchase units be made, including a reduction in the Delta Purchase Unit. All reductions to existing purchase units were approved by the Commission except the one for the Delta. It was thought best to delay the reduction in the Delta Purchase Unit in light of the fact that the state legislature had recently passed laws authorizing continued purchase by the federal government of lands in two Mississippi counties. Howard Hopkins Assistant Chief of the Forest Service asked that the recommendation for the Delta Purchase Unit be delayed until further information became available on the state's action.

On January 12, 1961 the Secretary of Agriculture established the Delta National Forest, the boundaries of which included a substantially smaller area than was included in the purchase unit. The Delta National Forest as created embraced a gross area of 118,228 acres, of which 59,000 acres had been acquired and made a part of National Forest System, and an additional 39,000 acres were considered able to be acquired through purchase or exchange. At its June 1961 meeting the National Forest Reservation Commission made the boundaries of the purchase unit the same as the boundaries of the national forest.

Forest Supervisor's Office for the National Forests in Mississippi were located in Jackson, Mississippi in 1936 where they remain today administering six proclaimed national forests with seven ranger districts. The town of Rolling Fork, Mississippi serves as the location of the ranger district headquarters for the Delta National Forest. The name has much to do with the nature of the Delta National Forest, being a large, contiguous block of bottomland hardwood forest, seasonally flooded timber, and small sloughs draining into the Big and Little Sunflower Rivers in the Yazoo Basin of the Mississippi River. Here, water slows down and spreads out. It is the only bottomland hardwood ecosystem in the National Forest System. There are no wilderness areas or designated wild and scenic rivers on the Delta National Forest.

Today the Delta National Forest includes 120,748 gross acres, of which, 61,472 are National Forest System lands with 59,276 acres in other ownership. 18,376 acres were acquired by purchase and the balance, some 43,000 acres were acquired through exchange. The Delta Purchase Unit ceased to exist after the abolition of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1935, March 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Delta Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 323,840 acres.
2) 1939, July 6	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	103,841 acres eliminated largely in Warren and Yazoo Counties and 429 acres added to the Delta Purchase Unit. Gross area now stands at approximately 220,429 acres.

3) 1961, January 12	Secretary of Agriculture Order 26 Federal Register 627	Established National Forest from land acquired on the Delta Purchase Unit administered by the De Soto National Forest. Area at establishment: 118,324 gross acres.
4) 1961, January 27	Secretary of Agriculture Order 26 Federal Register 853	Section 21 of T. 12 N., R. 6 W. added to the Delta National Forest, a previously omitted section from the Secretary of Agriculture's Order of January 12, 1961.
5) 1961, May 22	Secretary of Agriculture Order 26 Federal Register 4616	Land added by correcting the Secretary of Agriculture's Order of January 12, 1961.
6) 1961, June 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Boundary of the Delta Purchase Unit and the boundary of the Delta National Forest made the same, reducing the purchase unit by about half of its former area.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

De Soto National Forest, Delta Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from War Department quadrangles surveyed 1930; control by U.S.G.S., G.L.O., U.S.E., and other surveys; traced by G.W. Allen 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W91°00' – W90°30'/N33°00' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 124 x 85 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Washington and Choctaw Meridians." The Delta Purchase Unit of the De Soto National Forest was established as a national forest in its own right on January 12, 1961 by an Order of the Secretary of Agriculture. Map also reprinted with a shortened title, *Delta Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 1935*.

Holdings: NA

De Soto National Forest, Delta Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from War Department quadrangles surveyed 1930; control by U.S.G.S., G.L.O., U.S.E., and other surveys; traced by G.W. Allen 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°00' – W90°30'/N33°00' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 42 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Washington and Choctaw Meridians." LC and NA copies are annotated in red pencil to show areas eliminated from the Delta Purchase Unit by the National Forest Reservation Commission by administrative action on July 6, 1939 and that small area on the north bank of the Yazoo River in Section 5 & 6 in T. 18 N., R. 5 E., Washington Meridian, added by the NFRC on the same day.

Holdings: Western Michigan Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 50641601

Delta Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from War Department quadrangles surveyed 1930; control by U.S.G.S., G.L.O., U.S.E., and other surveys; traced by G.W. Allen 1935; revised Sept. 1939 by G.W.A.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W91°00' – W90°30'/N33°00' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 124 x 83 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Washington and Choctaw Meridians."

Holdings: NA

Delta National Forest, Mississippi, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1966, from Mississippi River Commission topographic maps dated 1963; control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE and MRC; aerial photos dated 1958-63.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°00' – W90°30'/N33°00' – N32°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting

the location of the Delta National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways and other national forest areas. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Washington and Choctaw Meridians."

Holdings: NA; LC and 15 other libraries

OCLC: 5477543

Delta & Bienville National Forests, Mississippi. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Southern Region – 15 1976.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet, 49 x 43 cm. and 55 x 43 cm., on sheet 92 x 46 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Both maps show national forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers in red; water features shown in blue. Wildlife management areas on the Bienville National Forest shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting the locations of the Delta and Bienville National Forests in relation to the state's major cities and highways and other national forest areas. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Includes text and color photographs. Panel title and authority information as stated above from the folded panels. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned photographs of a duck hunter and horseback riders.

Delta National Forest, 1967. Compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1966, from Mississippi River Commission topographic maps dated 1963; control by USGS, USC&GS, UCSE and MRC; aerial photos dated 1958-63; revised in Regional Office 1976. W91°00' – W90°30'/N33°00' – N32°30'. "Washington and Choctaw Meridians."

Bienville National Forest, 1964. Compiled in R-8, 1960, from Forest Service planimetric series maps, constructed from AMS 1952, 1:60,000 photography; revised from CSS 1955-56 1:20,000 photography; revised in the Regional Office 1976. W89°52' – W89°20'/N32°30' – N32°10'. "Choctaw Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Florida; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Minnesota; Minneapolis; Linda Hall Library; LC

OCLC: 60341050 and 11224362

DE SOTO NATIONAL FOREST, MISSISSIPPI 1936-PRESENT

The State of Mississippi gave its consent for the federal government to purchase forest land for national forest purposes on March 6, 1926, but limited purchases to 25,000 acres. The initial law was amended on November 19, 1928 removing the acreage limitation. The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 amended the Weeks Law of 1911 to permit the purchase of forest land for timber production as well as for the protection of watersheds of navigatable streams. This opened up new areas for the National Forest Reservation Commission to establish purchase units in the Great Lakes area and in the pine forests of the southern United States.

It was not until the summer of 1933 when the president allocated twenty million dollars to the National Forest Reservation Commission to purchase forest land in any existing purchase unit or wherever the Commission decided to establish a new unit that the De Soto National Forest began. The Commission at its August 30, 1933 meeting created five new purchase units and expanded four existing purchase units in the south. These and other new Purchase Units were made with an eye to providing winter work for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Three of the five new units in the south were the three that would later be combined into the De Soto National Forest and Purchase Unit, the Biloxi, Chickasawhay, and Leaf River Purchase Units. The future De Soto National Forest as originally envisioned, included these three purchase units plus the Homochitto and the Delta Purchase Units as well. The maps made before 1936, when proclamations came from the president establishing national forests in Mississippi, reflect this plan. The De Soto, as proclaimed, included the lands of only the three purchase units named above with the Delta Purchase Unit remaining a purchase unit managed by the De Soto National Forest until January 1961, when it too was given national forest status as the Delta National Forest.

The Beinville, De Soto, Holly Springs, and Homochitto National Forests were all proclaimed in June/July of 1936 and were combined administratively under the collective title of the *Mississippi National Forests*. Sometime later the collective title was changed to the *National Forests in Mississippi*. The Tombigbee National Forest, proclaimed in November of 1959, joined the National Forests in Mississippi upon its establishment as did the Delta Purchase Unit of the De Soto National Forest, when the Delta National Forest was proclaimed in January of 1961. Like all of Mississippi's national forests, except the Tombigbee, the lands of the De Soto National Forest were acquired under the 1911 Weeks Law.

After the De Soto National Forest was proclaimed by the president, the National Forest Reservation Commission on September 30, 1936, followed the president's action by combining the Chickasawhay, the Leaf River, and the Biloxi Purchase Units into one De Soto Purchase Unit with the same boundaries and same area, 1,212,820 gross acres, as the newly established De Soto

National Forest. At its July 7, 1937 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission enlarged the Chickasawhay Division of the De Soto Purchase Unit by 128,920 acres, but reduced the Biloxi Division by 91,798 acres. The reduction in the Biloxi Division was due to the increase in land prices because of a growing interest among land owners in the area in establishing tung oil plantations. This meant a net increase in the De Soto National Forest and Purchase Unit of 37,128 acres.

Camp Shelby had been established in 1917 as a training facility during World War I on 20,000 acres of leased land. The post was named in honor of Isaac Shelby Indian fighter, Revolutionary War hero, and the first Governor of Kentucky. Once closed in the late 1920s and the lease terminated, the ownership of the property passed to Ralph L. Jackson of Alton, Illinois, who sold it to the United States shortly after the Leaf River Purchase Unit was established in 1933. In 1935, the State of Mississippi acquired a portion of the site for use by the National Guard. Because of Camp Shelby's natural advantages of climate, terrain and location, it was reopened in 1940 under Public Law 76-754 as a federal installation with a large addition of national forest land. Under a provision of the 1940 law, "That in the event that the land transferred, pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall cease to be used for military purposes, it shall revert to its former national forest status" the Secretary of War returned the area to the Forest Service via an unpublished order on April 11, 1947. Throughout the war years, the Forest Service in its *Land Areas Reports* never deducted the acreage transferred to the War Department for Camp Shelby. Rather, from 1941 to 1959, the Forest Service reported a gross area of the De Soto National Forest of 1,213,740 acres. Only after the executive order of November 27, 1959 did the gross area of the national forest change to 860,844 acres.

At the June 3, 1948 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission, Commission members discussed the announcement by the War Assets Administration that 10,286 acres in 105 parcels of surplus military land intermingled with national forest lands on the De Soto National Forest would be advertised for sale during the summer of 1948. A few of the parcels would be re-acquired by their former owners who had been given the right of first refusal. Once that process came to a close, the Commission decided to acquire the remaining parcels and add them to the national forest. The Commission reserved \$160,298.00 of appropriated Weeks Law funds for this purpose. However, records and minutes of the Commission do not indicate that any lands offered by the War Assets Administration in 1948 had been acquired. No land had been acquired on the De Soto National Forest in fiscal year 1948 or 1949. One tract of 1,431 acres was purchased and added to the De Soto National Forest in fiscal year 1950, which may or may not have been part of the 1948 sale.

The capital city of Jackson, Mississippi served as the Forest Supervisor's Office for the National Forests in Mississippi in 1936 where they had earlier served as headquarters for Mississippi purchase units and where they remain today administering six proclaimed national forests with seven ranger districts. There are two Ranger Districts on the De Soto National Forest: the Chickasawhay Ranger District with administrative facilities in Laurel, Mississippi and the De Soto (formerly Leaf District & Biloxi) Ranger District headquartered in Wiggins. The forest was named in honor of the Spanish explorer and conquistador, Hernando de Soto, who led the first European expedition well into the interior of the future United States and is credited with the discovery of Mississippi River. He died on the river's banks near the present town of Lake Village, Arkansas in 1542. Today the De Soto National Forest measures 834,007 gross acres, of which, some 64% or 532,431 acres are owned by the Forest Service. The De Soto National Forest is Mississippi's largest national forest. Forest visitor maps for the National Forests in Mississippi are listed above under Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

The De Soto National Forest is home to Mississippi's only Wild and Scenic River and to its only two wilderness areas. The "Mississippi Wilderness Act of 1984," which became law on October 19, 1984 (Public Law 98-515, 98 Stat. 2420), established the 4,560-acre Black Creek Wilderness and the 940-acre Leaf Wilderness. The Black Creek Wilderness Area, surveyed at 5,084 acres, is located west of the Leaf River Wildlife Management Area. The Leaf Wilderness Area, surveyed at 993 acres, is on the eastern edge of the Leaf River Wildlife Management Area near the Leaf River. 1986 saw the designation of Mississippi's only wild and scenic river, a 21 mile segment of Black Creek from Fairley Bridge Landing upstream, through the Black Creek Wilderness to Moody's Landing.

The De Soto Purchase Unit, created in 1936, adjusted upwards in 1937, and radically downward in 1956, was continued after the termination in 1976 of the National Forest Reservation Commission at 280 acres. It still exists today at a diminished 275 acres with 234 acres owned by the Forest Service. A 1,035-acre Red Creek Purchase Unit was established in 2006 by the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment of the Department of Agriculture for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams and for other purposes. The unit is shown on the forest visitor map of the De Soto National Forest dated November 2008 as being within the boundaries of the Red Creek Wildlife Management Area in T. 3 S., R. 10 W, St. Stephens Meridian, in Sections 27, 28, 29, & 30 south of Red Creek. As of 2020, the Forest Service has acquired the entire unit of 1,035 acres, but still lists the purchase unit on its *Land Areas Report*.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the 192,000-acre Chickasawhay, the 302,700-acre Leaf River, and 339,840-acre Biloxi Purchase Units in southeastern Mississippi. All measurements are gross acres.
2) 1934, March 5	Executive Order 6629	Public lands specified in the president's order within the three purchase units that would later become parts of the De Soto National Forest withdrawn from public entry for classification pending a decision to add lands to the national forests. 1,294 acres of public lands were ultimately included in the De Soto National Forest.
3) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Biloxi Purchase Unit enlarged to 409,600 gross acres.
4) 1934, June 7	Executive Order 6733	SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 21 (40 acres) of T. 5 S., R. 12 West, St. Stephens Meridian withdrawn from public entry for a decision regarding its suitability as national forest land.
5) 1935, March 2	Public Law 74-16, 49 Stat. 37	Authorizes transfer of forest 4,400 acres in the northern part of the Leaf River Purchase Unit to the War Department or to the State of Mississippi for a National Guard encampment.
6) 1935, March 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Leaf River Purchase Unit enlarged westward by 321,561 acres to 624,261 gross acres.
7) 1935, June 20	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Under the act of March 2, 1935 (Public Law 74-16, 49 Stat. 37) the Commission approved the transfer of 5,047.44 acres of the Leaf River Purchase Unit to the State of Mississippi for \$13,268.40 (National Guard facility). Area excluded from the unit.
8) 1936, June 17	Proclamation 2174, 49 Stat. 3524 1 Federal Register 713	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Total forest area at establishment: 1,212,820 acres, which included 1,294 acres from the public domain as well as purchased acreage and private lands.
9) 1936, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Three purchase units, the Chickasawhay, the Leaf River, and the Biloxi combined to form the De Soto Purchase Unit with the same boundaries and same gross acreage as the newly established De Soto National Forest.
10) 1937, July 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	De Soto Purchase Unit enlarged by 31,893 acres, with a 123,691 acre addition in the Chickasawhay Division and a reduction in the Biloxi Division of 91,798 acres. Purchase Unit area: 1,244,713 gross acres.
11) 1940, July 19	Public Law 76-754, 54 Stat. 773	Up to 65,000 acres of De Soto National Forest land contiguous to Camp Shelby authorized to be transferred to the War Department.
12) 1940, December 4	Administrative Order of the Secretary of Agriculture 5 Federal Register 4807	Order implementing Public Law 76-754 of July 19, 1940. 64,328 acres transferred to the War Department.
13) 1941, June 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Authorized the purchase of a tract of land in Jones County that included 920 acres outside of the Purchase Unit boundary which enlarged the unit to 1,245,633 gross acres.

14) 1947, April 11	Secretary of War Order (order not published)	Lands of Camp Shelby reverted to national forest status under the terms of Public Law 76-754 of July 19, 1940. De Soto National Forest area: 1,213,740 gross acres.
15) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Land eliminated from the De Soto Purchase Unit (Chickasawhay Division) on its southern and eastern boundaries and one small addition made. De Soto Purchase Unit reduced to 751,906 gross acres from its previous 1,245,633 gross acres.
16) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10850 24 Federal Register 9559 (specifically 9562 & 9563)	Land added and land eliminated throughout the De Soto National Forest. Area of the National Forest reduced to 860,844 gross acres.
17) 1961, January 12	Secretary of Agriculture Order 26 Federal Register 627	Delta National Forest established from land formerly administered by the De Soto National Forest as the Delta Purchase Unit.
18) 1961, January 27	Secretary of Agriculture Order 26 Federal Register 853	Section 21 of T. 12 N., R. 6 W., Coctaw Meridian added to the Delta National Forest, a previously omitted section from the Secretary of Agriculture's order of January 12, 1961.
19) 1975, August 27 (effective September 4, 1975)	Public Land Order 5514 40 Federal Register 40811	297 acres of land in Harrison, Marion, and George Counties eliminated. National Forest area: 796,072 gross acres.
20) 1984, October 19	Public Law 98-515, 98 Stat. 2420	"Mississippi National Forest Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Black Creek Wilderness and the Leaf Wilderness on the De Soto National Forest.
21) 1986, October 30	Public Law 99-590, 100 Stat. 3330 (specifically 3337)	21 miles of Black Creek from Fairley Bridge Landing upstream to Moody's Landing added as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
22) 1999, November 29	Public Law 106-113 113 Stat. 1501A-210	The "Mississippi National Forest Improvement of 1999" authorizes the Secretary, among other provisions, to acquire from the University of Mississippi 22,700 acres of land within the boundaries of the De Soto National Forest. Gross acreage now stands at 806,324.
23) 2006, March 20	Federal Register Notice 71 Federal Register 18062	Established the Red Creek Purchase Unit at 1,025 acres in Stone County, Mississippi for watershed protection.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

De Soto National Forest, Chickasawhay Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Washington, D.C. 1934, from G.L.O., Forest Service control and aerial surveys; traced by L.I. Neiman, December, 1934

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°10' – W88°30'/N31°40' – N30°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 48 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, pipe lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. "St. Stephens Meridian." "District Ranger station at Laurel, Forest Supervisor, Jackson, Miss."

Holdings: NA

De Soto National Forest, Delta Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 1935. (Administrative map)

See above under Delta National Forest, Mississippi.

De Soto National Forest, Homochitto Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 1935. (Administrative map)

See below under Homochitto National Forest, Mississippi.

De Soto National Forest, Biloxi Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office R-7, Washington, D.C. from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. by L.I. Neiman April 1935. 1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°20' – W88°45'/N31°00' – N30°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 52 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, pipe lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. "St. Stephens Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters at Jackson, District Ranger at Biloxi."
Holdings: NA

De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 1935 (Eastern Half). (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office R-7, Washington, D.C. from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia by L.I. Neiman July 1935. 1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°15' – W88°45'/N31°15' – N30°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 47 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, pipe lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. "St. Stephens Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters at Jackson, District Ranger at Hattiesburg."
Holdings: NA

De Soto National Forest (Leaf River Division, West Half), Mississippi, 1936. (Administrative map)

Revised 8/15/36 L.I.N.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 103 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Temporary Map." Public land grid based on the St. Stephens Meridian. "Area 320,541 acres."
Holdings: NA

De Soto National Forest (Chickasawhay Division), Mississippi, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Washington, D.C., 1934 from G.L.O., Forest Service control and aerial surveys; traced by L.I. Neiman, December 1934; revised Feb. 1937 by L.I.N.; status posted April 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W89°10' – W88°30'/N31°40' – N30°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 98 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forest land in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "St. Stephens Meridian." "Supervisors Headquarters at Jackson, Miss., District Ranger station at Laurel, Miss."
Holdings: NA

De Soto National Forest (Leaf River Division – Biloxi Ranger District), Mississippi, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office R-7, Washington, D.C., from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. by L.I. Neiman April, 1935; status posted May 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W89°20' – W88°45'/N30°55' – N30°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 87 x 101 cm. Relief not shown.
Lands acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "St. Stephens Meridian." "Supervisors Headquarters at Jackson, District Ranger at Biloxi."
Holdings: LC; NA

De Soto National Forest (Leaf River Div – East Half Leaf River Ranger Dist.), Mississippi, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, R-7, Washington, D.C., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia by L.I. Neiman July 1935; revised Nov. 1936 by L.S.G.; revised Feb., 1937 by L.I.N.; status posted April 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W89°15' – W88°45'/N31°15' – N30°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 92 cm. Relief not shown.
Lands acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "St. Stephens Meridian." Supervisors Headquarters at Jackson, District Ranger at Hattiesburg."
Holdings: NA

De Soto National Forest (Leaf River Div – West Half Leaf River Ranger Dist.), Mississippi, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised 8-15-36 L.I.N.; 3-4-37 F.F.C.; status posted April 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 87 cm.
Relief not shown.

Lands acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “St. Stephens Meridian.” “Temporary Map.”
“Supervisors Headquarters at Jackson, Miss., District Ranger station at Hattiesburg, Miss.”

Holdings: NA

De Soto National Forest, Mississippi, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; traced in Regional Office Atlanta, Ga. 1938 by L.S. Good.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W89°45' – W88°35'/N31°40' – N30°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
61 x 49 cm. Relief not shown. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired (status as of December 1938) shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “St. Stephens Meridian.” Shows entire forest.

Holdings (Color): Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; (Black & white): LC; NA

OCLC (Color): 35808991

De Soto National Forest, (Biloxi Ranger District of the Leaf River Division), Mississippi, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, R-7, Washington, D.C. 1934 from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; reduced photographically, revised and retraced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1940; traced by L.I. Neiman. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15397 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°30' – W88°45'/N31°13' – N30°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
41 x 58 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer and red road layer.

Lands of the De Soto National Forest (status as of September, 1940) shown in green; roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Location map, De Soto National Forest, Mississippi” also serving as a sheet arrangement diagram for 1:126,720-scale maps of 1940-41. “St. Stephens Meridian.” “Supervisor’s Office at Jackson Mississippi.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NA

De Soto National Forest, Mississippi, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1938 by L.S. Good; revised August 1941. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 17650 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°45' – W88°35'/N31°40' – N30°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
124 x 98 cm. Relief not shown. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest land acquired or being acquired (status as of Aug. 1941) shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “St. Stephens Meridian.” Map shows the boundaries of Camp Shelby Military Reservation with an explanatory note: “Boundary of area used by the War Dept. for military purposes, within which all National Forest lands were transferred to the War Dept. on December 4, 1940, pursuant to Public 754, 76th Cong.” Shows the entire forest, both the Leaf River and the Chickasawhey Divisions. “Forest Supervisor’s Office at Jackson, Mississippi.”

Holdings: LC; NA

De Soto National Forest (Chickasawhay Division and Ranger District), Mississippi, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, R. 7, Washington, D.C. 1934 from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; reduced photographically, revised and retraced in Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia, 1940; traced by L.I. Neiman, 1941. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15860 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°10' – W88°30'/N31°40' – N31°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
41 x 50 cm. Relief not shown. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer and in an edition with red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations.

National forest land acquired or being acquired (land status as of January, 1941) shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “St. Stephens Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; NA

OCLC: 34346419

De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Division, (East Half, Leaf River Ranger District), Mississippi, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, R-7, Washington, D.C. 1934 from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; reduced photographically, corrected, and retraced at Regional Office, R-8, Atlanta, Georgia, 1940; traced by L.I. Neiman. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15859 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°30' – W88°45'/N31°13' – N30°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 58 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Camp Shelby Military Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "St. Stephens Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NA (Univ. of Arizona's copy a blueline print).

OCLC: 34346423

De Soto National Forest (Chickasawhay Division and Ranger District), Mississippi, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, R. 7, Washington, D.C. 1934 from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; reduced photographically, revised and retraced in Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia, 1940; traced by L.I. Neiman, 1941 Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15860 1941; [reprinted 1961].

[1961]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°10' – W88°30'/N31°40' – N31°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 50 cm. Relief not shown. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer and in an edition with red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations.

National forest land acquired or being acquired (land status as of May, 1961) shown in green; water features shown in blue.

Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "St. Stephens Meridian."

Holdings: NA

De Soto National Forest (Chickasawhay Division), Mississippi, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia, 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, constructed from aerial photographs dated 1958.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°10' – W88°30'/N31°40' – N31°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 54 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, public land grid lines and section numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting the location of the Chickasawhay Division in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "St. Stephens Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Georgia Institute of Technology; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5477551

De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Division, Biloxi, Black Creek and Leaf River Ranger Districts, Mississippi, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia 1965 from U.S.G.S. topographic maps and Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs dated 1958; control by U.S.C. & G.S. surveys and Forest Service surveys.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°30' – W88°45'/N31°13' – N30°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 62 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built up areas, public land grid lines and section numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of the state of Mississippi highlighting the location of the Leaf River Division in relation to the state's major cities and highways and other National Forest areas. "Forest Service Map Class A." "St. Stevens Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia, Univ. of Illinois; Indiana Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35808997

De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Division, Black Creek and Biloxi Ranger Districts, Mississippi, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia 1965 from U.S.G.S. topographic maps and Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs dated 1958; control by U.S.C. & G.S. surveys and Forest Service surveys; revised in Regional Office 1973. 1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°30' – W88°45'/N31°13' – N30°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 62 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of the state of Mississippi highlighting the location of the Leaf River Division in relation to the state's major cities and highways and other National Forest areas. "Forest Service Map Class A." "St. Stevens Meridian."

Holdings: Florida State Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5477544

De Soto National Forest..., Mississippi, 1974. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 29*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia, 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, constructed from aerial photographs dated 1958. Southern Region – 24 1975. 1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet, 87 x 57 cm. and 41 x 57 cm. on sheet, 92 x 69 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Both maps show national forest land in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and built-up areas in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Leaf River Division side of map has "Source Diagram;" Chickasawhay Division side of the map has color illustrations, text, and title panel; both sides have "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting that portion of the De Soto National Forest shown on that side of the map in relation to the state's major cities and highways and other National Forest areas. "Forest Service Map Class A." "St. Stevens Meridian." "Supervisors office at Jackson, Mississippi, District Ranger offices at Gulfport, Wiggins, and Hattiesburg, Mississippi." Panel title: *De Soto National Forest, Mississippi*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a recreational vehicle with boat trailer in the pines.

Chickasawhay Division. – Leaf River Division-Black Creek and Biloxi Ranger Districts.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 60341051

**EL YUNQUE NATIONAL FOREST, PUERTO RICO
2007-PRESENT**

In 2007 the Caribbean National Forest was renamed El Yunque National Forest to better reflect the cultural and historical outlook of the Puerto Rican people. Well before its formal designation as El Yunque National Forest, Puerto Ricans nicknamed the forest "El Yunque" after the peak of the same name. The name, *El Yunque*, may be attributed to either a Spanish approximation of the aboriginal Taíno word *yu-ke*, which means "white lands," or the word "anvil," which is *yunque* in Spanish. The second-tallest mountain within El Yunque is also named El Yunque on the northern boundary of the 55,830-acre forest. Like its predecessor national forests, the Luquillo (1903-1935) and the Caribbean (1935-2007), the El Yunque is the only tropical forest in the National Forest System of the United States. A large proportion of the forest's area has been set aside in the El Toro Wilderness by the "Caribbean National Forest Act of 2005 and within the national forest are Puerto Rico's three wild and scenic rivers, designated by the "Caribbean National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 2002." The El Yunque National Forest was headquartered in Rio Piedras, but offices were relocated in 2013 to Rio Grande to the east of Rio Piedras closer to the national forest itself. Today, the El Yunque National Forest is measured at 55,830 gross acres with 28,882 acres owned by the Forest Service, about 52%, and 26,947 acres in "other" ownership, 48%.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|------------------|--|---|
| 1) 2007, April 2 | Executive Order 13428
72 Federal Register 16693 | Established national forest from lands
formerly administered by the Caribbean
National Forest without boundary changes. |
|------------------|--|---|

2) 2010, August 11
(effective August 27, 2010)

Federal Register Notice
75 Federal Register 52716

Farm Service Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transfers two properties within the Jobos Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve watershed amounting to 432.14 acres to the Forest Service for administration. These properties became the Guayama and the Manati Experimental Forests.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

The International Institute of Tropical Forestry and the El Yunque National Forest worked together to publish an excellent 63-page electronic color atlas in June of 2018, entitled, *Atlas del Bosque Nacional, El Yunque y el Bosque Experimental de Luquillo = El Yunque National Forest and Luquillo Experimental Forest* (General Technical Report, International Institute of Tropical Forestry, GTR-47). Links to no-cost high and low resolution versions of the atlas can be found here: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/iitf/research/?cid=fseprd577058>

EUSTIS NATIONAL FOREST, VIRGINIA 1925-1927

The Eustis National Forest was established, as were other national forests on military reservations, under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). On March 7, 1918, the Army bought Mulberry Island on the James River in Virginia and the surrounding land for \$538,000 as part of the military build-up for World War I and located Fort Eustis on the island. Camp Abraham Eustis served as a coast artillery replacement center for Fort Monroe and a balloon observation school. It was named for Brevet Brigadier General Abraham Eustis, a 19th century military leader who had been the first commanding officer of Fort Monroe, a defensive fortification at the mouth of Hampton Roads about 15 miles east at Old Point Comfort in what is now the city of Hampton, Virginia. Camp Abraham Eustis became Fort Eustis and a permanent military installation in 1923. In 1931 it was turned into a federal prison holding bootleggers arrested during Prohibition. Reactivated in 1940, Fort Eustis has been home to the newly-formed Transportation School which moved there from New Orleans in 1946. The Forest Supervisors headquarters, like the other two national forests in Virginia established on military reservations, Humphreys and Lee, as well as the Meade National Forest of Maryland, were located at Lynchburg, Virginia, also headquarters for the Natural Bridge National Forest in Virginia. See Figure 4.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1) 1925, April 10 | Executive Order 4197 | Established National Forest on 4,220 acres of the Fort Eustis Military Reservation. |
| 2) 1927, December 2 | Executive Order 4776 | Executive Order 4197 of April 10, 1925 rescinded. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Eustis National Forest, Virginia, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated April 10, 1925.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 19 cm., on sheet, 33 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the boundaries of Eustis National Forest and Fort Eustis Military Reservation. Also shows county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map/Diagram to illustrate Executive Order No. 4197.

Holdings: LC; NA

FLORIDA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA 1911-1927

The Florida National Forest was named for its host state, which was named by the Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León who landed on the peninsula on April 2, 1513, during *Pascua Florida* (Spanish for "Flowery Easter," referring to the Easter season). The Forest Service took the two existing national forests in Florida, both created from public lands in 1908, and merged them in 1911 to create the Florida National Forest. A distance of over 400 miles separated the Ocala and Choctawhatchee Divisions of the Florida National Forest which had its Forest Supervisor's Headquarters in Pensacola, in the panhandle of Florida.

In a memo dated February 16, 1925 addressed to the National Forest Reservation Commission, Secretary of Agriculture, Howard M. Gore recommended the establishment of two purchase units covering both the Choctawhatchee and Ocala Divisions of the Florida National Forest. The proposed purchase units together with another unit proposed for the Michigan (Huron) National Forest later on March 7, 1925, were the first units proposed to promote timber production. Under Section 6 of the 1924 Clark-McNary Act, the original 1911 Weeks Law was broadened to include the promotion of timber production to justify federal timberland purchases in addition to the law's original purpose to protect the streamflow of navigable rivers. The total area in the proposed purchase units amounted to about 727,019 acres, of which 97,508 acres were outside the 1925 boundaries and 292,053 acres were inside the boundaries of the two units of the Florida National Forest. The Commission decided that no purchase units would be created until the Commission was satisfied by an opinion of the Attorney General that Section 6 of the Clarke-McNary Act was legally sufficient. Commission member and Senator, Lee Slater Overman, a Democrat from North Carolina, consistently objected to the creation of new purchase units under Section 6 of the Clarke-McNary Act, even after the Attorney General ruled that Section 6 was legally sufficient. Overman successfully stymied unit expansion asking, "Are we going to build up again a great public domain of forest? Where will this beginning lead to?" (Minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission meeting of March 31, 1926). Overman was replaced on the Commission in 1929 by Senator William J. Harris of Georgia and later died in office on December 12, 1930.

In October, 1927 the Ocala Division was excluded from the Florida National Forest by proclamation and designated as an independent national forest, leaving only the Choctawhatchee Division within the Florida National Forest. The next month, an executive order changed the name of the Florida National Forest to the Choctawhatchee National Forest and the name, Florida National Forest, was discontinued. A purchase unit eventually was established for both the Ocala and the Choctawhatchee National Forests on February 21, 1929, well after their separation in 1927. An Osceola purchase unit in Florida was also established on the same day. The February 21, 1929 meeting of the Commission was the first held without Senator Overman.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, April 17 (effective July 1, 1911)	Proclamation 1122, 37 Stat. 1678	Established National Forest with lands formerly administered by the Choctawhatchee (467,606 acres) and the Ocala (207,285 acres) National Forests. Area at establishment: 674,970 gross acres.
2) 1913, September 24	Executive Order 1830	40 acres of public land withdrawn from entry for the Lake Bryant Ranger Station on the Ocala National Forest. Now the Lake George Ranger Station.
3) 1916, July 3	Public Law 64-140, 39 Stat. 344	Secretary of the Interior authorized to exchange public lands for the purpose of consolidating forest lands within the boundaries of the Florida National Forest. Area resurveyed at 675,420 gross acres.
4) 1920, November 25	*Proclamation 1581, 41 Stat. 1810	41,381 acres added to the Ocala Division, lying west of the north end of Lake George and Little Lake George. Area as of June 30, 1922: 716,979 gross acres.
5) 1926, October 23	*Proclamation 1786, 44 Stat. 2628	Land added and land eliminated on the Choctawhatchee Division of the Florida National Forest reducing the Division by nearly 100,000 acres.
6) 1927, October 17	Proclamation 1816, 45 Stat. 2927	Ocala Division of the Florida National Forest excluded and designated the Ocala National Forest. Gross area of the Ocala: 252,180 acres.
7) 1927, November 10	Executive Order 4756	Name changed to the Choctawhatchee National Forest. Area of the Choctawhatchee alone measures 368,048 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Florida National Forest, Florida, 1920: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Nov. 25, 1920.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 51 x 86 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Both maps show national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, turpentine camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Choctawhatchee Division. Compiled at Washington Office, Nov., 1916 from C. & G.S. data, G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by F.D. Bradford; traced by H.B. Smith; revised July, 1920. W87°05' – W86°00'/N30°50' – N30°18'. 27 x 45 cm. No land or boundary changes ordered by this proclamation for the Choctawhatchee Division of the Florida National Forest.

Ocala Division. Compiled at Washington Office, July, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembley; revised July 1920. W82°15' – W81°28'/N29°40' – N28°50'. 47 x 37 cm. This proclamation adds lands northwest of Lake George to the Ocala Division. Addition shown in orange.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1581.

Holdings: LC; NA

Florida National Forest, Florida, 1926: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 23, 1926.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 45 x 85 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Both maps show national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, turpentine stills, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Choctawhatchee Division. Compiled at Washington Office, Nov., 1916 from C. & G.S. data, G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by F.D. Bradford; traced by H.B. Smith, 1917; revised 1926. W87°05' – W86°00'/N30°50' – N30°18'. 27 x 46 cm. Extensive land eliminations shown in red around the periphery of the national forest; land additions shown in light red.

Ocala Division. Compiled at Washington Office, July, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembley, 1917; revised 1926. W82°10' – W81°30'/N29°40' – N28°55'. 40 x 33 cm. No land or boundary changes ordered by this proclamation for the Ocala Division of the Florida National Forest.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes described in Proclamation No. 1786.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Florida National Forest, Western Division, Florida, 1917. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F.D. Bradford, Nov., 1916, from data furnished by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Land Office, and Forest Supervisor; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1917. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W87°05' – W86°05'/N30°50' – N30°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 105 x 157 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map covers the former Choctawhatchee National Forest. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Florida National Forest, Western Division, Florida, 1917. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F.D. Bradford, Nov., 1916, from data furnished by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Land Office, and Forest Supervisor; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1917. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°05' – W86°00'/N30°50' – N30°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 92 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map covers the former Choctawhatchee National Forest "Tallahassee Meridian."

"I. F. Eldredge, Forest Supervisor, Pensacola, Fla."

Holdings: NA

Florida National Forest, Choctawhatchee Division, Florida, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by F.D. Bradford, Nov., Nov. 1916 from C. & G.S. data, G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by F.D. Bradford; traced by H.B. Smith, 1917. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°05' – W86°00'/N30°50' – N30°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 92 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian." "I. F. Eldredge, Forest Supervisor, Pensacola, Fla."

Holdings: NA

Florida National Forest, Ocala Division, Florida, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, July, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembley, 1917.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°10' – W81°30'/N29°40' – N28°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 94 x 72 cm. Relief not indicated.

Alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Florida National Forest, Choctawhatchee Division, Florida, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Nov. 1916 from C. & G.S. data, G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by F.D. Bradford; traced by H.B. Smith, 1917; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°05' – W86°00'/N30°50' – N30°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 92 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main motor highways shown in red; Forest Service Ranger District boundaries, district names, telephone lines, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in orange. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian." "Forest Supervisor's Headquarters Pensacola, Florida."

Holdings: NA

Florida National Forest, Florida, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 45 x 85 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land, status as of November, 1926, shown in green; main motor highways shown in red; Forest Service Ranger District boundaries, district names, telephone lines, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in orange. Also shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, turpentine stills, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian." National forest boundaries reflect the changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1786 of October 23, 1926. "Forest Supervisor's Headquarters Pensacola, Florida."

Choctawhatchee Division. Compiled at Washington Office, Nov., 1916 from C. & G.S. data, G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by F.D. Bradford; traced by H.B. Smith, 1917; revised 1926. W87°05' – W86°00'/N30°50' – N30°18'. 27 x 46 cm.

Ocala Division. Compiled at Washington Office, July, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembley, 1917; revised 1926. W82°10' – W81°30'/N29°40' – N28°55'. 40 x 33 cm.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 68802668

FRANCIS MARION NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH CAROLINA 1936-PRESENT

The Francis Marion National Forest was named in honor of General Francis Marion of South Carolina, a leader in the Revolutionary War. The area now occupied by the national forest was the scene of some of his engagements with the British. Two purchase units were established in the coastal plains of South Carolina by the National Forest Reservation Commission on February 18, 1928. Separated by the Santee River, the Black River Purchase Unit with a gross area of 100,000 acres lay on the north side of the river in Williamsburg County, while the Commission located the Wambaw Purchase Unit of 250,000 gross acres south of the Santee River in Berkeley and Charleston County. When established the Black River had a purchase limit of 75,000 acres and the Wambaw a 100,000 acre limit. Early negotiations with land owners were not successful and acquisition funds were unavailable in 1931 and 1932. The lands within the national forest were acquired by purchases on the Wambaw unit beginning in 1933 well after the unit's establishment. By June 30, 1934, 196,169 acres had been acquired on the Wambaw Purchase Unit due to the fact that most of the land in the unit was owned in large tracts by lumber companies. But as of the end of fiscal year 1934, no land had yet been purchased on the Black River unit. At its October 10, 1933 meeting the National Forest Reservation Commission enlarged the Wambaw Purchase Unit to its northwest so as to embrace the area lying south of the Santee River to the shores of Lake Moultrie, resulting in a gross area of 418,500 acres. The Commission abandoned the Black River Purchase Unit at the same meeting. During fiscal year 1935, the Commission again enlarged the Wambaw Purchase Unit by 1,400 acres for a total of 419,900 gross acres. By proclamation of July 10, 1936, the president

proclaimed the land acquired on the Wambaw Purchase Unit as the Francis Marion National Forest with a gross area of 414,700 acres. Shortly thereafter, the National Forest Reservation Commission changed the name of the Wambaw Purchase Unit to the Francis Marion Purchase unit and made the purchase unit conform with the boundaries as the Francis Marion National Forest. “Wambaw” as a place name (native American for turnip or ground tuber) continues in the names of three wilderness areas in the forest established in 1980, the Little Wambaw Swamp, Wambaw Creek, and Wambaw Swamp Wilderness Areas.

Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096) of January 3, 1975. The law created ten new wilderness areas in the Southern Region of the Forest Service and designated 12 wilderness study areas on Region 8 national forests. One of those designated areas was the 1,500-acre Wambaw Swamp Wilderness Study Area. Five years later on December 22, 1980 in another wilderness law, the Congress established four wilderness area on the Francis Marion National Forest. These were the 1,980-acre Hellhole Bay Wilderness (surveyed at 2,122 acres), the 5,000-acre Little Wambaw Swamp Wilderness (surveyed at 4,967 acres), the 1,640-acre Wambaw Creek Wilderness (surveyed at 1,832 acres), and the 5,100-acre Wambaw Swamp Wilderness (4,755 acres).

The Sewee Visitor and Environmental Education Center, named after the Sewee Indians who lived in the area, is jointly operated by the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and offers information about recreational opportunities available on the Francis Marion National Forest and the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge. 3,562 acres surrounding the Sewee Visitor Center is also a purchase unit of the U.S. Forest Service, which currently owns 964 acres in the unit. The unit features the Sewee Shell Ring, the Battery Warren, and the I'on Swamp interpretive trails. The Francis Marion Purchase Unit created in September of 1936 was not carried over on the list of purchase units after Congress abolished the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976. Over a 48 year period, the Commission had purchased 247,879 acres on the Francis Marion Purchase Unit. The Santee Experimental Forest was established in 1937 on the Francis Marion National Forest. The Santee is part of the Southern Research Station.

In 1969, the Francis Marion National Forest merged its administrative functions with the other national forest in South Carolina, the Sumter, and together they are referred to as the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests. The Supervisor's headquarters for both the Francis Marion and the Sumter have been located in Columbia, South Carolina since their establishment in 1936. The Francis Marion Ranger District is located in Huger (pronounced “Hewgee”), South Carolina. Today the forest measures 416,840 gross acres, of which, 261,281 acres, or about 63% of the land, is owned by the United States and managed by the Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1928, February 18	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Wambaw Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 250,000 acres.
2) 1933, October 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Wambaw Purchase Unit enlarged to a gross area of 418,500 acres.
3) Fiscal Year 1935	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Wambaw Purchase Unit enlarged to 419,900 gross acres.
4) 1936, July 10	*Proclamation 2186, 50 Stat. 1744 1 Federal Register 925 Map: 1 F.R. 927	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Gross area at establishment: 414,700 acres.
5) 1936, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Wambaw Purchase Unit's name changed to the Francis Marion Purchase Unit and boundaries made to coincide with those of the Francis Marion National Forest as proclaimed, resulting in a reduction of 5,200 acres.
6) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265 (specifically 3273)	Wambaw Swamp Wilderness, Hell Hole Bay Wilderness, Little Wambaw Swamp Wilderness, and the Wambaw Creek Wilderness Areas established on the Francis Marion National Forest.
7) 1999, December 20	Federal Register Notice 66 Federal Register 41495	Sewee Purchase Unit established on 3,562 acres in Charleston County for the protection of watersheds and navigatable streams. Notice was published in the August 8, 2001 issue (Vol. 66, No. 153, page 41495) of the Federal Register.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation Dated July 10, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W80°00' – W79°20'/N33°28' – N32°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 13 x 13 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Wambaw Purchase Unit, South Carolina, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°00' – W79°20'/N33°30' – N32°55'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 59 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Recreation map of Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. W80°05' – W79°20'/N33°30' – N32°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows highways, roads, lookout towers, and recreation areas in red; water features including the intercoastal canal, shown in blue. Also shows national forest and wildlife refuge boundaries and railroads in black. "Region No. 8 Recreational Guide No. 4 – 1938." "Forest Supervisors Office at Columbia. District Rangers Office at Charleston." Map incorrectly has 84°00' as the map's western meridian instead of W80°00'.

Three panels of text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Recreation map of the Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, blue and white drawing of charging Revolutionary War soldiers on horseback. Title panel has "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 4– 1938."

Holdings: personal collection

Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from Forest Service aerial and field surveys, USGS, C & GS and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1938-1939 by K.B., L.S.G. and L.I.N.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°00' – W79°20'/N33°28' – N32°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 54 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired (status posted Feb. 1939) shown in green; water features shown in blue.

Also shows national forest, military reservation, Santee Experiment Forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements (including Charleston, South Carolina), roads, railroads, and District Ranger station.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 57004666

Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina, 1945. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from Forest Service aerial and field surveys, USGS, C & GS and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1938-1939 by K.B., L.S.G. and L.I.N.; revised Dec. 1945 by G.W.A. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 5-46 1946.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°00' – W79°20'/N33°28' – N32°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 54 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer and in an edition without red compass roses.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green (status posted Dec. 1945); compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, Santee Experiment Forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements (including Charleston, South Carolina), roads, railroads, and District Ranger station.

Holdings: LC; NA

Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region; R.O. – R-8.

[1948] Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates, No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 18 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief not shown.

Highways and other roads, recreation areas, and National Forest Wildlife Reserve boundary shown in red. Also shows national forest and ranger district boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, rangers stations, and drainage features. Date determined by text on verso.

Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Francis Marion National Forest, In the Low Country of South Carolina.* Panel illustration, black & white photograph of a stand of pine trees, captioned “Cut-over? Yes. Next cut in ten years.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina, 1957. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from Forest Service aerial and field surveys, USGS, C & GS and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1938-1939 by K.B., L.S.G. and L.I.N.; revised Dec. 1945 by G.W.A. – Oct. 1946 by H.O.N. – 1956 by R.L.M. R-399.

1957. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°00' – W79°20'/N33°28' – N32°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 54 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired (status posted October 1956) shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, wildlife management areas, Santee Experiment Forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements (including Charleston, South Carolina), roads, railroads, and District Ranger station and selected structures. “Reprinted from the original (1939) base with certain cultural revisions made from 1954 aerial photographs.” [Forest Service] “Class “D” Map.”

Holdings: Ball State Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 53072262

Francis Marion National Forest. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Agriculture – Atlanta – 1957.

1957. 13 pages. Booklet, 23 x 16 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel title: *Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina, Facts about the Forest.* At head of inside title: “Facts about the Forest.” Panel illustration, uncaptioned, stand of pine trees with 2 walking figures in the foreground.

Holdings: LC

----- **Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina.** (Forest visitor map)

[No authority information provided].

[1957]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No. public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 15 cm. Relief not shown.

Map locates national forest boundary, the three Ranger Districts of the Francis Marion National Forest, and wildlife management areas, towns and settlements, roads, Intracoastal Waterway, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and drainage. Map located in center of booklet forming page 6 and part of page 7.

Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina, 1963. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; cartography – White & McLeod. Agriculture – Foote & Davies – Atlanta, Ga – 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:142,000. W80°00' – W79°20'/N33°28' – N32°57'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 45 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; main roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, scenic areas, national wildlife refuge boundaries, recreation areas, and historical sites shown in red; water features shown in blue; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, lookout towers and boat ramps. Includes index to recreation areas, illustration, and location map of South Carolina highlighting the location of the Francis Marion National Forest in relation to the state's other national forests and to the state's major cities and highways.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Welcome, Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing by Harry Rossoll of a mounted Francis Marion (Swamp Fox). Back folded panel has, “Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Southern Region, Atlanta, 23, Ga.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Florida State Univ.; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Illinois; LC

OCLC: 6385086

Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1966 from Forest Service planimetric maps, converted from USGS topographic maps; control by USC & GS and USGS maps.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°00' – W79°20'/N33°30' – N32°55'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 56 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, compass roses centered on forest lookout stations, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, scenic area, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting the location of the Francis Marion National Forest in relation to the state's other national forests and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of South Carolina; Southern Methodist Univ.; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35783948

Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina, 1968. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 28*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region – 10 1969.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 45 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and Forest Service boat ramps shown in red; scenic areas shown in a patterned red overlaid on green; water features shown in blue; private land within the national forest boundary shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, military reservation, hunting unit, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and historical and cultural sites. Includes recreation site index and "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting the location of the Francis Marion National Forest in relation to the state's other national forests and to its major highways and cities.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of family picnicking under the trees.

Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries

OCLC: 5413410

Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1966 from Forest Service planimetric maps, converted from USGS topographic maps; control by USC & GS and USGS maps; revised in Regional Office, 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°00' – W79°20'/N33°30' – N32°55'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 56 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Map revised November, 1977 and reissued.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, scenic area, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting the location of the Francis Marion National Forest in relation to the state's other national forests and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of South Carolina; LC

OCLC: 5477563

**GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST, VIRGINIA – WEST VIRGINIA
1932-PRESENT**

With the nation celebrating the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, President Herbert Hoover issued Executive Order 5867 on June 28, 1932 renaming the Shenandoah National Forest after our first president and native Virginian. The short Executive Order reads, "In order to avoid confusion arising from the fact that there is a national park and a national forest in the State of Virginia bearing the same name, that is "Shenandoah," it is hereby ordered that the name "Shenandoah National Forest as defined by proclamation of January 28, 1927 (44 Stat. 2633-2634), be changed to "George Washington National Forest" in honor of George Washington, first President of the United States." The National Forest Reservation Commission, which had on January 8, 1927 merged the Potomac, Massanutten, and Shenandoah Purchase Units into one Shenandoah Purchase Unit, followed the 1932 name change of the national forest by thereafter referring to the purchase unit as the George Washington Purchase Unit (see under Shenandoah National Forest for early actions by the Commission). Several new Commission members and the crush of new business brought to the Commission by the incoming Franklin Roosevelt administration might have caused the body to overlook making the name change, which was customarily done at the next meeting of the Commission following a name change by proclamation. This would have occurred at the Commission's meeting

of May 12, 1933, the very first meeting of the new administration, however, the minutes of this meeting indicate that it was wholly taken up with familiarizing the new members with the work of the Commission and passing a funding resolution.

By Executive Order, the Natural Bridge National Forest to the south was added to the George Washington National Forest on July 22, 1933. Shortly thereafter, the Natural Bridge Purchase Unit was absorbed into the George Washington National Forest Purchase Unit, even though maps issued by the National Forest Reservation Commission continued to identify the Natural Bridge Purchase Unit well after this date. In 1936, a general reorganization of all national forests in the Appalachians led to land exchanges between the George Washington and the Monongahela National Forest in the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia and with the newly established Jefferson National Forest to the south. The text of Proclamations 2165 of April 21st and 2167 of April 28, 1936 that revised the boundaries of the George Washington National Forest involved several pages describing the limits of the national forest. There was no proclamation map/diagram to accompany the proclamations either in the *Federal Register* nor in the *United States Statutes at Large*. However, a stand-alone map was printed showing the new boundaries. After the 1936 reorganization, the George Washington National Forest measured 1,740,390 gross acres, with 1,577,615 acres in Virginia and 153,775 acres in West Virginia. At this point, the Forest Service owned 869,348 acres or about half of the land within its boundaries.

The addition of the Virginia lands of the Monongahela National Forest to the George Washington National Forest represented the continuing effort of the Forest Service to readjust national forest boundaries to conform to state boundaries and a parallel effort to have national forest and purchase unit boundaries coincide. The Monongahela Purchase Unit had covered areas in both Virginia and West Virginia and when absorbing the purchase unit into the national forest system, the Virginia portion of the purchase unit was transferred to the George Washington National Forest. The reasons often cited for transfers of this kind were the ease of administration as it simplifies state-federal relations, records, and accounts, and payments to counties of forest receipts. Even after the 1936 addition of the Virginia lands of the Monongahela, the George Washington National Forest still managed lands in West Virginia, but the Monongahela did become a one state national forest.

The George Washington Purchase Unit, variably enlarged and reduced through the years, continued as an official unit on the annual *Land Areas Report* of September 30, 1976 at a significantly reduced 1,918 acres, after the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission in that year. The status of the George Washington Purchase Unit was shown on the 1978 *Land Areas Report* as all 1,918 acres fully purchased by the Forest Service and was not listed after that year. From 1965 to 1976, the National Forest Reservation Commission adjudicated the Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as annually appropriated by the Congress. During that time, the Commission acquired 127,032 acres on the national forests of Virginia, by far the most for any state, not only within the Southern Region, but of all other regions the Forest Service as well.

Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096) of January 3, 1975, "To further the purposes of the Wilderness Act...", known by its popular name of "Eastern Wilderness Areas Act," created ten new wilderness areas and designated 12 wilderness study areas on Southern Region national forests. While no wilderness areas were created on the George Washington National Forest under this act, the law did designate the 6,700-acre Ramsey's Draft Wilderness Study Area. The 6,725-acre Ramsey's Draft Wilderness was established by the "Virginia Wilderness Act of 1984," which became law on October 30, 1984 (Public Law 98-586, 98 Stat. 3105), along with the 10,090-acre Saint Mary's Wilderness (surveyed at 9,827 acres).

Wilderness creation continued by the Congress in 1988 under Public Law 100-326, "An Act to designate certain national forest system lands in the States of Virginia and West Virginia as wilderness Areas" of June 7, 1988. In this law the Congress designated the 9,300-acre Rough Mountain Wilderness (surveyed at 9,327 acres) and the 6,450-acre Rich Hole Wilderness (surveyed at 6,532 acres) on the George Washington National Forest, both designated "Study Areas" in the 1984 Virginia wilderness Act, as well as the new 3,665-acre Shawvers Run Wilderness (surveyed at 3,665 acres) on the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. This 1988 law also created the 5,700-acre Barbours Creek Wilderness on the Jefferson and George Washington National Forests, however, the 1988 edition of the *Land Areas Report* issued annually by the Forest Service lists the Barbours Creek Wilderness at having 5,695 acres all on the Jefferson National Forest. Today the Barbours Creek Wilderness has been surveyed at 5,507 acres with 5 acres on the George Washington National Forest. Finally, on November 9, 2000, Public Law 106-471 passed the Congress which amended the 1988 wilderness law to create two more wilderness areas on the George Washington National Forest, the 5,963-acre Priest Wilderness (surveyed at 5,994 acres) and the 4,608-acre Three Ridges Wilderness (surveyed at 4,607 acres).

National forests in Virginia were part of and managed by the Eastern District of the Forest Service since the District's creation in 1914. Even after a separate Southern Region was organized in 1934 from the Eastern Region, national forest areas in Virginia remained part of a reduced Eastern Region from 1934 until 1965. In the 1965 reorganization of the eastern national forests, both the Jefferson and the George Washington National Forests were transferred to the Southern Region, as were the national forest lands of Kentucky, where they remain to this day. The George Washington National Forest and Jefferson National Forest were administratively combined in 1995 to form the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the George Washington National Forest were, like its predecessor forest, the Shenandoah,

located in Harrisonburg, Virginia. After the administrative merger of 1995, the Supervisor's Headquarters for the combined forests was moved to Roanoke, Virginia. Today, the George Washington National Forest includes 1,797,159 gross acres, of which, 1,067,341 acres, or about 59%, is owned by the United States and administered by the Forest Service.

Mapping for the George Washington National Forest was done by the Eastern Region (Region 7), first from the Eastern Region's headquarters in Washington, D.C., then from Philadelphia after regional offices moved from Washington, D.C. in fiscal year 1941, and finally to Upper Darby, Pennsylvania from fiscal year 1954 to 1965 as recorded in compilation statements on the maps themselves. Most administrative maps were issued as ranger district and then revised and reprinted. Three ranger district maps dated 1959-1960 and six maps dated 1964 have been located and described below. However, the 1959-1960 lacks four of the seven ranger district maps and the 1964 lacks a map of the Pedlar Ranger District. Perhaps these maps will eventually come to light. Maps made for the forest visitor include one made in 1933 for the renamed George Washington National Forest using the standard 1:253,440-scale (see figure 18), and a set of pictorial maps (north & south sheets) in 1938 by the noted graphic artist Thomas Culverwell (See Figure 26). The 1938 pictorial maps were reprinted on one sheet back to back in 1950 and 1957 for the public. After the national forests of Virginia and Kentucky had been transferred to the Southern Region in 1965/1966, mapping resumed with more maps made for the forest visitor and, for the first time, "Class A" administrative maps were constructed for the George Washington National Forest in 1972. In the mid-1970s, the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries published a set of "Sportsman's maps" for the George Washington National Forest with the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service. These were issued by the State of Virginia based on the Forest Service's ranger districts at the time. Maps were printed for the Deerfield, James River, Lee, Pedlar, and Warm Springs Ranger Districts. A map uniform to this set of sportsman's maps covering the Dry River Ranger District, headquartered in Bridgewater, Virginia, has not been located.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1932, June 28	Executive Order 5867	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Shenandoah National Forest without change in boundaries and with the same area of 802,700 gross acres. National Forest Reservation Commission thereafter refers to the George Washington Purchase Unit of 802,700 acres and not the Shenandoah Purchase Unit.
2) 1933, July 22	Executive Order 6210	The entire Natural Bridge National Forest transferred to the George Washington National Forest. Area of National Forest increased to 1,155,000 gross acres. Natural Bridge Purchase Unit absorbed by the George Washington Purchase Unit.
3) 1935, July 6	Proclamation 2128, 49 Stat. 3448	42,500-acre Big Levels Game Refuge established on the Pedlar Ranger District of the George Washington National Forest, formerly part of the Natural Bridge National Forest.
4) 1936, April 21	Proclamation 2165, 49 Stat. 3506 1 Federal Register 269-271	Area of the George Washington National Forest south of the James River (formerly a part of the Natural Bridge National Forest) combined with other lands (some from the Unaka National Forest) to establish the Jefferson National Forest.
5) 1936, April 28	Proclamation 2167, 49 Stat. 3513 1 Federal Register 347-348	Virginia portion of the Monongahela National Forest added to the George Washington National Forest. Other lands added. Area increased to 1,740,390 gross acres.
6) 1936, June 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Virginia portion of the Monongahela Purchase Unit transferred to the George Washington Purchase Unit. Gross area of the George Washington Purchase Unit now the same as the National Forest.

7) 1938, November 23	*Proclamation 2311, 53 Stat. 2499 3 Federal Register 2779-2782	Boundary redescribed. Map appears on page 2779 in the <i>Federal Register</i> and between pages 2504 and 2505 in <i>U.S. Statutes at Large</i> . Area adjusted to 1,740,015 gross acres. National Forest remains a two-state forest.
8) 1941, February 5	Executive Order 8673 6 Federal Register 831	Massanutten Unit of the George Washington National Forest designated the Robert Fechner Memorial Forest in honor of Robert Fechner, first director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, who had died on December 31, 1939.
9) 1950, February 16	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Boundaries of the George Washington Purchase Unit increased by the addition of land from the Jefferson Purchase Unit and other adjustments. Gross area of the unit now stands at 1,906,006 total acres in Virginia and West Virginia.
10) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	116,594 acres eliminated from the George Washington National Forest Purchase Unit.
11) 1959, May 20	*Proclamation 3294, 73 Stat. C43 24 Federal Register 4191	Boundary redescribed for the most part eliminating private lands and ratifying the 1956 decision of the National Forest Reservation Commission. Area of the George Washington National Forest and its purchase unit now both set at 1,789,412 gross acres.
12) 1966, January 19	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	George Washington National Forest Purchase Unit increased by 4,000 acres in Pendleton County, West Virginia in the vicinity of the town of Sugar Grove, West Virginia. Gross area of the purchase unit: 1,796,332 acres.
13) 1968, December 27 (effective January 3, 1969)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 34 Federal Register 88 (89)	Land acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 in Virginia and West Virginia added.
14) 1979, May 17 (effective May 25, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 30395-30398	Boundary redescribed: 1,493 acres added and 1,668 acres eliminated.
15) 1979, September 10 (effective September 17, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 53765	Secretary's Order of May 17, 1979 corrected. Gross area: 1,796,142 acres.
16) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-586, 98 Stat. 3105	"Virginia Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Ramseys Draft Wilderness and the Saint Mary's Wilderness on the George Washington National Forest.
17) 1988, June 7	Public Law 100-326, 102 Stat. 584	The Rough Mountain Wilderness and the Rich Hole Wilderness established on the George Washington National Forest and the Barbours Creek Wilderness and the Shawvers Run Wilderness established on lands of the George Washington and the Jefferson National Forests.
18) 1994, August 26	Public Law 103-314 108 Stat. 1703	Established George Washington National Forest Mount Pleasant Scenic Area at 7,580 acres.
19) 1996, April 4	Public Law 104-127 110 Stat. 1187	George Washington National Forest Mount Pleasant Scenic Area name changed to the Mount Pleasant National Scenic Area.
20) 1998, April 24	Public Law 105-171, 112 Stat. 50	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange specified administrative sites and lands and to use the proceeds to acquire and construct suitable replacements sites in the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.

21) 2000, November 9

Public Law 106-471
114 Stat. 2057

Amends Public Law 100-326 of June 7, 1988 to establish the Priest Wilderness and the Three Ridges Wilderness on the George Washington National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Jefferson National Forest, Virginia, 1936: Map depicting National Forest boundaries as established by Proclamation dated April 21, 1936. For full citation see under Jefferson National Forest.

This proclamation created the Jefferson National Forest from a portion of the George Washington National Forest south of the James River and other lands in Virginia.

George Washington National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1936: Map depicting National Forest boundary as established by Proclamation dated April 28, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Washington, D.C., from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys; revised by F.M.P., November, 1935 and January, 1936. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W80°15' – W78°20'/N39°10' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 74 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

In three distinct patterns of orange, map shows 1) land “Additions” 2) land “Transferred from the Monongahela National Forest to the George Washington National Forest” and 3) land “Transferred from the George Washington National Forest to the Jefferson National Forest [Proclamation No. 2165 – area of the former Natural Bridge National Forest south of the James River including the Peaks of Otter]. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Supervisor’s headquarters, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Map not reproduced in the pages of *U.S. Statutes at Large* for 1936.

This map is a standard U.S. Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale exhibiting the changes in boundaries ordered by Proclamation No. 2167 and the George Washington National Forest portion of Proclamation No. 2165.

Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; LC; NA

George Washington National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1938: [Map depicting National Forest boundary as established by Proclamation dated November 23, 1938].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; F.M.P. 8-10-38; ch. by W.R.H. 8-10-38.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. W80°15' – W78°20'/N39°10' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 39 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and highways, rivers, and streams. Indicates the three units of the George Washington National Forest: Shenandoah Unit, Natural Bridge Unit (north of the James), and the Massanutten Unit.

Holdings: LC

George Washington National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1958: [Map depicting National Forest boundary as established by Proclamation dated May 20, 1959].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:1,650,000. W80°15' – W78°20'/N39°10' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 13 x 12 cm. No relief indicated.

Lands of the George Washington National Forest shown in gray shading. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries and county seats. Proclamation 3294 redescibes the boundaries of the George Washington National Forest.

Holdings: LC

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

George Washington National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1926 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by George P. Hilton; traced by George P. Hilton, 1926; revised 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°40' – W78°18'/N39°10' – N38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

109 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, Forest Service administrative facilities, forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows the entire forest on one sheet as it existed in 1932 before the addition of the Natural Bridge National Forest lands.

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1932. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 18*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 52 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Boundary of the George Washington National Forest, main and secondary motor highways, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, and the Appalachian Trail shown in red. Also shows other national forest boundaries, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, boundaries of the proposed Shenandoah National Park, state game refuge boundary, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Vicinity Map, showing relation of George Washington [National Forest] to state lines and other national forests. Published in early 1933, this map shows the Natural Bridge National Forest as a separate forest, not yet merged into the George Washington National Forest. Merger ordered July 22, 1933.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "The gateway stands hospitably open, inviting you to an endless variety of scenic beauty and recreation" [view down forest road] and "The peace that passeth understanding – a late summer afternoon in the George Washington National Forest" [view down forest road]. Title panel has "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Issued 1933."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 466 (October 1933), page 255.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA

OCLC: 261341055

George Washington National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Washington, D.C., from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys; revised by F.M.P., November, 1935 and January 1936. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W78°15' – W78°18'/N39°10' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 74 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows the entire forest after the addition of the Natural Bridge National Forest in 1933.

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, Dry River Ranger District, Virginia and West Virginia, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps by F.M. Piniera and J.A. Shaw, 1937; checked by A.M. Uzefovich; status of land acquired or being acquired as of October 7, 1937, entered by C.A.C. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1938. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W79°22' – W78°48'/N38°52' – N38°18'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

115 x 92 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

Compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, game or bird refuge, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and road numbers, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Virginia; LC; NA

OCLC: 181072839

George Washington National Forest, Warm Springs Ranger District, Virginia, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps by A.B. Diaz, 1938; checked by W.R. Hodgson; status of land acquired or being acquired as of June 1, 1938, entered by C.A.C. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W80°15' – W79°30'/N38°18' – N37°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 110 x 106 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

In three distinct patterns of gray, shows 1) national forest land acquired or being acquired, 2) state parks, and 3) state game refuges. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

Map of the Northern Portion of the George Washington National Forest, Virginia – West Virginia. (Forest visitor map)
See Figure 26

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, F.A. Silcox, Chief; Eastern Region, R.M. Evans, Regional Forester; distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, George Washington National Forest, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Map signed “Culverwell.”

[1938] Scale, ca. 1:365,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 35 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and state park boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, the Appalachian trail, rivers lakes, and streams, and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest, historical events, people, and structures, forest benefits, and recreation possibilities. Includes location map of region showing the location of the George Washington National Forest and the coverage of these two (Northern Portion & Southern Portion) pictorial maps. Boundaries reflect the changes ordered by Proclamations 2165 and 2167, both of April 1936.

Text and black & white drawings on verso. Panel title: *George Washington National Forest, Northern Portion*. Panel drawing, uncaptioned view of a mountain road in the forest. Title panel also has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Forest Supervisor, Harrisonburg, Virginia.”

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 521 (May 1938), page 582.

Holdings: NA

Map of the Southern Portion of the George Washington National Forest, Virginia – West Virginia. (Forest visitor map)
See Figure 26

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, F.A. Silcox, Chief; Eastern Region, R.M. Evans, Regional Forester; distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, George Washington National Forest, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Map signed “Culverwell.”

[1938] Scale, ca. 1:365,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 35 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and state park boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, the Appalachian trail, rivers lakes, and streams, and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest historical events, people, and structures, forest benefits, and recreation possibilities, Includes location map of region showing the location of the George Washington National Forest and the coverage of these two (Northern Portion & Southern Portion) pictorial maps. Boundaries reflect the changes ordered by Proclamations 2165 and 2167, both of April 1936.

Text and black & white drawings on verso. Panel title: *George Washington National Forest, Southern Portion*. Panel drawing, captioned, “Lace Falls on Staton’s Creek.” Title panel also has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Forest Supervisor, Harrisonburg, Virginia.”

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 521 (May 1938), page 582.

Holdings: The Library of Virginia; LC; NA

OCLC: 17946666

George Washington National Forest, Deerfield Ranger District, Virginia, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps by F.M. Piniera, W.R. Hodgson, 1937; status corrected to Jan. 12, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W79°50' – W79°10'/N38°37' – N37°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 145 x 103 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest land acquired or being acquired in gray. Also shows national forest, natural areas, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

George Washington National Forest, Lee Ranger District, Virginia and West Virginia, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps by E.E. Williams, W.R. Hodgson, 1938; checked by W.R. Hodgson; status corrected to Aug. 24, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W78°53' – W78°15'/N39°10' – N38°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 152 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest land acquired or being acquired in gray. Also shows national forest, national park, game or bird refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map covers the former Potomac Purchase Unit on the far north side of the forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Virginia; U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 181072505

George Washington National Forest, Pedlar Ranger District, Virginia, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from U.S.G.S. maps and Forest Service surveys by S. LoJacono, 1941; traced by R.S. Shaw, 1941; checked by E.M. [i.e. F.M.] Piniera; status to date as of February, 1942, by F.M. Piniera.

1942. Scale, 1:63,360. W79°27' – W78°50'/N38°05' – N37°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 110 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Big Level Game Refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Formerly part of the Natural Bridge National Forest, north of the James River.

Holdings: Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35781419

George Washington National Forest, James River District, Virginia, 1949. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service].

1949. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W80°18' – W79°32'/N37°57' – N37°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 115 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest land in gray. Also shows national forest, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Compilation Map." George Washington National Forest in the Covington/Clifton Forge/White Sulphur Springs area.

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, Virginia – West Virginia. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Philadelphia, Pa. United States, Government Printing Office, Washington: 1950.

1950. 23 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map in pocket on the inside back cover. Also includes a vicinity map on the inside front cover highlighting the location of George Washington National Forest in the states of Virginia and West Virginia. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a statue of George Washington with a photograph of forested hills in the background.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 670 (November 1950), page 62.

Holdings (Book): NAL and 18 other libraries

OCLC (Book): 7266706

George Washington National Forest, Virginia – West Virginia. (Forest visitor map)

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, 1950; distributed by the office of the Forest Supervisor, George Washington National Forest, Harrisonburg, Virginia; [signed] "Tom Culverwell."

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1950 O – 892726. Reprinted separately (no booklet) in 1950 and again in 1957.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:185,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet, 53 x 74 cm., on sheet, 61 x 76 cm., seen folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Lands of the George Washington National Forest shown in green; ranger district boundaries shown in dark green.

Also shows national forest and state boundaries, cities and towns rendered pictorially with historic notes and facts, roads, trails, federal, state, and Forest Service road numbers, recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" on the North Half (title) side of sheet highlighting the location of the George Washington National Forest in its regional context and the areas covered by the North Half and South Half portions of the map. Pen and ink drawings surround both sides of the map; a few drawings are captioned others are not. Drawings by Tom Culverwell. "North Half" – "South Half."

George Washington National Forest, Virginia – West Virginia. (Forest visitor map)

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, 1950; distributed by the office of the Forest Supervisor, George Washington National Forest, Harrisonburg, Virginia; [signed] “Tom Culverwell.” *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1950 O – 892726. “U.S. Government Printing Office: 1957 O 419676.”

1950. Scale, ca. 1:185,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet, 53 x 74 cm., on sheet, 61 x 76 cm., seen folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Lands of the George Washington National Forest shown in green; ranger district, natural area, and game refuge boundaries shown in dark green. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, cities and towns rendered pictorially with historic notes and facts, roads, trails, federal, state, and Forest Service road numbers, recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” on the North Half (title) side of sheet highlighting the location of the George Washington National Forest in its regional context and the areas covered by the North Half and South Half portions of the map. Pen and ink drawings surround both sides of the map; a few drawings are captioned others are not. Drawings by Tom Culverwell. “North Half” – “South Half.”

Reference (1950 printing): *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 668 (September 1950), page 80.

Reference (1957 printing): *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 755 (December 1957), page 33.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL and 17 other libraries

OCLC: 5935367

George Washington National Forest, Broadway Ranger District, Virginia and West Virginia, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; proposed boundary and status to Jan. 1959.

1959. Scale, 1:63,360. W79°10' – W78°35'/N38°52' – N38°23'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 47 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, game and bird refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, Lee Ranger District, Virginia and West Virginia, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; national forest boundary 1959 revision; land status July 1959.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W78°53' – W78°15'/N39°10' – N38°37'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 104 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest land acquired or being acquired in screened blue. Also shows national forest, national park, game or bird refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies the “Robert Fechner Memorial Forest (Massanutten Section).”

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, Pedlar Ranger District, Virginia, 1942. (Administrative map) *See Figure 25*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; National Forest boundary 1959 revision; land status July 1960.

[1960?]. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. W79°27' – W78°50'/N38°05' – N37°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest land acquired or being acquired in gray. Also shows national forest, game and bird refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Scale of 1:63,360 printed on the map is in error. Formerly the Natural Bridge National Forest, north of the James River.

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, Virginia – West Virginia. (Forest visitor booklet and map) *See Figure 23*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region.

[1960?] 15 pages. Booklet, 21 x 13 cm. Text with map. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, green & white photograph of a fisherman.

Holdings: personal collection

George Washington N.F., Virginia and West Virginia. (Forest visitor map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region].

[1960?]. Scale, ca. 1:890,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land or (Township & Range) grid. Green & white. 24 x 17 cm. Relief not shown.

Map locates the six ranger districts of the George Washington National Forest along with national forest, ranger district, and state boundaries and cities and towns hosting ranger district headquarters and Harrisonburg, Virginia, the location of the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters. Includes location map of Virginia and West Virginia highlighting the location of the national forest. Map forms pages 8 and 9 in the center of the booklet.

George Washington National Forest, Broadway Ranger District, Virginia, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; land status May 1964. Agriculture – Peck – Phila., Pa.

[1964]. Scale, 1:126,720. W79°10' – W78°35'/N38°52' – N38°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, game and bird refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, Deerfield Ranger District, Virginia, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; land status May 1964. Agriculture – Peck – Phila., Pa.

[1964]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°40' – W79°10'/N38°25' – N37°58'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 40 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest land acquired or being acquired in gray. Also shows national forest, natural areas, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, Dry River Ranger District, Virginia, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; land status May 1964. Agriculture – Peck – Phila., Pa.

[1964]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°22' – W79°00'/N38°45' – N38°18'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 37 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, game or bird refuge, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and road numbers, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, James River Ranger District, Virginia, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; land status May 1964.

[1964]. Scale, 1:126,720. W80°18' – W78°35'/N37°57' – N37°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest land acquired or being acquired in gray. Also shows national forest, natural areas, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, Lee Ranger District, Virginia and West Virginia, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; land status May 1964.

[1964]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W78°52' – W78°15'/N39°10' – N38°38'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest land acquired or being acquired in gray. Also shows national forest, national park, game or bird refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. On an edition intended for the public, national forest land acquired or being acquired is shown in green.

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, Warm Springs Ranger District, Virginia, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; land status May 1964. Agriculture – Peck – Phila., Pa.

[1964]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°15' – W79°32'/N38°18' – N37°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 50 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest land acquired or being acquired in gray. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. On an edition intended for the public, national forest land acquired or being acquired is shown in green.

Holdings: NA

George Washington National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1964. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. W80°17' – W79°15'/N39°20' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 64 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; roads, trails, road numbers, improved recreation sites and areas, lookout towers, points of interest, and trail shelters shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, state park, and ranger district boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, and airports. Includes "Key Map" and table with information on recreation areas. "Forest Service Map Class E."

Text, drawing, and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *George Washington National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a silhouette of George Washington framed by a quill pen and inkwell along with surveyors instruments. Title panel has "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley, Biosciences; Univ. of Connecticut; Florida State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5480512

George Washington National Forest, 1968. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region, 1968. Southern Region – 21.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 78 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Reprint has relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet) and, on back folded panel, "1968 Southern Region – 21C."

National forest land shown in green; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; Shenandoah National Park shown in burnt orange; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; interstate and main highways, points of interest, recreation areas, and boat access sites shown in red; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state park, state forest, wildlife management, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, cities and towns, trails, minor roads, and trail shelters. Includes location map as an inset and table with information on recreation areas.

Text, color drawing by Harry Rossoll and color photographs on verso. Panel title: *George Washington National Forest, Virginia – West Virginia*. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned, color photographs of evergreens lining a forest road and, on the back panel, a panoramic view of the forest with boulders in the foreground.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 896 (September 1969), page 58.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of West Georgia; LC; NA

OCLC: 10978695

George Washington National Forest, 1971. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 78 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Reprinted in 1974 with "Southern Region – 24 1974."

National forest land shown in green; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; Shenandoah National Park shown in burnt orange; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; interstate and main highways, points of interest, recreation areas, and boat access sites shown in red; contour shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state park, state forest, wildlife management, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, cities and towns, trails, minor roads, and trail shelters. Includes location map as an inset and table with information on recreation areas.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *George Washington National Forest, Virginia – West Virginia*. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned, color photographs of the remains of a chimney near a stream and tent campers reflected in a mountain lake.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Connecticut; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Michigan; Texas Tech.; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); LC

OCLC: 41400505

George Washington National Forest, Virginia & West Virginia (Deerfield – James River – Pedlar – Warm Springs Ranger Districts), 1971. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1972 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, converted from U.S.G.S. quadrangles.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°20' – W78°30'/N38°35' – N37°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 110 x 141 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the George Washington National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, state, county, and game refuge boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Virginia highlighting the location of the area covered by the map in relation to the state's major highways and cities.

"Forest Service Map Class A." Southern portion of the George Washington National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Idaho; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 5408431

George Washington National Forest, Virginia & West Virginia (Lee – Dry River Ranger Districts), 1971. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1972 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, converted from U.S.G.S. quadrangles.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°50' – W78°15'/N39°10' – N38°18'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 90 x 117 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the George Washington National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, state, county, and game refuge boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” of Virginia highlighting the location of the area covered by the map in relation to the state’s major highways and cities.

“Forest Service Map Class A.” Northern portion of the George Washington National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; LC; NA

OCLC: 5408428

George Washington National Forest, James River Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. o “U.S.G.P.O.” 1973—743-531/31727, 4.”

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°22' – W79°27'/N38°03' – N37°31'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, county, and game refuge boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes key map of Virginia highlighting the southern portion of the George Washington National Forest in relation to the state’s major cities and highways.

Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey, National Center Library

OCLC: 39224945

George Washington National Forest, Pedlar Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. o “U.S.G.P.O.” 1973-743-531/31727, 4.”

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°30' – W78°50'/N38°05' – N37°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, county, and game refuge boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” of Virginia highlighting the southern portion of the George Washington National Forest in relation to the state’s major cities and highways.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; U.S. Geological Survey, National Center Library; LC

OCLC: 5477609

HOLLY SPRINGS NATIONAL FOREST, MISSISSIPPI 1936-PRESENT

The Beinnville, De Soto, Holly Springs, and Homochitto National Forests were all proclaimed national forests in June/July of 1936 and were combined administratively under the collective title of the *Mississippi National Forests* headquartered in Jackson, Mississippi later that year. The Tombigbee National Forest, proclaimed in November of 1959, joined the administrative combination upon its establishment as did the Delta Purchase Unit of the De Soto National Forest, when the Delta National Forest was proclaimed a national forest in January of 1961. By then, the administrative unit had changed its name to the *National Forests in Mississippi*.

Like all of Mississippi’s national forests, except the Tombigbee, the lands of the Holly Springs National Forest were acquired under the 1911 Weeks Law. The National Forest Reservation Commission approved the creation of the Holly Springs Purchase Unit in 1933 embracing an area of 530,520 gross acres of which 200,000 acres were considered by the Commission as purchasable for national forests purposes. Most of the forest land within the purchase unit was in small farm ownership and land acquisition was slow. Three years after it had been created, Proclamation 2176 established the Holly Springs National Forest with a gross area of 462,040 gross acres and soon thereafter, the National Forest Reservation Commission reduced the area and redrew the boundaries of the Holly Springs Purchase Unit to match those of the national forest. At the time of the proclamation, a total of 46,743 acres had been acquired. In 1959, Executive Order 10851 added the Grenada Unit, or the former Yalobusha Land Utilization Project lands (MS-LU-2) to the Holly Springs National Forest, thereby increasing the gross area of the forest to 519,942 acres.

Individually proclaimed national forests of the State of Mississippi have taken on the aspects of ranger districts under the management of the larger administrative combination of national forests in Mississippi consisting of six national forests with seven ranger districts. The Holly Springs Ranger District headquarters office is located in the town of Oxford, Mississippi. The forest was named for the town of Holly Springs, founded in 1836 and the county seat of Marshall County, Mississippi. Today the Holly Springs National Forest measures 529,166 gross acres of two non-contiguous units, of which, 156,243 acres, or approximately 29.5%, are owned by the Forest Service. There are no wilderness areas or designated wild and scenic rivers on the Holly Springs National Forest. Forest visitor maps of Mississippi national forests can be found above in Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established Holly Springs Purchase Unit with a gross area of 530,520 acres largely on the headwaters of the Little Tallahatchie River across six counties in northern Mississippi.
2) 1936, June 15	Proclamation 2176, 49 Stat. 3522 1 Federal Register 709-710	Established National Forest from lands acquired by the Holly Springs Purchase Unit under the Weeks Law of 1911. Total forest area at establishment: 462,040 acres.
3) 1936, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Holly Springs Purchase Unit boundaries made to coincide with the newly proclaimed Holly Springs National Forest. Purchase Unit area reduced by 68,480 acres.
4) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10851 24 Federal Register 9563 (9564)	Bankhead-Jones land added: MS-LU-2, former Yalobusha Land Utilization Project, later known as the Grenada Unit now referred to as the Yalobusha Unit. Gross area of the Holly Springs National Forest increased to 519,952 of which, 143,449 acres had been acquired by the United States.
5) 1963, July 29	Public Land Order 3130 28 Federal Register 7907	40 acres of land added in Section 1 of T. 24 N., R. 4 E., Choctaw Meridian.
6) 1971, May 25 & June 24 (effective August 12, 1971)	Federal Register Notice 36 Federal Register 15062	80 acres transferred from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the Holly Springs National Forest and 70 acres of the Holly Springs National Forest transferred to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the provisions of Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656) of July 26, 1956. Exchange associated with the Sardis Reservoir/Lake Project, USCOE.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Holly Springs Purchase Unit, Benton, Tippah, Marshall, Lafayette, Union and Pontotoc Counties, Mississippi, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W89°30' – W88°55'/N35°00' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 151 x 100 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, selected structures, state highway numbers, populated places, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the "Chickasaw Meridian."

Holdings: LC

Holly Springs National Forest, Mississippi, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Supervisors Office by R.R.F., April 1935; revised Feb., 1937 by L.I.N.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W89°30' – W88°55'/N35°00' – N34°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Sepia print, 151 x 102 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, shaded areas indicate drainage districts. Also shows towns, roads, canals, railroads, CCC Camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structure, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Chickasaw Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Addition to Holly Springs National Forest, Mississippi, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared from U.S. Engineer Office maps of Sardis Reservoir and from U.S.G.S. state map; drafted in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 33 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Addition shown on the map includes that area of the Tallahatchie River drainage north of Oxford, Mississippi in Panola and Tate County, now largely occupied by Sardis Lake impounded behind Sardis Dam, a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project. One map shows the entire Holly Springs National Forest and the location of the contemplated addition, the other shows the addition itself, divided with section lines and numbers. "Diagrammatic map of addition..." "Chickasaw Meridian."

Addition was never ordered. National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen.

Holdings: NA

Holly Springs National Forest, Mississippi, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys; aerial photography 1937 by A.A.A.; compiled 1940 at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, by R.T. Hedden, O.W. [i.e. G.W.] Allen, W.C. Bradley, H.C. Cain and A.R. Kinney, Jr.; photographically reduced, and traced 1940, by K.B. Heffner, and M.E. Gay. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15302 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°30' – W88°55'/N35°00' – N34°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

63 x 48 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without red compass rose layer, in an edition without red road/compass rose layer, and without red or green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired, status as of August, 1940, shown in green; federal and state roads, Forest Service roads, other good roads, and compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps. "Chickasaw Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA

Holly Springs National Forest, Mississippi, 1950. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by U.S.G.S., B.L.M., and Forest Service surveys; aerial photography 1937 by A.A.A.; compiled 1940 at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, by R.T. Hedden, O.W. [i.e. G.W.] Allen, W.C. Bradley, H.C. Cain and A.R. Kinney, Jr.; photographically reduced, and traced 1940, by K.B. Heffner, and M.E. Gay; revised by M.E. Gay, Sept. 1949. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1950 B-3959-0(1)++.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°30' – W88°55'/N35°00' – N34°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

62 x 48 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired, status as of Sept. 1949, shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps. "Chickasaw Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Massachusetts College of Art; Western Michigan Univ.; LC; NAL

OCLC: 50036875

Holly Springs National Forest, Mississippi, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia 1966 from USGS topographic maps and Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs, dated 1958; control by USG&GS surveys, USGS and MRC.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°30' – W88°55'/N35°00' – N34°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

2 maps on one sheet, 69 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting the location of the Holly Springs National Forest in relation to other national forests in the state as well as to the state's major cities and highways. Two maps separately titled: *Holly Springs & Oxford Ranger Districts* and *Oxford District, Grenada Unit*. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Chickasaw and Choctaw Meridians."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35809010

Holly Springs National Forest, Mississippi, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia 1966 from USGS topographic maps and Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs, dated 1958; control by USG&GS surveys, USGS and MRC; photo-revision in Regional Office 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°30' – W88°55'/N35°00' – N34°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting the location of the Holly Springs National Forest in relation to other national forests in the state as well as to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Chickasaw and Choctaw Meridians." The Grenada Unit has, as of this date, been transferred to the Tombigbee National Forest for administration and does not appear on this 1974 revised map of the Holly Springs National Forest as it did on the 1966 administrative map. The 1972 Class A administrative map of the Tombigbee National Forest shows the Grenada Unit. The Grenada Unit is now called the Yalobusha Unit and is managed once again by the Holly Springs National Forest.

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5477547

**HOMOCHITTO NATIONAL FOREST, MISSISSIPPI
1936-PRESENT**

The Homochitto Purchase Unit was the first such unit established in the State of Mississippi following the enactment of the State's enabling act on March 6, 1926. The 1926 act restricted purchases to no more than 25,000 acres, but this limit was soon lifted in an amendment to the law enacted on November 19, 1928. The National Forest Reservation Commission considered creating a Homochitto Purchase Unit in Mississippi at its December 12, 1928 meeting, but a decision was put on hold until the state's Governor, Theodore G. Bilbo, indicated his approval. The Governor with State Foresters and the Forest Service eventually agreed on a 325,000-acre purchase unit in southwestern Mississippi and forwarded a recommendation to the National Forest Reservation Commission. The Commission approved the creation of the Homochitto Purchase Unit at its meeting of May 17, 1930 at the recommended gross acreage. In its first seven years, land acquisition moved rapidly beginning with the purchase of the Homochitto Lumber Company tract of 63,000 acres, approved by the Commission on February 25, 1931. The gross acreage of the unit was increased three times by the Commission until it reached 373,460 acres at the time the Homochitto National Forest was proclaimed in 1936. The De Soto National Forest had been originally envisioned by the Commission and the Forest Service to include not only the land acquired on the Biloxi, Leaf River, and Choctawhatchee Purchase Units, but the Homochitto and the Delta Purchase Units as well. The maps made before the several Mississippi national forest proclamations of 1936 reflect this plan. However, the De Soto, as proclaimed, included the lands of only the three purchase units named above while it continued to manage the Delta Purchase Unit, until it too became its own national forest in 1961. President Franklin Roosevelt proclaimed the Homochitto National Forest on July 20, 1936 with the same gross acreage, 373,460, as its underlying purchase unit.

Soon after it had been proclaimed the Homochitto joined the Bienville, DeSoto, Holly Springs in an administrative combination under the collective title of the *Mississippi National Forests* later that year. The combination is now called *National Forests in Mississippi*. The Tombigbee and the Delta National Forests joined the combination in 1959 and 1961 respectively. Individual national forests of the state have taken on the aspects of ranger districts within larger *National Forests in Mississippi*, although each national forest has been separately proclaimed. Forest Supervisor's Office for the National Forests in Mississippi have been located in Jackson, Mississippi since 1936, today managing six national forests with seven ranger districts. District ranger's headquarters for the Homochitto National Forest were first located in Bude, Mississippi between 1936 and 1938 when offices were moved to Brookhaven, Mississippi in 1938. In June, 1940, District Ranger's office were relocated in Meadville, Mississippi where they remain to this day.

The Homochitto Purchase Unit ceased to exist after the abolition of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976. However, in 1997, the Deputy Under Secretary of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment established the 67-acre Homochitto Purchase unit in Sections 31 & 32 of T. 6 N. R. 4 W., Washington Meridian below Okhissa Lake for watershed protection. The 1998 edition of the *Land Areas Report* issued by the Forest Service listed the 67 acres of the Homochitto Purchase Unit as fully acquired. The unit remains on the latest edition of the *Land Areas Report*. The Homochitto National Forest was named for the Homochitto River, a Native American name meaning the "Big Red River." Today the Homochitto National Forest measures 380,574 gross acres, of which, 191,985 acres, or just over half of the area, are owned by the Forest Service with 188,559 acres in other ownership. Forest visitor maps for the national forests of Mississippi are found collectively in Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1930, May 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established Homochitto Purchase Unit with a gross area of 325,000 acres.
2) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Homochitto Purchase Unit enlarged by 35,860 acres. Gross area: 360,860 acres.
3) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Homochitto Purchase Unit enlarged by 50,000 acres offset by a reduction of 39,000 acres found not able to be purchased. Gross area: 371,860 acres.
4) 1935, August 23	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	1,609 acres added to the Homochitto Purchase Unit. Gross area: 373,460 acres.
5) 1936, July 20	*Proclamation 2191, 50 Stat. 1758 1 Federal Register 1017	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911, (Homochitto Purchase Unit) area at establishment, 373,460 acres.
6) 1939, April 28	Executive Order 8100 4 Federal Register 1725	35 acres of land added in Section 37, T. 4 N., R. 2 W., Washington Meridian. Area located south of the town of Dolorosa, Mississippi straddling U.S. Highway 61.
7) 1997, June 20 (effective May 1, 1997)	Federal Register Notice 62 Federal Register 35471	Established the 67 acre Homochitto Purchase Unit in Franklin County, Mississippi below Okhissa Lake for watershed protection.
8) 1997, September 26	Federal Register Notice 62 Federal Register 51627	Notice of May 1, 1997 land description corrected

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Homochitto National Forest, Mississippi, 1936: Diagrammatic map annexed to and forming part of Proclamation dated July 20, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at RO, Atlanta, Ga., from Forest Service, G.L.O. and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. W91°15' – W90°38'/N31°48' – N31°12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 13 x 17 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams. Includes three inset maps showing the boundary of the forest in greater detail. "Washington Meridian."

Holdings: LC

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

De Soto National Forest, Homochitto Purchase Unit, Mississippi, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, R-7, Washington, D.C., 1934 from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; traced in Regional Office, R-8 Atlanta, Ga. by F.F. Claflin, May 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°15' – W90°38'/N31°48' – N31°12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 53 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, permanent lookout stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Washington Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Homochitto National Forest, Mississippi, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, R-7., Washington, D.C., 1934 from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; traced in Regional Office, R-8 Atlanta, Ga. by F.F. Claflin, May 1935; Bdy corrected 9-13-35 F.C.; Bdy corrected 11-14-36 G.W.A.; revised 1-37 L.I.N.; status posted April 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W91°15' – W90°38'/N31°48' – N31°12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 111 x 97 cm. No relief indicated. Also issued in an edition with red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations.

Lands acquired or being acquired, status posted April 1937, shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, permanent lookout stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Washington Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Homochitto National Forest, Mississippi, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office Reg. 7, 1934; revised in Regional Office, Reg. 8, 1937, by L.I.N.; traced in Washington Office, Dec. 1937, by E.L. Mehurin.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°15' – W90°38'/N31°48' – N31°12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 49 cm. No relief indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest land acquired or being acquired (ownership status as of May, 1938) shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Washington Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Southern Alabama; Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 34346427

Homochitto National Forest, Mississippi, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office Reg. 7, 1934; revised in Regional Office, Reg. 8, 1937, by L.I.N.; traced in Washington Office, Dec. 1937, by E.L. Mehurin; national forest land status revised – 1959.

[1959] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°15' – W90°38'/N31°48' – N31°12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 49 cm. No relief indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Washington Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Homochitto National Forest, Mississippi, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°15' – W90°38'/N31°48' – N31°12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 57 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, public land grid lines and section numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting the location of the Homochitto National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Washington Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries

OCLC: 6405917

Homochitto National Forest, Mississippi, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps; revised 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°15' – W90°38'/N31°48' – N31°12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 57 cm. No relief indicated. Revised and reissued in 1978 and again in 1981.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and public land grid lines shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting the location of the Homochitto National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Washington Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Florida State Univ.; Georgia State Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5477550

HUMPHREYS NATIONAL FOREST, VIRGINIA 1925-1928

The Humphreys National Forest was established, as were other national forests on military reservations, under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). The base was founded during World War I as Camp A. A. Humphreys, named for Andrew A. Humphreys, brigadier general, civil engineer, chief topographical engineer in McClellan's Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. The post was renamed Fort Belvoir in the 1930s to honor the historic Belvoir Manor, but the adjacent U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Humphreys Engineer Center continues to honor the civil engineer. The Forest Supervisors headquarters, like the other two national forests in Virginia established on military reservations, Eustis and Lee, as well as the Meade National Forest of Maryland, were located at Lynchburg, Virginia, also headquarters for the Natural Bridge National Forest in Virginia. See Figure 4.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1) 1925, April 10 | Executive Order 4198 | Established National Forest on 3,184 acres on the Fort Humphreys Military Reservation. |
| 2) 1928, August 11 | Executive Order 4946 | Executive Order 4198 of April 10, 1925 revoked. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Humphreys National Forest, Virginia, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated April 10, 1925.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; S. LoJacono, Dec. 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1925. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 18 x 31 cm., on sheet, 33 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the boundaries of Humphreys National Forest and Fort Humphreys Military Reservation on the Potomac River just downstream from Mt. Vernon. Also shows state boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, streams, and the locations of Mount Vernon, Fort Hunt, and Fort Washington on the Potomac River. Executive Order No. 4198. Holdings: LC; NA

JACKSON NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH CAROLINA 1924-1928

The Jackson National Forest was established, as were other national forests on military reservations, under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). Camp Jackson was founded in 1917 as an Army training center and was named after the native South Carolinian, and seventh President of the United States, Andrew Jackson. Camp Jackson is located to the east of Columbia, the state capitol. Forest Supervisors headquarters for the short-lived Jackson National Forest were located in Columbus, Georgia, the same headquarters as the equally short lived Benning (Georgia) and the McClellan (Alabama) National Forests. See Figure 4.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1) 1924, December 22 | Executive Order 4115 | Established National Forest on 20,225 acres of the Camp Jackson Military Reservation. |
| 2) 1928, May 17 | Executive Order 4884 | Executive Order 4115 of Dec. 22, 1924 revoked. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Jackson National Forest, South Carolina, 1924: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated Dec. 22, 1924.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; S. LoJacono Nov. 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1924. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 46 cm., folded to 33 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the Jackson National Forest and Camp Jackson Military Reservation. Also shows county boundaries, the city of Columbia, South Carolina, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. To accompany Executive Order No. 4115.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST, VIRGINIA – KENTUCKY – WEST VIRGINIA 1936-PRESENT

The first Jefferson National Forest was established in the state of Montana in 1908, but was discontinued in 1932 when its lands were transferred to the neighboring Lewis and Clark National Forest, becoming that forest's Jefferson Division. The name, Jefferson was then available for this new national forest created in April of 1936 from a southern portion of the George Washington National Forest (Natural Bridge Division south of the James River), the Virginia portion of the Unaka National Forest (Unaka Division), and lands that had been acquired within the Unaka, Clinch, and Mountain Lake Purchase Units. The Jefferson National covered the ridges of the Appalachian Mountains in southwestern Virginia. The text of Proclamation 2165 of April 21, 1936 that established the Jefferson National Forest involved several pages describing the limits of the national forest, organized by its three main divisions, the Mountain Lake Division (Center), the Unaka Division (South), and the Natural Bridge Division (North). There was no proclamation map/diagram to accompany the proclamation either in the *Federal Register* nor in the *United States Statutes at Large*. However, a stand-alone map was printed showing the boundaries of the new Jefferson National Forest.

With the proclamation creating the Jefferson National Forest on April 21, 1936, the intention was to create a national forest with land only in the State of Virginia. This intention was further evidenced by the National Forest Reservation Commission confining the Jefferson Purchase Unit within the State of Virginia shortly after the 1936 proclamation. Soon, however, the Commission made decisions that moved the boundaries of the Jefferson Purchase Unit into adjoining states, first in 1937 when the Commission added 53,300 acres in Letcher County, Kentucky and then deciding to expand the purchase unit into West Virginia's Monroe County in 1950. These decisions erased one of the justifications behind the 1936 proclamation establishing the Jefferson National Forest.

At its June 1, 1939 meeting, the Commission approved the addition of 29,574 acres to the Jefferson Purchase Unit of land located in Bedford and Botetourt Counties, of which, 21,365 acres were considered suitable for purchase. The extended area was located along the top of the Blue Ridge and embraced land on either side of the right of way established for the Blue Ridge Parkway. The extension of the purchase unit had been requested by the National Park Service in order that adjoining areas of the parkway might be assured of adequate fire protection by the Forest Service and that the native vegetation adjacent to the Parkway be preserved. This addition increased the gross acreage of the Jefferson Purchase Unit from 2,417,248 acres to 2,446,822 acres and the purchasable area from 1,706,403 acres to 1,727,768 acres.

In 1959 the Jefferson National Forest boundaries were completely redrawn adding a few areas and eliminating a great deal more, following the April 17, 1956 reduction of the Jefferson Purchase Unit by the National Forest Reservation Commission. In issuing the proclamation, President Dwight Eisenhower once again made the Jefferson National Forest boundaries coincide with those of its underlying purchase unit with a gross area of 1,668,465 acres. Also under the 1959 proclamation, the Jefferson National Forest officially became a three-state national forest with lands in Virginia, Kentucky, and West Virginia, matching the boundaries of the Jefferson Purchase Unit. The National Archives set of ranger district maps issued between 1938 and 1942 are hand annotated in blue and red colored pencil to show land additions and eliminations respectively as ordered by Proclamation 3294 of May 20, 1959.

The forest was named for native Virginian and third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson. National forests in Virginia were initially part of the Eastern District of the Forest Service. After a separate Southern Region was organized in 1934 and separated from the Eastern Region, national forest areas in Virginia as well as those in Kentucky remained a part of a reduced Eastern Region from 1934 until 1965. In the 1965 reorganization of the Eastern Region, both the Jefferson and the George Washington National Forests were transferred to the Southern Region, as were the national forest lands of Kentucky, where they remain to this day. The George Washington National Forest and Jefferson National Forest were administratively combined in 1995 to form the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. Forest Supervisors headquarters for the Jefferson National Forest were established in Roanoke, Virginia in 1936 and this western Virginia city continues as the Supervisor's Headquarters for the administratively combined forests. Today, the Jefferson National Forest includes 1,700,263 gross acres with 1,614,755 in Virginia, 54,590 acres in Kentucky, and 30,918 acres in West Virginia. The Forest Service owns 732,139 acres, or about 43% of the land within the boundaries of the Jefferson National Forest with 968,125 acres in "other" ownership.

The Jefferson Purchase Unit established in 1936 continued as an official unit on the annual *Land Areas Report* of September 30, 1976 at a significantly reduced 2,942 acres, of which, 1,667 acres were in Forest Service ownership. This unit did not appear in the 1979 edition of the *Land Areas Report*, but was replaced in that year by a new unit measuring 1,190 gross acres with no Forest Service ownership in the unit. This new Jefferson Purchase Unit showed some signs of activity between 1986 and 1991 with some acreage acquired, but between 1994 and 2013, the unit measured 1,145 gross acres without any more land acquired. It was not listed in the 2013 *Land Areas Report*. From 1965 to 1976, the National Forest Reservation Commission adjudicated the Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as annually appropriated by Congress. During

that time, the Commission acquired 127,032 acres on the national forests of Virginia, by far the most for any state, not only within the Southern Region, but also for all other regions of the Forest Service. The Deputy Under Secretary of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment established the 271-acre Kimberling Creek Purchase Unit in Bland County Virginia on April 17, 1998. By 2019, 160 acres had been acquired by the Forest Service on a reduced 280-acre unit. Between 2003 and 2006 the Kimberling Creek Purchase Unit measured 401 gross acres. The stated purpose of the purchase unit was that the lands were well suited for watershed protection and meet the requirements of the Weeks Law of 1911, however, the unit might also be related to the nearby Kimberling Creek Wilderness Area designated in the “Virginia Wilderness Act of 1984.” If so related, the Land and Water Conservation Fund could be used to acquire property within the purchase unit.

From the first wilderness area created on the Jefferson National Forest in 1975 until today, Congress has designated 17 wilderness areas on the forest. Two of the 17, the Barbours Creek and Shawvers Run Wilderness Areas, also include a small part of their area on the neighboring George Washington National Forest. The Mountain Lake Wilderness at 16,525-acres is the largest wilderness area and occupies land in both Virginia and West Virginia, while the Thunder Ridge Wilderness is the smallest at 2,427 acres. Below is a listing of the wilderness areas on the Jefferson National Forest in the order in which they were created.

January 3, 1975 “Eastern Wilderness Areas Act.” Public Law 93-622

James River Face Wilderness Area. 8,800 acres, surveyed at 8,703 acres. “Virginia Wilderness Act of 1984” increases the James River Face Wilderness Area by 200 acres to 8,907 surveyed acres.

October 30, 1984 “Virginia Wilderness Act of 1984.” Public Law 98-586

Beartown Wilderness Area. 6,375 acres, surveyed at 5,613 acres.

Kimberling Creek Wilderness Area. 5,580 acres, surveyed at 5,542 acres. 2009 Omnibus Public Lands Law increases the Kimberling Creek Wilderness Area by 263 acres to 5,928 surveyed acres.

Lewis Fork Wilderness Area. 5,730 acres, surveyed at 5,580 acres. 1988 Act increases the Lewis Fork Wilderness Area by 72 acres. 2009 Omnibus Public Lands Law increases the wilderness by 308 acres to 6,071 surveyed acres.

Little Dry Run Wilderness Area. 3,400 acres, surveyed at 2,856 acres.

Little Wilson Creek Wilderness Area. 3,855 acres, surveyed at 3,855 acres. 2009 Omnibus Public Lands Law increases the Little Wilson Creek Wilderness Area by 1,845 acres to 5,461 surveyed acres.

Mountain Lake Wilderness Area. 8,253 acres, surveyed at 8,253 acres. 1988 Act increases the Mountain Lake Wilderness area by 2,500 acres to 11,113 surveyed acres in Virginia and West Virginia. 2009 Omnibus Public Land Law increases the wilderness by 5,476 acres to 16,525 surveyed acres.

Peters Mountain Wilderness Area. 3,326 acres, surveyed at 3,328 acres. 2009 Omnibus Public Lands Law increases the Peters Mountain Wilderness Area by 1,203 acres to 4,520 surveyed acres.

Thunder Ridge Wilderness Area. 2,450 acres, surveyed at 2,427 acres.

June 7, 1988 “Act to designate certain national forest system lands in the States of Virginia and West Virginia as wilderness areas.” Public Law 100-326

Barbours Creek Wilderness Area 5,700 acres on the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. Surveyed at 5,507 acres with 5 acres on the George Washington National Forest and 5,505 acres on the Jefferson National Forest.

Shawvers Run Wilderness Area. 3,665 acres on the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. Surveyed at 5,784 acres with 98 acres on the George Washington National Forest and 5,686 acres on the Jefferson National Forest.

March 30, 2009 “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.” Public Law 111-11.

Brush Mountain East Wilderness Area. 3,743 acres, surveyed at 7,735 acres.

Brush Mountain Wilderness Area. 4,794 acres, surveyed at 4,795 acres.

Raccoon Branch Wilderness Area. 4,223 acres, surveyed at 4,225 acres.

Stone Mountain Wilderness Area. 3,270 acres, surveyed at 3,273 acres.

Hunting Camp Creek Wilderness Area. 8,470 acres, surveyed at 8,471 acres.

Garden Mountain Wilderness Area. 3,291 acres, surveyed at 3,329 acres.

Mapping for the Jefferson National Forest was done by the Eastern Region (Region 7), first from the Region’s headquarters in Washington, D.C., then from Philadelphia after regional offices moved from Washington, D.C. in fiscal year 1941, and finally to Upper Darby, Pennsylvania from fiscal year 1954 to 1965 as recorded in compilation statements on the maps themselves. Most administrative maps were issued by ranger district and then revised and reprinted. From 1938 to 1942, the Eastern Region compiled a complete set of ranger district maps for the Jefferson National Forest at a scale of 1:63,360. All eight maps

of this type were strictly utilitarian, being uncolored showing national forest lands in gray. The Clinch Ranger District had been mapped in 1940 as a two sheet set in North and South Sections. In 1942 a map of the “Eastern Section” of the Clinch Ranger District was made at the same scale as the other maps in this series and indicated that no land had been acquired in the Section. Reprints of these maps have not been identified, but a set of four forest visitor maps based on the earlier ranger district maps were issued without a date but circa 1964. These were the last maps of the Jefferson National Forest made by the Eastern Region before the reorganization of 1965. No other Forest Service maps look quite like this set (see Figure 40).

In 1965, the national forests of Virginia and Kentucky were transferred to the Southern Region’s administrative offices in Atlanta, Georgia where mapping resumed with more maps made for the forest visitor and a “Class A” administrative map was constructed for the Jefferson National Forest’s Clinch Ranger District in 1969. No doubt due to necessity, the Southern Region also revised pre-war ranger district maps in 1968 and produced an administrative map of the Glenwood, Newcastle, and Blacksburg Ranger Districts. These revised maps did not meet the accuracy standards for Class A maps. Forest visitor maps produced by the Southern Region on topographic base maps were regularly issued in 1967, 1969, and 1974. In the mid-1970s, the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries published “Sportsman’s maps” for the Jefferson National Forest with the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service. Maps were made and issued for the Glenwood (1974), New Castle (1975), and the Mount Rogers Area (1979). Other maps uniform to this set of sportsman’s maps covering other areas and ranger districts of the Jefferson National Forest have not yet been located.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1934, May 10	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Clinch Purchase Unit with a gross area of 658,000 acres, 486,000 acres considered suitable for purchase.
2) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Mountain Lake Purchase Unit with a gross area of 1,977,516 gross acres, 1,123,616 acres suitable for purchase.
3) 1936, April 21	Proclamation 2165, 49 Stat. 3506 1 Federal Register 269-271	Established National Forest in Virginia from lands formerly administered by the Unaka and the George Washington National Forests and other lands purchased under the Weeks Law of 1911 on the Clinch and Mountain Lake Purchase Units. Area at establishment: 2,480,669 acres all in the State of Virginia.
4) 1936, June 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Commission combines the Clinch, Mountain Lake, and the Virginia portion of the Unaka Purchase Units into a new Jefferson National Forest Purchase Unit with the same boundaries and gross acreage as the Jefferson National Forest. All three former purchase units are abolished.
5) 1936, October 7	Executive Order 7466 1 Federal Register 1803	Authorizes the purchase of a tract or tracts of land known as the Peaks of Otter (673 acres) for \$60,000 under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115).
6) 1937, August 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	150,000 acres in the “grazing belt” in Russell and Tazewell Counties, Virginia, eliminated from the Jefferson National Forest Purchase Unit. 130,489 acres added: 72,700 acres in Virginia; 53,300 acres in Kentucky. Total decrease to the Jefferson National Forest Purchase Unit is 19,511 acres.
7) 1939, June 1	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Jefferson Purchase Unit enlarged by 29,574 acres in Bedford and Botetourt Counties. Extended area lies along the top of the Blue Ridge and embraces the land on either side of the right of way established for the Blue Ridge Parkway.

8) 1947, January 15	Surplus Property Transfer Order 2 Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 12 Federal Register 327	1,831 acres in Botetourt County, Virginia acquired by the United States via a condemnation suit, transferred to the Jefferson National Forest.
9) 1950, February 16	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Jefferson National Forest Purchase Unit reduced by 501,280 acres: 331,100 acres eliminated, 201,507 acres transferred to the George Washington National Forest Purchase Unit, and 31,327 acres added of which, 29,651 acres located in Monroe County, West Virginia. Gross area: 1,945,551 acres across three states.
10) 1953, June 19	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Increases the Jefferson Purchase Unit by 1,040 acres in Bedford County. Gross area of the Jefferson Purchase Unit: 1,888,098 acres.
11) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Approximately 220,000 acres eliminated from the Jefferson Purchase Unit, particularly in far Southwestern Virginia.
12) 1959, May 20	*Proclamation 3294, 73 Stat. C43 24 Federal Register 4191 Map: 24 FR 4198	Boundary redescribed, largely by elimination but also by adding various tracts of land throughout the forest, thereby ratifying the eliminations made on April 17, 1956 by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Like its purchase unit, the Jefferson National Forest becomes a three-state forest with 1,668,482 gross acres.
13) 1966, May 31	Public Law 89-438, 80 Stat. 190	Mount Rogers National Recreation Area created by Congress.
14) 1966, December 16	Secretary of Agriculture Notice 31 Federal Register 16327	Secretary of Agriculture officially designates the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area on 154,000 acres of the Jefferson National Forest under Public Law 89-438 of 1966.
15) 1968, February 1	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Jefferson National Forest Purchase Unit expanded by 2,000 acres in Giles County, Virginia on Peters Mountain to accommodate a 5,809-acre Land and Water Conservation Fund purchase.
16) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	James River Face Wilderness established on the Jefferson National Forest.
17) 1979, May 17 (effective May 25, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 30391-30395	National Forest boundary redescribed: 2,399 acres added and 1,336 acres eliminated.
18) 1979, September 10 (effective September 17, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 53765	Secretary's Order of May 17, 1979 corrected.
19) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-586, 98 Stat. 3105	"Virginia Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Beartown Wilderness, the Kimberling Creek Wilderness, the Lewis Fork Wilderness, the Little Dry Run Wilderness, the Little Wilson Creek Wilderness, the Mountain Lake Wilderness, the Peters Mountain Wilderness and the Thunder Ridge Wilderness and adds 200 acres to the existing James River Face Wilderness on the Jefferson National Forest.

20) 1988, June 7	Public Law 100-326, 102 Stat. 584	“Act to designate certain national forest system lands in the States of Virginia and West Virginia as wilderness areas,” increases the existing Lewis Fork and the Mountain Lake, Wilderness Area on the Jefferson National Forest and establishes the Barbours Creek Wilderness and the Shawyers Run Wilderness on lands of the George Washington and the Jefferson National Forests.
21) 1998, April 17	Federal Register Notice 63 Federal Register 27045	Established Kimberling Creek Purchase Unit on 280 acres in Bland County, Virginia for watershed protection.
22) 1998, April 24	Public Law 105-171, 112 Stat. 50	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange specified administrative sites and lands and to use the proceeds to acquire and construct suitable replacements sites in the Jefferson and George Washington National Forests.
23) 2006, December 12	Public Law 109-389 120 Stat. 2690	Secretary of Agriculture ordered to convey without consideration some 6 acres of land and improvements located in the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area near the intersections of Smythe County Routes 600 and 603 to the Evangelical Lutheran Coalition for Mission in Appalachia.
24) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 991	“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” establishes Brush Mountain Wilderness, Brush Mountain East Wilderness, the Raccoon Branch Wilderness, the Stone Mountain Wilderness, the Hunting Camp Creek Wilderness, and the Garden Mountain Wilderness. Adds lands to the existing Mountain Lake Wilderness, Lewis Fork Wilderness, Little Wilson Creek Wilderness, Shawyers Run Wilderness, Peters Mountain Wilderness and the Kimberling Creek Wilderness. Establishes the Seng Mountain National Scenic Area and designates two wilderness study areas.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Jefferson National Forest, Virginia, 1936: Map depicting National Forest boundaries as established by Proclamation dated April 21, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Washington, D.C., January 1935, from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys; revised November 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W83°10' – W79°20'/N37°55' – N36°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 140 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

In two different hatched patterns of orange, legend purports to show lands “Transferred from the Unaka National Forest to the Jefferson National Forest” and lands “Transferred from the George Washington National Forest to the Jefferson National Forest,” however, lands transferred from the Unaka National Forest to create the Jefferson National Forest on this date are not highlighted in color. Lands transferred from the George Washington National Forest are highlighted in an orange hatched pattern and lie south and east of the James River in the Peaks of Otter region. Map also shows national forest, purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

This map is a standard U.S. Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale showing the new Jefferson National Forest established by Proclamation No. 2165 from Virginia lands formerly administered by the Unaka and the George Washington National Forest in southwest Virginia, but the majority of land making up the new Jefferson National Forest had been acquired

On the Clinch and Mountain Lake Purchase Units on lands running along the ridges of southwestern Virginia.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA
OCLC: 137370247

Jefferson National Forest, Virginia, Kentucky, & West Virginia, 1958: [Map depicting National Forest boundary as established by Proclamation dated May 20, 1959].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:1,650,000. W83°10' – W79°20'/N38°00' – N36°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 18 x 13 cm. No relief indicated.

Lands of the Jefferson National Forest shown in gray shading. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries and county seats. Proclamation 3294 redescribes the boundaries of the Jefferson National Forest adding lands in Monroe County, West Virginia, in the vicinity of Waiteville, and in Letcher and Pike Counties in Kentucky.

Holdings: LC

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Jefferson National Forest, Virginia, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C., January 1935, from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys; revised November 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W83°10' – W79°20'/N37°55' – N36°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 68 x 140 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without gray land layer.

Shows national forest lands acquired or being acquired in gray. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA

OCLC: 56947672

Jefferson National Forest, Glenwood Ranger District, Virginia, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps, by E.E. Williams, and W.R. Hodgson, 1938; checked by W.R. Hodgson; status of land acquired or being acquired as of June 1, 1938 entered by C.A. Colton. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W79°50' – W79°20'/N37°55' – N37°23'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 96 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Supervisor's Headquarters, Roanoke, Va."

Holdings: Western Michigan Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 54483189

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, New Castle Ranger District, Virginia, 1939 (East Half). (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps by F.M. Piniera, 1938; checked by W.R. Hodgson, 1938; status to date as of Jan. 28, 1939 by S. LoJacono. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W80°20' – W79°48'/N37°50' – N37°13'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

117 x 85 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

Compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Legend found only on the West sheet.

Holdings: Univ. of Central Oklahoma; LC; NA

OCLC (As a two map set): 10308231

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, New Castle Ranger District, Virginia, 1939 (West Half). (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps by F.M. Piniera, 1938; checked by W.R. Hodgson, 1938; status to date as of Jan. 28, 1939 by S. LoJacono. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W80°52' – W80°20'/N37°50' – N37°13'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 117 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. National Forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Legend found only on the West sheet.

Holdings: Univ. of Central Oklahoma; LC; NA

OCLC (As a two map set): 10308231

Jefferson National Forest, [Virginia and Kentucky]. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service]; base by U.S.G.S.

[1939]. Scale, ca. 1:3,160,000. W83°30' – W76°00'/N39°20' – N36°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 21 x 27 cm. Relief not indicated.

The lands of the Jefferson National Forest shown in green. Lands of the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia, the Cherokee National Forest in adjacent areas of Tennessee and the Yadkin Purchase Unit in adjacent areas of North Carolina shown in gray. Also shows state and county boundaries, cities and towns, and drainage pattern. The map is essentially a map of Virginia showing national forests in that state in their entirety and partially shows national forests in states adjacent to Virginia.

Holdings: LC

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Clinch Ranger District (Northern Section) Virginia and Kentucky, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from T.V.A. sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps by E.E. Williams and W.R. Hodgson, 1939; checked by N.L. Jeffers, 1939; status to date as of Sept. 1, 1939 by S. LoJacono.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W83°06' – W82°15'/N37°20' – N36°58'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 71 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, wildlife management area, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Legend found only on the Northern sheet. "Supervisor's Headquarters, Roanoke, Virginia."

Holdings: LC; NA

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Clinch Ranger District (Southern Section) Virginia and Kentucky, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from T.V.A. sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps by E.E. Williams and W.R. Hodgson, 1939; checked by N.L. Jeffers, 1939; status to date as of Sept. 1, 1939 by S. LoJacono.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W83°06' – W82°15'/N37°58' – N36°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 71 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, wildlife management area, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Legend found only on the Northern sheet.

Holdings: LC; NA

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Wythe Ranger District, Virginia, 1941 (North Half). (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional office Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys, T.V.A. sheets and U.S.G.S. maps by F.M. Piniera, 1939; traced by F.M. Piniera, 1940; checked by S. LoJacono, 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W81°30' – W80°35'/N37°25' – N37°09'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 136 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

Compass roses centered on lookout stations shown in red; location grid and its numbers and letters shown in orange; land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, wildlife management area, state park, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Supervisor's Headquarters, Roanoke, Virginia."

Holdings: LC; NA

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Wythe Ranger District, Virginia, 1941 (South Half). (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional office Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps by F.M. Piniera, 1939; traced by F.M. Piniera, 1940; checked by S. LoJacono; status to date as of July 31, 1940 by S. LoJacono.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W81°30' – W80°35'/N37°09' – N36°42'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 88 x 136 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

Compass roses centered on lookout stations shown in red; location grid and its numbers and letters shown in orange; land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, wildlife management area, state park, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Supervisor's Headquarters, Roanoke, Virginia."

Holdings: LC; NA

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Holston Ranger District, Virginia, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from T.V.A. sheets, aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps by F.M. Piniera, 1940; traced by R.S. Shaw, 1941; checked by F.M. Piniera, 1941; status to date as of June 1942, by F. M. Piniera.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W82°10' – W81°15'/N37°07' – N36°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 103 x 135 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red; location grid shown in orange; land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state forest, state park, game or bird refuge, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Supervisor's Headquarters, Roanoke, Va."

Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; LC; NA

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Clinch Ranger District, Virginia and Kentucky, 1942 (Eastern Section). (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from T.V.A. sheets, other Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps by F.M. Piniera, 1939; traced by F.M. Piniera, 1941; checked by W.I. Doty.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W82°15' – W81°25'/N37°15' – N36°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 79 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray (none shown on the map). Also shows national forest, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Supervisor's Headquarters, Roanoke, Va. District Ranger Station, Norton, Va."

Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; LC; NA

Jefferson National Forest, Clinch Ranger District. (Forest visitor map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region].

[1964]. Scale, ca. 1:80,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 41 x 103 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Jefferson National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Appalachian Trail and other trails, improved recreation areas, picnic sites and other recreation information. Includes black & white drawings attributable to Neil G. Payne, "Key Map," and index map to "Jefferson National Forest Maps" of which the Clinch Ranger District is number one and the most southern of a total of six maps on four forest visitor maps.

Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white drawing of campers erecting a shelter. Verso of sheet is blank.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley

Jefferson National Forest, Holston and Wythe Ranger Districts. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 40 opposite*

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region].

[1964]. Scale, ca. 1:80,000. No geographic coordinates.

No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

2 maps, North Section and South Section, one on each side of sheet, 41 x 193 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Jefferson National Forest shown in green.

Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Appalachian Trail and other trails, improved recreation areas, picnic sites and other recreation information. Includes black & white drawings attributable to Neil G. Payne, and index map to "Jefferson National Forest Maps" of which the Holston Wythe Ranger Districts, South is number two and the Holston-Wythe Ranger District, North is number three of a total of six maps on four forest visitor maps.

Panel title. Panel illustration, on one side, an uncaptioned black & white drawing of a fish being hooked and on the Other a drawing of a hunter with his dog.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley

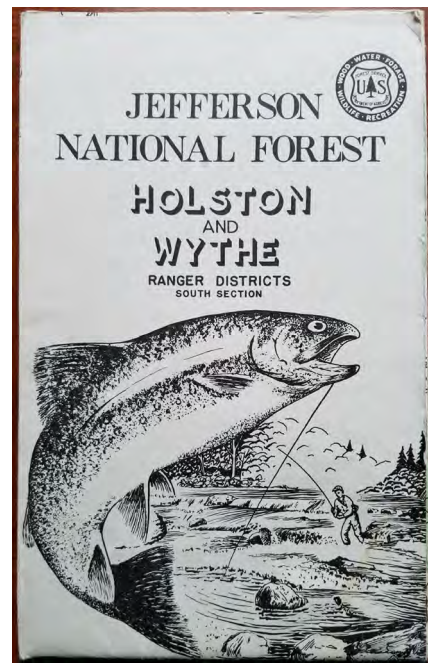


Figure 40: [1964] forest visitor map, one of the four maps issued for the Jefferson National Forest by Ranger District

Jefferson National Forest, Blacksburg Ranger District & Jefferson National Forest Newcastle Ranger District. (Forest visitor map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region].

[1964]. Scale, ca. 1:80,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, Blacksburg Ranger District and Newcastle Ranger District, one on each side of sheet, 41 x 193 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Jefferson National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Appalachian Trail and other trails, improved recreation areas, picnic sites and other recreation information. Includes black & white drawings attributable to Neil G. Payne, and index map to "Jefferson National Forest Maps" of which the Blacksburg Ranger District is number four and the Newcastle Ranger District is number five of a total of six maps on four forest visitor maps.

Panel title. Panel illustration, on the Blacksburg side, an uncaptioned black & white drawing of a bow hunter and on the Newcastle side is a drawing of campers preparing a meal.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley

Jefferson National Forest, Glenwood Ranger District. (Forest visitor map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region].

[1964]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 87 cm., folded to 22 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Jefferson National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Appalachian Trail and other trails, improved recreation areas, picnic sites and other recreation information. Includes black & white drawings attributable to Neil G. Payne, and index map to "Jefferson National Forest Maps" of which the Glenwood Ranger District is number six and the most northern ranger district of a total of six maps on four forest visitor maps.

Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white drawing of forest sightseers. Text on verso.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley

Jefferson National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. 1967 F 79 – R8.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 78 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; interstate, main highways, points of interest, recreation area boundaries, and recreation sites shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, wildlife management, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Appalachian Trail, Forest Service administrative

facilities and other structures. Includes location map and table of recreation facilities. Jefferson National Forest is shown in its entirety in 3 sections, a main (central) section, a southeastern section (Iron Mountain/Mount Rogers area) and a southwestern section (Big Stone Gap area).

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Jefferson National Forest, Virginia*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of three riders on horseback in a meadow.

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Northern Illinois Univ.

OCLC: 10903968

Jefferson National Forest, Glenwood, Newcastle & Blacksburg Ranger Districts, Virginia, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised 1968 Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°40' – W79°20'/N37°50' – N37°10'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green. Also shows national forest, state park, ranger district, wildlife management area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5477607

Jefferson National Forest (Clinch Ranger District), Virginia and Kentucky, 1969. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. in 1968 from USFS planimetric series maps; controled [sic] by T.V.A., USGS, USC& GS and Consolidated Coal Company.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°05' – W82°15'/N37°20' – N36°42'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of the region highlighting the location of the Clinch Ranger District in relation to other national forest areas, major cities, and highways in the region. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 5483902

Jefferson National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region – 26C 1969.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 96 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; interstate, main highways, points of interest, recreation area boundaries, and recreation sites shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, wildlife management, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Appalachian Trail, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes location map and table of recreation facilities. Jefferson National Forest is shown in its entirety in 3 sections, a main (central) section, a southeastern section (Iron Mountain/Mount Rogers area) and a southwestern section (Big Stone Gap area).

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Jefferson National Forest, Virginia*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of an artist at her easel outdoors painting amid fall colors.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Mesa State College (Colorado); Univ. of Georgia; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); LC

OCLC: 5488098

Jefferson National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region; revised 1974. Southern Region – 27 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 96 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; interstate, main highways, points of interest, recreation area boundaries, and recreation sites shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, wildlife management, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Appalachian Trail, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes location map and table of recreation facilities. Jefferson National Forest is shown in its entirety in 3 sections, a main (central) section, a southeastern section (Iron Mountain/Mount Rogers area) and a southwestern section (Big Stone Gap area).

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Jefferson National Forest, Virginia*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a fly fisherman in a mountain stream surrounded by fall colors.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 141.

Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries

OCLC: 5413722

Jefferson National Forest, Glenwood Ranger District. (Forest visitor map)

Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries; U.S. Forest Service Department of Agriculture. Copyright 1974 – Alexandria Drafting Company.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W79°55' – W79°20'/N37°50' – N37°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 88 x 58 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 20, 40, and 50 feet).

Contours shown in brown; major state and federal highways, Forest Service administrative facilities, Appalachian Trails, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue; U.S. Forest Service land shown in green; national and state parks shown in purple; built-up areas shown in yellow. Also shows national forest, park, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, and airfields. Includes inset of map extension east along the James River. "Land status May 1974." Map oriented with north toward the upper right.

Text, color illustrations, table of recreation site information, and location map on verso. Panel title: *Glenwood District, sportsman's map, Jefferson National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a forest view through the pines.

Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library

OCLC: 49377809

Jefferson National Forest, New Castle Ranger District. (Forest visitor map)

Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries; U.S. Forest Service Department of Agriculture. Copyright 1975 – Alexandria Drafting Company.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W79°55' – W79°20'/N37°50' – N37°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 86 cm., folded to 29 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 20, 40, and 50 feet).

Contours shown in brown; major state and federal highways, Forest Service administrative facilities, Appalachian Trail, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue; U.S. Forest Service land shown in green; national and state parks shown in purple; built-up areas shown in yellow. Also shows national forest, park, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, and airfields. Includes inset of map extension east along the James River. "Land status June 1975."

Text, color illustrations, table of recreation site information, and location map on verso. Panel title: *New Castle District, sportsman's map, Jefferson National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a forest view through the pines.

Holdings: Northern Arizona Univ.; Univ. of Florida; Indiana Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5492808

Jefferson National Forest, Mount Rogers National Recreation Area. (Forest visitor map)

Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries; U.S. Forest Service Department of Agriculture. Copyright 1978 – Alexandria Drafting Company.

1979. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W81°50' – W80°55'/N36°53' – N36°37'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, 56 x 86 cm. and 25 x 55 cm., on sheet, 58 x 88 cm., folded to 29 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Contours shown in brown; Forest Service land shown in green; state park land shown in purple, Mount Rogers Recreation Area boundary, major state and federal highways, recreation site information, Appalachian Trail shown in red; water features shown

in blue; incorporated towns shown in yellow. Also shows national forest, park, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, and airfields. Includes inset of map extension east along the James River. "Land status 1979."

Text, color illustrations, table of recreation site information, and location map on verso. Panel title: *Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, sportsman's map, Jefferson National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a forest view through the pines.

Holdings: personal collection

KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST, LOUISIANA 1930-PRESENT

The name Kisatchie was derived from a tribe of Kichai Indians of the Caddoan Confederacy, who called themselves "Kitsatchie" and lived in the area now occupied by the Kisatchie National Forest. The name had been applied to the Kisatchie Hills in Natchitoches Parish that fell within the boundaries of the original Kisatchie Purchase Unit. In the late 1800's virgin forests covered 85 percent of Louisiana. Not only was most of the land in timber, much of it was in pure stands of magnificent yellow pine. The quality, volume and level terrain represented a lumberman's dream and this particular dream had been reaped in the short span of roughly 25 years. These extensive and high quality forests enabled Louisiana to lead the nation in lumber production in 1914 and ranked the state second for several years. But fast "cut-out-and-get-out" practices left much of Louisiana a blackened stump-waste just as the Great Depression approached. The economic woes for Louisiana's timber industry came several years before the 1929 stock market crash when most large sawmills started closing down. There were over 78 large abandoned mills in western and north central Louisiana scattered throughout 26 "pine" parishes. The Gulf Lumber Company that had operated the largest sawmill west of the Mississippi River, cut its last timber in 1927.

Fortunately for Louisiana, the Forest Service was able to acquire some of the Gulf Lumber Company's acreage and other lands in the area. Forest land purchases by the federal government were authorized by the 1924 Louisiana state enabling law and by the actions taken by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The Kisatchie, Catahoula, and Vernon Purchase Units having purchase limitations of 50,000 acres, 75,000 acres, and 50,000 acres respectively, were established for timber production purposes by the National Forest Reservation Commission on February 18, 1928. Because of local opposition in Vernon Parish, no purchases were made in the Vernon Purchase Unit or in the Vernon Parish portion of the Kisatchie Purchase Unit. The Evangeline Purchase Unit was added by the Commission on May 17, 1930 with a gross area of 75,000 acres to the east of the Vernon Purchase Unit in Rapides Parish. At the time of Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde's Order of June 10, 1930, establishing the Kisatchie National Forest, the Commission had only been able to complete the purchase of 9,613 acres on Kisatchie Purchase Unit. However, a 60,986-acre purchase had been approved and was pending on the Catahoula Purchase Unit. The Secretary's action was permitted under section 11 of the Weeks Law of 1911. At the time of the Secretary's 1930 Order, there were four non-contiguous purchase units in the State of Louisiana, the Kisatchie, Catahoula, Vernon, and Evangeline. Even at bargain offers of less than \$2 per acre, the federal government was limited in what it could purchase. The depressed economy was also pinching federal budgets and funds were not always available. This would change under President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

A new Vernon Purchase Unit, in the same region but on different lands about 30 miles to the southeast of the original Vernon unit, was approved by the Commission on February 21, 1931, under the name of "Vernon No. 2 Purchase Unit" with a gross area of 107,500 acres. The unit was inactive until fiscal year 1934 when 69,681 acres were purchased. In 1934 the Catahoula Purchase Unit was greatly expanded by the National Forest Reservation Commission northward into Winn Parish and westward into Natchitoches Parish to embrace a total of 609,252 acres. See Figure 5 above shows all four purchase units and their relationship to the 1930 Kisatchie National Forest (depicted in green), that had been established on only the Kisatchie and Catahoula Purchase Units.

President Franklin Roosevelt formally proclaimed the Kisatchie National Forest on June 3, 1936, enlarging the gross area of the forest by combining the existing 1930 Kisatchie National Forest with the portion of the Catahoula Purchase Unit that lay outside the 1930 National Forest (370,000 acres) and with the land areas of the Evangeline and Vernon Divisions. The resulting national forest embraced 877,066 gross acres, of which, 484,995 acres had been acquired by the United States.

Following the president's 1936 proclamation, a new Kisatchie National Forest Purchase Unit was created on September 30, 1936 by a decision of the National Forest Reservation Commission. The Commission combined the former Kisatchie, Catahoula, Evangeline, and Vernon #2 Purchase Units into one large unit to conform to the boundaries set by the 1936 proclamation establishing the expanded Kisatchie National Forest (compare the designated national forest areas shown in Figures 5 and 7). In order to make the boundaries of the purchase unit coincide with those of the national forest, some boundary changes were needed. The Commission eliminated 432 acres from the Kisatchie Unit and 3,580 acres from the Evangeline Unit as unpurchasable, while adding 3,266 acres to the Vernon Unit. 68,147 acres were eliminated from the Catahoula Unit because the acreage was included in a State of Louisiana cooperative fire protection area and for this reason the owners do not wish to sell their land to the federal government. The land owners were supported by the Louisiana State Forester in their decision not to sell. Once these adjustments had been made, the Commission merged all four units into one Kisatchie Purchase Unit. The Kisatchie Purchase Unit was increased on June 4, 1940 by the addition of 397,000 acres to 1,274,066 total gross acres. The Commission's decision did not affect the boundaries of the Kisatchie National Forest. In the comprehensive evaluation of all purchase units and their subsequent boundary adjustments of April 17, 1956, the National Forest Reservation Commission reduced the Kisatchie Purchase Unit by over 300,000 acres, resulting in a smaller unit of 956,590 gross acres.

The Kisatchie Purchase Unit established in 1936 continued as an official unit on the annual *Land Areas Report* of September 30, 1976 at a significantly reduced 40 acres, of which, the *Report* noted, all 40 acres had been acquired by the Forest Service. This small unit did not appear in the 1979 edition of the *Land Areas Report*. From 1965 to 1976, the National Forest Reservation Commission adjudicated the Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as annually appropriated. During that time, the Commission acquired 1,324 acres for recreation purposes on the Kisatchie National Forests, the only national forest in the State of Louisiana. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment established the 2,262-acre Bayou Beouf Purchase Unit in Rapides Parish on July 23, 1993. By 2020, 995 acres had been acquired by the Forest Service on the unit measuring and adjusted 2,257 acres. The stated purpose of the purchase unit was watershed protection and met the requirements of the Weeks Law of 1911, however, the unit might also be related to the nearby Bayou Beouf Research Natural Area. The 737-acre Natural Area is located on the Evangeline Division of the Calcasieu Ranger District about six miles southwest of Alexandria, Louisiana.

The present day Caney Ranger District consisting of three units, the Caney Lakes Unit, the Middle Fork Unit, and the Corney Lake Unit were added to the Kisatchie National Forest by Executive Order 10851 of November 27, 1959. These lands were originally acquired by the federal government under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933, the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of April 8, 1935, and Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of July 22, 1937, and not through the Weeks Law. Therefore, in order for the Forest Service to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire recreation lands in Caney Ranger District, purchase units were established on two of the three units, one on the Middle Fork Unit on September 30, 1968 and one on the Corney Lake Unit on January 15, 1969. Purchases for campgrounds were made on the same day the purchases units were established: a 40 acre tract on the Middle Fork Unit, and an 86 acre tract on the Corney Lake Unit.

The law with the popular name of "Colorado Wilderness Act of 1979" of December 22, 1980 (Public Law 96-6560), designated wilderness areas not only in Colorado, but also in four other states besides Colorado, including Louisiana. Under this law, the Congress established the first and only wilderness area on the Kisatchie National Forest, the 8,700-acre Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area. The Bayou Cypre is the natural centerpiece of the wilderness, locally known as the "Little Grand Canyon." The Kisatchie Hills Wilderness has unusually steep and rugged terrain with flat-topped mesas, sandstone bluffs and outcroppings, with distinct forest ecosystems, unique to the state. Nineteen miles of the Saline Bayou on the Catahoula-Winn Ranger District was designated part of the National Wild and Scenic River System by the law of October 30, 1986. It remains the only designated wild and scenic river in the state.

The Palustris Experimental Forest, located on Kisatchie National Forest's Evangeline Unit, was established in 1935. The Forest is named in recognition of the species longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). Research at Experimental Forest has focused on southern pine reforestation technology, including seed production, bareroot nursery production, direct seeding, and planting container seedlings.

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were first located in Alexandria, Louisiana in 1930, but were moved to Pineville, Louisiana just across the Red River from Alexandria, in 1976. Today, the Kisatchie National Forest includes 1,029,779 gross acres, of which, 607,542, or 59%, is owned by the United States Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1928, February 18	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the Catahoula (75,000 acres), the Kisatchie (50,000 acres) and the Vernon #1 (50,000 acres) Purchase Units.
2) 1929, February 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Catahoula Purchase Unit enlarged from 75,000 acres to 133,572 gross acres.
3) 1930, May 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the Evangeline Purchase Unit with a gross area of 75,000 acres.
4) 1930, June 10	Secretary of Agriculture Order	Secretary of Agriculture gives national forest status to 9,613 acres purchased on the Kisatchie and Catahoula Purchase Units under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911. Kisatchie National Forest boundaries enclose about 240,000 acres.

5) 1930, December 11	Executive Order 5511	Public lands in Section 6 & 8 of T. 2 N., R. 2 W., Louisiana Meridian, withdrawn from public entry, sale, and settlement pending a decision to include the lands in the national forest (Evangeline Division).
6) 1931, February 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Vernon #2 Purchase Unit established with 107,500 gross acres. Previously established Vernon #1 Purchase Unit abolished.
7) 1934, March 5	Executive Order 6629	Public lands in Section 32 of T. 1 S., R. 7 W., and in Section 35 of T. 1 S., R. 8 W., Louisiana Meridian withdrawn from public entry, sale, and settlement pending a decision to include the lands in the national forest (Vernon Division).
8) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Catahoula Purchase Unit enlarged by over 475,000 acres to a gross area of 609,252 acres.
9) 1935, August 23	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	48,640 acres added to the Kisatchie Purchase Unit enlarging the unit to 154,207 gross acres.
10) 1936, June 3	*Proclamation 2173, 49 Stat. 3520 1 Federal Register 637	New, larger National Forest established by Presidential Proclamation including all areas reserved and added in Louisiana after 1930. Total area for the Kisatchie National Forest now stands at 877,066 gross acres.
11) 1936, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Kisatchie National Forest Purchase Unit by combining the Kisatchie, Catahoula, Evangeline, and Vernon #2 Purchase Units. Boundaries made to coincide with those of the Kisatchie National Forest as proclaimed. The four former purchase units abolished.
12) 1940, June 4	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Gross area of the Kitsatchie National Forest Purchase Unit increased by the addition of 397,000 gross acres. Gross area now stands at 1,274,066 acres. Decision does not affect the boundaries of the Kisatchie National Forest.
13) 1941, September 27	*Proclamation 2514, 55 Stat. 1688 6 Federal Register 4962	National Red Dirt Wildlife Management Preserve established on 40,082 acres of the Kisatchie Division of the Kisatchie National Forest.
14) 1941, September 27	*Proclamation 2515, 55 Stat. 1689 6 Federal Register 4961	National Catahoula Wildlife Management Preserve established on 36,117 acres of the Catahoula Division, Kisatchie National Forest.
15) 1947, May 5	Surplus Property Transfer Order 3 Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 12 Federal Register 2751	Several parcels of land in Grant Parish, Louisiana (1,072 acres) as described in the Transfer Order, added to the Kisatchie National Forest for \$9,750.00.
16) 1947, May 22	Surplus Property Transfer Order 4 Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 12 Federal Register 3328	Several parcels of land in Grant Parish, Louisiana, described in the Transfer Order added to the Kisatchie National Forest.
17) 1947, September 2	Surplus Property Transfer Order 7 Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 12 Federal Register 6308	Small land parcel of less than one acre in Grant Parish, Louisiana, described in the Transfer Order added to the Kisatchie National Forest.
18) 1947, September 23	Surplus Property Transfer Order 8 Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 12 Federal Register 6838	3,788 acres of land in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, described in the Transfer Order transferred to the Kisatchie National Forest.

19) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Lands eliminated and lands added to the Kisatchie National Forest Purchase Unit. Area of the purchase unit reduced by 318,387 acres to 956,590 gross acres.
20) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10850 24 Federal Register 9559-9564	Land added (page 9562) and land eliminated (page 9563) on the national forest, ratifying the changes made on April 17, 1956 by the National Forest Reservation Commission.
21) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10851 24 Federal Register 9564	Bankhead-Jones land LA-LU-1 and LA-LU-2, formerly known as the Northwest Louisiana and Claiborne Parrish Land Utilization Projects added, now known as the Caney Ranger District of the Kisatchie National Forest. Kisatchie National Forest area increased to 1,158,131 gross acres.
22) 1963, July 29	Public Land Order 3130 28 Federal Register 7907	40 acres of land added in Section 2 of T. 22 N., R. 4 W., Louisiana Meridian.
23) 1968, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Purchase Unit established on the Middle Fork Unit of the Caney Ranger District to facilitate recreation land acquisition under the Weeks Law, financed through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
24) 1968, December 27 (effective January 3, 1969)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 34 Federal Register 88	Four small land parcels added.
25) 1969, January 15	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Purchase Unit established on the Corney Lake Unit of the Caney Ranger District to facilitate recreation land acquisition under the Weeks Law, financed through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
26) 1979, June 12 (effective June 18, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 34999	5,415 acres of land added under the Weeks Law of 1911.
27) 1980, October 19	Public Law 96-474, 94 Stat. 2267	Land exchanged between the Kisatchie National Forest and the State of Louisiana in the southeastern portion of the Catahoula Ranger District, Grant and Rapides Parishes, (Camp Beauregard) for the training and support of the Louisiana National Guard
28) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265 (specifically 3273)	Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area established on 8,700 acres of the Kisatchie Ranger District.
29) 1985, June 28 & August 29 (effective November 27, 1985)	Federal Register Notice 50 Federal Register 48816	9,340 acres of land in the Lakeland Flatwoods Land Utilization Project in Georgia (GA-LU-21) transferred from the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest to the Department of the Air Force (Moody Air Force Base) in exchange for 789 acres to be added to the Kisatchie National Forest in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, former Evangeline Purchase Unit.
30) 1986, October 30	Public Law 99-590, 100 Stat. 3330 (specifically 3334)	19 miles of the Saline Bayou from Saline Lake, north to the Kisatchie National Forest boundary added as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
31) 1993, July 23	Federal Register Notice 58 Federal Register 42938	Established the 2,264 acre Bayou Beouf Purchase Unit in Townships 3 & 4 North, Range 2 West, Louisiana Meridian, in Rapides Parish for watershed protection

Joint Interchange agreement transfers 480 acres from the Kistatchie National Forest to the U.S. Army in Natchitoches Parrish for addition to Fork Polk, and the U.S. Army transfers 481.33 acres located in Vernon Parrish to the Kisatchie National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Kisatchie National Forest, ...Division, Louisiana, 1936: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 3, 1936.

1936. Scales vary. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 4 maps, one for each division. Relief not shown. Each map shows national forest, land grant, and parish boundaries, roads, railroads, and principal waterways. Public land grid based on the "Louisiana Meridian."

Catahoula Division. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. W93°05' – W92°20'/N32°10' – N31°22'. 14 x 13 cm. Shows "Area established as national forest by Secretary of Agriculture under Department order of June 3, 1930 (Act of March 1, 1911 – 36 Stat. 961 "Weeks Law), and land "Additions" made after 1930.

Evangeline Division. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W92°45' – W92°25'/N31°20' – N31°05'. 13 x 15 cm. Shows land "Additions."

Kisatchie Division. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W93°15' – W92°55'/N31°38' – N31°20'. 16 x 13 cm. Shows "Area established as national forest by Secretary of Agriculture under Department order of June 3, 1930 (Act of March 1, 1911 – 36 Stat. 961 "Weeks Law), and land "Additions" made after 1930.

Vernon Division. Scale, ca. 1:225,000. W93°15' – W92°55'/N31°07' – N30°55'. 13 x 15 cm. Shows land "Additions." Holdings: LC; NA

National Red Dirt Wildlife Management Preserve, Louisiana, Natchitoches Parish, 1941[: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 27, 1941].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. W93°10' – W92°55'/N31°33' – N31°22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 13 x 18 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows Kisatchie National Forest and wildlife preserve boundaries, alienated lands within wildlife preserve, and streams. Public land grid based on the "Louisiana Meridian."

Holdings: LC

National Catahoula Wildlife Management Preserve, Louisiana, 1941[: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 27, 1941].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. W92°42' – W92°23'/N31°48' – N31°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 10 x 18 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows Kisatchie National Forest, wildlife preserve, and parish boundaries, alienated lands within wildlife preserve, and streams. Public land grid based on the "Louisiana Meridian."

Holdings: LC

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Kisatchie National Forest (Catahoula Division), Grant and Rapides Parishes, Louisiana, 1930. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1929 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.H. Buckman; traced by L.H. Buckman, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W92°36' – W92°14'/N31°42' – N31°22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 69 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Forest lands acquired or being acquired show in green; main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, land grant, and parish boundaries, settlements, railroads, minor roads, schools, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Louisiana Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

Kisatchie Purchase Unit, Natchitoches, Rapides and Vernon Parishes, Louisiana. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; L.H.B. March 1929; from Vandyke in R.7 1-16-33.

[1933] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W93°15' – W92°50'/N31°35' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown & white. 79 x 69 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Map shows purchase unit and parish boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. This area will form the future Kisatchie Division of the Kisatchie National Forest. "Louisiana Meridian." A "Vandyke" is a printing process that yields a brown print as opposed to a blue print.

Holdings: NA

Kisatchie National Forest, Evangeline Purchase Unit. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Region 7 Office, R-7.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W92°50' – W92°25'/N31°22' – N31°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 67 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, and parish boundaries, settlements, railroads, roads, schools, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Louisiana Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines

OCLC: 42518282

Kisatchie National Forest (Vernon Unit), Louisiana, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Washington, D.C., 1934, from G.L.O., Forest Service control and aerial surveys; traced by L.I. Neiman, November, 1934; revised by G.W. Allen, Jan. 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W93°20' – W92°50'/N31°10' – N30°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 91 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest and parish boundaries, settlements, railroads, roads, trails, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Louisiana Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Recreation map of Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Purple on blue paper. 27 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest boundaries, towns with Forest Service administrative facilities and other settlements, roads and highways, railroads, lookout towers, recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows all four units of the Kisatchie National Forest: Catahoula, Kisatchie, Evangeline, and Vernon.

Three panels of illustrations by Harry Rossoll on verso. Panel title: *Recreation Map of the Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana*. Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 13 – 1937." Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of cypress swamp with birds and animals.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA

OCLC: 213332088

Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service aerial survey and other surveys; traced in Washington Office 1938; revised in Region 8 Office 1938 by L.S.G.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W93°20' – W92°15'/N32°10' – N30°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 46 cm. Relief not shown. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired ("status posted Sept. 1938") shown in green. Also shows national forest, state forest, reservations, and parish boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, improved campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and permanent lookout stations. Includes inset of the Kisatchie National Forest showing the Forest's administrative divisions. Map has title in lower right margin, *Kisatchie Nat. For. Louisiana Feb. 1938*. "Louisiana Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, aerial survey and other surveys; traced in Washington Office 1938; revised in Region 8 Office 1938 by L.S. Good; revised in Region 8 Office 1940 & 1941 by L.I. Neiman. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 16989 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W93°20' – W92°15'/N32°10' – N30°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 46 cm. Relief not shown. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in green. Also shows national forest, state forest, reservations, and parish boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, improved campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and permanent lookout stations. Includes "Insert Map" being an extension to the west of the Kisatchie Division in T. 4-6 N., R. 10 & 11 W. and an inset map of the Kisatchie National Forest as a whole showing the Forest's administrative divisions. "Louisiana Meridian." The National Forest Reservation Commission extended the boundaries of the Kisatchie Division by 397,000 acres on June 4, 1940, which accounts for the "Insert Map" on this 1941 administrative map. Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; NA; (Black & white): LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Color): 34317004

Kisatchie National Forest, Catahoula Division, Louisiana, 1952. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from United States Geological Survey, War Department, Forest Service, aerial and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., by Helen D. O'Neill, 1952. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1953 A-4300-0(2)+.

1953. Scale ca. 1:126,720. W93°10' – W92°15'/N32°10 – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

76 x 74 cm. No relief shown. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses. Another edition issued without red compass rose layer and without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; compass roses shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, game management, and parish boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps. Includes inset of the Kisatchie National Forest showing the forest's administrative organization and sheet coverage. [Forest Service] "Class D Map." Public land grid based on the Louisiana Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 37617317

Kisatchie National Forest, Kisatchie – Vernon – Evangeline Divisions, Louisiana, 1952. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from United States Geological Survey, War Department, Forest Service, aerial and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., by Helen D. O'Neill, 1952. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1953 A-4300-0(2)+.

1953. Scale ca. 1:126,720. W93°15' – W92°20'/N31°40 – N30°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

76 x 77 cm. No relief shown. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, game management, and parish boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps. Includes inset of the Kisatchie National Forest showing the forest's administrative organization and sheet coverage. [Forest Service] "Class D Map." Public land grid based on the Louisiana Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 37617318

Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana (Forest visitor booklet and map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Agriculture – Atlanta – 1958.

1958. 10 pages. Booklet 23 x 10 cm. Text and green & white illustrations with map. Panel title. Panel illustration,

uncaptioned, stand of pine trees with figure measuring the girth of one tree. At head of panel title: "Facts about the Forest." Holdings: LC

----- **Recreation Map, Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana, 1957.** (Forest visitor map)

R. L. M. – U.S. Forest Service – 1957.

1957. Scale, ca. 1:1,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Green & white. 20 x 15 cm. Relief not shown.

Map locates five Ranger Districts of the Kisatchie by showing national forest, wildlife management, and parish boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and drainage. Map located in center of booklet forming pages 5 and 6.

Kisatchie National Forest, Catahoula Division, Louisiana, 1952. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from United States Geological Survey, War Department, Forest Service, aerial and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., by Helen D. O'Neill, 1952; N.F. Bdy Rev. 1960. [1960]. Scale ca. 1:126,720. W93°10' – W92°15'/N32°10 – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

76 x 74 cm. No relief shown. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass rose layer and green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; compass roses shown in red; water features shown in blue.

Also shows national forest, land grant, game management, and parish boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps. Includes inset of the Kisatchie National Forest showing the forest's administrative organization and sheet coverage. [Forest Service] "Class D Map." Public land grid based on the Louisiana Meridian.

Holdings: personal collection

Kisatchie National Forest, Kisatchie – Vernon – Evangeline Divisions, Louisiana, 1952. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from United States Geological Survey, War Department, Forest Service, aerial and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., by Helen D. O'Neill, 1952; N.F. Bdy Rev. 1960. [1960]. Scale ca. 1:126,720. W93°15' – W92°20'/N31°40' – N30°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

76 x 77 cm. No relief shown. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, game management, and parish boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps. Includes inset of the Kisatchie National Forest showing the forest's administrative organization and sheet coverage. [Forest Service]"Class D Map." Public land grid based on the Louisiana Meridian.

Holdings: personal collection

Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana, 1964. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 24*

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Region, Atlanta, Ga. F2-R8.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps and 1 location map on 1 sheet, 82 x 46 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

On all three maps, national forest land shown in green; main motor roads, road numbers, district ranger headquarters, recreation areas, points of interest, and game management boundaries shown in red; water features shown in blue; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; all other lands shown in yellow. Also shows national forest, state, and parish boundaries, populated places, and permanent lookout stations. Includes index to recreation sites and "Key Map" of Louisiana showing the location of the units of the Kisatchie National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. Includes the Caney Ranger District in northwestern Louisiana added on November 27, 1959.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color drawing by Harry Rossoll of ducks swimming in a cypress swamp.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois

OCLC: 34317444

Kisatchie National Forest (Caney Division), Louisiana, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia, 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, constructed from aerial photographs dated 1950.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°21' – W92°40'/N33°00' – N32°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 54 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, Township, Range, and Section lines, Section numbers, and compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and parish boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Louisiana highlighting the location of the Caney Division, Kisatchie National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." Public land grid based on the Louisiana Meridian.

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5477587

Kisatchie National Forest (Catahoula and Winn Ranger Districts), Louisiana, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1967 from Forest Service planimetric maps, converted from U.S.G.S. topographic maps; control by U.S.C. & G.S. and U.S.G.S. surveys.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°10' – W92°15'/N32°15' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 73 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and parish boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Louisiana highlighting the location of the Catahoula and Winn Ranger Districts, Kisatchie National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Louisiana Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5477589

Kisatchie National Forest (Kisatchie – Vernon – Evangeline Ranger Districts), Louisiana, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Ga., 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps converted from U.S. Geological Survey quads.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°15' – W92°20'/N31°40' – N30°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 77 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, state forest, land grant, and parish boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Louisiana highlighting the location of the Kisatchie, Vernon, and Evangeline Ranger Districts, Kisatchie National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Louisiana Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Detroit Public Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5477590

Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana, 1968. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region – 9 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps and 1 index map on 1 sheet, 70 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main motor roads, road numbers, District Ranger headquarters, recreation areas, points of interest, and game management boundaries shown in red; water features shown in blue; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; all other land shown in yellow. Also shows national forest, state, and parish boundaries, populated places, and permanent lookout stations. Includes index to recreation sites and "Key Map" of Louisiana showing the location of the divisions of the Kisatchie National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. [Caney Division] – [Main section of 5 divisions]

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of two figures at a scenic forest overlook in the Kisatchie Hills Scenic Area.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 896 (September 1969), page 58.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of West Georgia; LC

OCLC: 10978727

Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana, 1972. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 29*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region – 22 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 70 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. Map reprinted in 1975.

National forest land shown in green; main motor roads, road numbers, District Ranger headquarters, recreation sites, points of interest shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; water features shown in blue; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; all other land shown in yellow. Also shows national forest, game management areas, state, and parish boundaries, and permanent lookout stations. Built up areas shown in yellow. Includes index to recreation sites and "Key Map" of Louisiana showing the location of the Divisions of the Kisatchie National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. [Caney Division] – [Main section of 5 divisions]

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of boaters in a cypress swamp.

Reference (1975 reprint): *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 966 (July 1975), page 59.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley, Biosciences; Univ. of Kentucky; NA

OCLC: 34317015

KNOX NATIONAL FOREST, KENTUCKY 1925-1928

The Knox National Forest was established, as were other national forests on military reservations, under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). A permanent training center for the U.S. Army was purchased by the War Department in July of 1918, on the site along the Ohio River that had been traditionally used by national guard and regular army units for a maneuver area. The base was named after Henry Knox, the Continental Army's chief of artillery during the Revolutionary War and the nation's first Secretary of War. After World War I, the camp was greatly reduced and became a semi-permanent training center for the 5th Corps Area for Reserve Officer training, the National Guard, and Citizen's Military Training Camps. The Knox National Forest had its Forest Supervisors headquarters

first in Stithton, Kentucky, inside the boundaries of Camp Knox, but moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, the next year, sharing offices with those of the Cherokee National Forest. The town of Stithton was included in the original 1918 purchase area for Fort Knox. The town was razed to make way for the camp and its residents moved a few miles away and founded the town of New Stithton. However, the post office name was not changed to Camp Knox until 1925. See Figure 4.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1) 1925, June 5 | Executive Order 4248 | Established National Forest on 22,660 acres of the Camp Knox Military Reservation. |
| 2) 1928, April 6 | Executive Order 4852 | Executive Order 4248 of June 5, 1925 rescinded. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Knox National Forest, Kentucky, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated June 5, 1925. See Figure 15

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; E.L.M. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

33 x 28 cm., folded to 33 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows the boundaries of the Knox National Forest and Camp Knox Military Reservation. Also shows the course of the Ohio river, roads, railroads, state and county boundaries, railroads, populated places, and streams. Executive Order No. 4248.

Holdings: LC; NA

LEE NATIONAL FOREST, VIRGINIA 1925-1928

The Lee National Forest was established, as were other national forests on military reservations, under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). Just 18 days after a state of war with Germany was declared, the first Camp Lee was selected as a state mobilization camp and later became a division training camp. In June 1917, building began and within sixty days, 14,000 men swarmed over the newly built installation. When construction work ended, there were accommodations for 60,335 men. On July 15, 1917, the War Department announced that the camp would be named in honor of General Robert E. Lee, the most famous of the Confederate Civil War commanders. After World War I, Camp Lee was taken over by the Commonwealth of Virginia and designated a game preserve. Later, portions of the land were incorporated into the National Military Park of Petersburg. Camp Lee was rebuilt on the eve of World War II and since 1946, has served as a center for Quartermaster training. The Forest Supervisors headquarters, like the other two national forests in Virginia established on military reservations, Eustis and Humphreys, were located at Lynchburg, Virginia, also headquarters for the Natural Bridge National Forest in Virginia. The Meade National Forest located in Maryland was also headquartered at Lynchburg. See Figure 4.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

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|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1) 1925, April 10 | Executive Order 4196 | Established National Forest on 7,177 acres of the Camp Lee Military Reservation. |
| 2) 1928, June 23 | Executive Order 4916 | Executive Order 4196 of April 10, 1925 rescinded. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Lee National Forest, Virginia, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated April 10, 1925.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

33 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the boundaries of Lee National Forest and Camp Lee Military Reservation outside Petersburg, Virginia. Also shows county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Executive Order No. 4196.

Holdings: LC; NA

LUQUILLO FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, PUERTO RICO 1903-1935

The Luquillo Forest Reserve and National Forest came into existence through a presidential proclamation of January 17, 1903, five years after the war with Spain. The forest was created from lands formerly belonging to the Spanish Crown and ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, the treaty that ended the Spanish-American War in 1898. In 1902, Congress passed a law giving the President Theodore Roosevelt, one year to determine which federal properties and public lands in Puerto Rico would be retained by the United States and which would not be needed for federal purposes and thereafter made available to the territorial government. The Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Forestry, headed by Gifford Pinchot, sent a leading expert in tropical forestry, John C. Gifford, to the island as its agent to inspect and evaluate Puerto Rico's public lands and to determine which areas would be suitable for a forest reserve. Inspired by Gifford's report, President Roosevelt proclaimed the 65,950-acre Luquillo Forest Reserve in 1903. *The Luquillo Forest Reserve, Porto Rico*, Gifford's report, was published by the Agriculture Department as its Bulletin No. 54 two years later in 1905.

The proclamation of January 17, 1903 delineates the boundaries of the Luquillo Forest Reserve with latitude and longitude values. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of January 17, 1903 together with a cut out section of a Coast & Geodetic Survey nautical chart of the Island of Puerto Rico of an undetermined date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "65,950 acres." Early national forest area summary sheets published by the Forest Service carry this acreage number from 1906 to 1912. The Forest Service's *National Forest Areas for June 30, 1913* was the first to include the number of alienated lands (state, corporate, and private) within each national forest. For the Luquillo National Forest, the Forest Service records 32,975 acres as alienated, exactly 50% of the total acreage of the forest. This was obviously a place holding number. A boundary survey undertaken in 1912 by the Puerto Rican Territorial Government engineers to establish and measure the boundary and to place permanent boundary markers on the Luquillo National Forest as proclaimed in 1903 took four years (1912-1916) to accomplish. In the end, the boundary survey found that the former Spanish Crown lands within the limits of the Luquillo National Forest measured just 12,443 acres, about 30,000 fewer acres than the 42,369 acres reported in Spanish documents. 81% of the land within the Luquillo National Forest, or 53,507 acres, were determined to be alienated from federal ownership. These numbers were reported in the annual *Forest Service Areas* from 1917 to 1934.

Small additions by donation, tax delinquencies, and purchases had occurred over the years on the Luquillo National Forest when the National Forest Reservation Commission approved the establishment of the 65,000-acre Luquillo Purchase Unit in 1933 and the 112,000-acre Toro Negro Purchase Unit in Puerto Rico's Cordillera Central in 1934. The establishment of these units paved the way for purchases under the Weeks Law. The creation of both of these purchase units were motivated by the realization that the forest resources of the island had been seriously depleted. There were some flood control elements supporting the creation of these units, but the primary purpose in acquiring this additional land to be added to the Luquillo National Forest was timber production leading to a more reliable source of fuel for island residents, a purpose added to the Weeks Law by the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. The Luquillo Purchase Unit adjoined the Luquillo National Forest on its eastern margin (see Figure 6) and was administered at the time by a Forest Supervisor paid half-time by the federal government and half-time by the Insular Government. The Forest Supervisor also served as the Forester for the Island.

The forest was named after the rugged Luquillo Mountains that rise to 3,533 ft. above sea level and forms the backbone of the forested area. The name comes from the Indian Cacique (Chief) Loquillo, who died a few years after the last Indian rebellion in 1513. President Franklin Roosevelt changed the name of the Luquillo National Forest to the Caribbean National Forest on June 4, 1935, which included the older Luquillo Unit and its purchase unit as well as the newer Toro Negro Unit in the central highlands. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were not established until 1917 when Emory M. Bruner came to the island as the first forest supervisor and the chief forester of Puerto Rico and located the forest offices in Río Peidras. The Luquillo National Forest is one of the few national forest which was not established under the authority of the 1891 "Creative Act."

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1) 1902, July 1 | Public Law 57-249, 32 Stat. 731 | President given one year to reserve public lands in Puerto Rico for the people's benefit. |
| 2) 1903, January 17 | Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2029 | Established Forest Reserve (area had been a crown reservation since 1876 under Spanish rule) under the authority of Public Law 57-249 of July 1, 1902 on 65,950 acres. |

3) 1931, March 3	Public Resolution No. 129 46 Stat., 1516 (71 st Congress)	Extended the purchase provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act to the Territory of Puerto Rico; authorizes up to 50,000 acres to be purchased and added to the Luquillo National Forest.
4) 1932, May 17	Public Resolution No. 20 47 Stat., 158 (72 nd Congress)	The spelling of the place name, Porto Rico, officially changed to Puerto Rico.
5) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Luquillo Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 65,000 acres. Sometimes referred to as the "Luquillo Addition."
6) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Toro Negro Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 112,000 acres in the central part of Puerto Rico, not connected to the Luquillo National Forest or Luquillo Purchase Unit.
7) 1935, June 4	Executive Order 7059-A	Name changed to Caribbean National Forest. At the time of the name change, the Luquillo National Forest measured 65,950 gross acres: 13,483 acres was owned by the United States and 52,467 acres by "other" owners.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Luquillo, Porto Rico, Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from surveys by the U.S. Geological Survey; R.B. Marshall, Chief Geographer; E.M. Douglas, Geographer in charge of party; topography by C.L. Nelson, Ass't Topographer; boundary survey by E.M. Douglas and C.L. Nelson; adjoining territory from surveys by the Coast and Geodetic Survey with additions from Insular Surveys, 1908; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W66°00' – W65°35'/N18°27' – N18°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 61 cm., folded in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures, spot heights, and contours (contour interval 200 feet). Lands of the Luquillo National Forest shown in green; salt water and major rivers in blue. Also shows national forest and municipal boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, and streams. Title from folio cover. Title of map inside front covers: *Sketch map of portions of Luquillo National Forest, Porto Rico, 1908*. No index on front cover (only one sheet) and issued without separate legend page. Sometimes seen separated from the portfolio.

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 86.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; NAL OCLC: 893222989

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

The Luquillo Forest Reserve, Porto Rico. (Booklet with map)

By John C. Gifford; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry, Bulletin No. 54, Gifford Pinchot, Forester. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905.

1905. 52 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with one map folded, 23, x 13 cm. in booklet.

Holdings: LC and 22 other libraries

OCLC (book): 9691152

The Luquillo Forest Reserve, Porto Rico. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry; drawn by J. Bergithon Jensen].

1905. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 37 x 34 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map covers the island of Puerto Rico east of San Juan and Guayama and shows the 1905 forest reserve boundary, and boundaries of federal and insular lands. Map also shows forested and unforested areas of the reserve along with roads, towns, and rivers. Map (identified as "Map I") faces page 8 in booklet.

Luquillo National Forest, Porto Rico, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1929, from surveys by Insular Government of Porto Rico, U.S.G.S., and C. & G. Survey by H.S. Meekham; traced by F.E. Sizer, May, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, 1:50,000 [metric scale]. W66°03' – W65°35'/N18°27' – N18°08'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 76 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued without green forest ownership layer.

“National Forest lands (including lands being deeded to the United States by the Insular Government)” shown in green; national forest boundary shown in dark green; salt water shown in blue. Also shows municipal boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, electric railways in highways or streets, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 64188099

Toro Negro Purchase Unit, Puerto Rico. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service]; April 1934 – J.P.N.

[1934]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W66°45' – W66°23'/N18°16' – N18°05'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Blueline print. 61 x 70 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the Toro Negro Purchase Unit along with towns, roads, trails, rivers and coastline. Geographic limits of the purchase unit marked in pencil on the map as being W66°41'30" – W66°23' 15"/N18°15'00" – N18°07'31"

Holdings: NA

**McCLELLAN NATIONAL FOREST, ALABAMA
1924-1928**

The McClellan National Forest was established, as were other national forests on military reservations, under the provisions of Section 9 of the “Clarke-McNary Act,” Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). The forest was named after the military reservation established there in July of 1917. The reservation honors Union Major General, George B. McClellan of Civil War fame. In 2003, the Mountain Longleaf National Wildlife Refuge was established on 7,600 acres of land at Fort McClellan (Public Law 107-314, Section 2821 of December 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2458 (2710)). The Act gave the Defense Department 180 days to officially transfer the site. Work is underway to restore the environment from the ecological problems introduced by the army's continued presence at the fort. Forest Supervisors headquarters for the short-lived McClellan, the Benning (Georgia) and Jackson (South Carolina) National Forests were located in Columbus, Georgia. See Figure 4.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

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|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1) 1924, December 22 | Executive Order 4114 | Established National Forest on 15,350 acres of the Camp McClellan Military Reservation. |
| 2) 1928, May 4 | Executive Order 4877 | Executive Order 4114 of December 22, 1924 rescinded. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

McClellan National Forest, Alabama, 1924: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated Dec. 22, 1924.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; G. Hilton, Oct. '24.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows the boundaries of the McClellan National Forest and Camp McClellan Military Reservation, immediately northeast of the city of Anniston, Alabama. Also shows roads, railroads, populated places, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on Huntsville Meridian. Executive Order No. 4114.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST, GEORGIA – NORTH CAROLINA – SOUTH CAROLINA 1920-PRESENT

The name Nantahala, comes from a Cherokee word meaning "land of the noon day sun," a fitting name for the Nantahala Gorge, where the sun only reaches the valley floor until nearly noon. The Nantahala National Forest as it is mapped today rests largely on the foundation provided by the Nantahala and Savannah Purchase Areas established in 1911 by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The extent of these two large areas fluctuated greatly in their early years as the Commission often transferred land between the area and with the Georgia Purchase Area, which was established in the fiscal year 1912, to their south. It is important to remember that until the late 1920s, the size and boundaries of the purchase units managed by the National Forest Reservation Commission bore only an inadvertent relationship to the national forests that were later proclaimed from the lands acquired on them. Also, minutes of the meetings of the Commission from 1911 to about 1920 were sketchy at best and did not record many important decisions made with regard to the boundaries of the purchase units. During its first decade the Commission was understandably occupied primarily with publicizing the program to forest land owners, hiring qualified staff, establishing an appraisal and purchasing procedure, and addressing issues such as land speculation, mineral rights, liens, and tax delinquencies. Much of the following narrative about the Nantahala and Savannah Purchase Units has been derived from the Commission's annual reports that covered a single fiscal year. Federal fiscal years this time began on July 1st and ended the following June 30th, so the 1912 fiscal year ran from July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1912. At first, the term "Purchase Area" was used, but by the summer of 1921, the Commission initiated the use of "Purchase Unit" to describe its basic organizational division.

Initially embracing 604,934 gross acres, the National Forest Reservation Commission located the Nantahala Purchase Unit in North Carolina and Tennessee within the Tennessee River watershed. Boundary changes during fiscal year 1912 reduced the area to 591,913 acres due to the expansion of the Savannah Purchase unit further into North Carolina. 1912 also saw the Nantahala Purchase Unit extended into the State of Georgia with a 2,193 acre addition. In 1915, all of the Nantahala Purchase Unit's land in Tennessee's Monroe County, 95,648 acres and 6,000 acres in Cherokee County, North Carolina were transferred to the Cherokee Purchase Unit, reducing the Nantahala to 490,287 gross acres. Gross acreage remained stable until 1924 when the Commission increased the area of the Nantahala Purchase Unit to 514,959, with acreage added in Cherokee, Graham, and Macon Counties and acreage reduced in Clay and Swain Counties, North Carolina. A decision by the National Forest Reservation Commission on February 21, 1929 merged the Nantahala and Savannah Purchase Units with slightly modified boundaries into an single large Nantahala Purchase Unit of 1,139,000 acres, of which, 252,800 were in Georgia; 641,900 acres in North Carolina, and 244,300 acres in South Carolina. The merger also brought into alignment for the first time, the area and boundaries of the Nantahala National Forest and its underlying purchase unit. With the merger, the Savannah Purchase Unit was abolished. The insertion of the Tennessee Valley Authority into the region by an act of Congress on May 18, 1933 affected the activities of the National Forest Reservation Commission forest land purchases. By June 30, 1934, the Commission had expanded the Nantahala Purchase Unit to 274,900 acres in Georgia, 1,031,700 acres in North Carolina, and 244,300 acres in South Carolina for a total of 1,550,900 gross acres. This number continued until the general realignment of national forest boundaries in 1936.

The Savannah Purchase Area shared a similar history as the Nantahala. Founded in 1911 as one of the original units of the National Forest Reservation Commission, it had an area of 691,276 gross acres in South Carolina and Georgia within the watersheds of the Savannah and Tennessee Rivers. In fiscal year 1912, the western part of the Savannah Purchase Area lying in the State of Georgia was used to establish the new Georgia Purchase Area, and additional acreage was added to the Savannah Purchase Area in North Carolina. The Savannah now held 391,161 gross acres with 89,172 acres in Georgia (all in Rabun County), 159,040 acres in North Carolina, and 142,949 acres in South Carolina. After this reduction, in fiscal year 1916, 130,000 acres in Georgia which were once part of the original Savannah Purchase Unit, were returned to the Savannah and an addition of 8,917 acres made in South Carolina. The Savannah Purchase Area's gross acreage stood at 537,509 acres in 1916 and with some smaller additions in 1917, the purchase unit's size was increased to 539,702 gross acres.

Another revision in the Savannah Purchase Unit's boundaries in 1924 by the addition of some 12,000 acres in Georgia, increased the gross acreage to 551,030, which was reduced to 538,431 gross acres by a land elimination in South Carolina in 1925. The boundary remained unchanged until the Savannah and Nantahala Purchase Units were merged and made to coincide with those of the Nantahala National Forest in 1929.

Meanwhile, when proclaimed on January 29, 1920, the Nantahala National Forest covered large Appalachian Mountain areas in Georgia and both Carolinas with 812,134 gross acres embracing the greater part of the Nantahala and Savannah Purchase Units. The text of President Woodrow Wilson's proclamation recognized that the Secretary of Agriculture had already designated the Nantahala National Forest. The proclamation did not affect the boundaries of the two purchase units underlying the Nantahala National Forest. All of Graham County and portions of Cherokee and Swain Counties were excluded from the Nantahala National Forest boundary as established by the 1920 proclamation. Those areas of the Nantahala and Savannah Purchase Units

not made a part of the Nantahala National Forest were transferred to the Pisgah National Forest by President Warren G. Harding's proclamation of March 25, 1921. President Herbert Hoover's proclamation of October 10, 1929 restored to the Nantahala all areas previously transferred to the Pisgah National Forest in 1921 and expanded the gross area of the Nantahala National Forest to 1,139,000 acres, which was recomputed in 1933 as 1,067,600 gross acres across the States of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The May 10, 1934 minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission include a "Memo 3: Proposal to Establish an Additional Purchase Unit and Enlarge Existing Units in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia in Connection with the Tennessee Valley Project." In the memo, the Forest Service put forward a program involving 3,227,000 acres, of which 2,326,000 acres were considered purchasable for national forest purposes at an estimated cost of \$4.27 per acre. The program was developed in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Severe soil erosion in the watershed of the Tennessee River and its tributaries was threatened to silt up the reservoirs being created by the TVA. Forester Silcox asked if the program could be approved as a new purchase unit with the understanding that the project would not take priority over other areas, but that the lands be acquired gradually and in concert with lands in other units. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes agreed that a new purchase unit be created for the project. The proposal was approved by the Commission which resulted in the creation of the 658,000 gross acre Clinch Purchase Unit in Virginia (see Figure 5) and the expansion of the existing Nantahala Purchase Unit from 1,139,000 acres to 1,550,900 acres in North Carolina Georgia and Tennessee. Significant increases in the Cherokee (+1,221,300 acres), Pisgah, (+750,440 acres), and Unaka (+878,000) Purchase Units in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia were also made. These gross acreages would all be adjusted in the general reorganization of the national forests and purchase units in the Appalachian Mountains in 1936.

Under the two proclamations of July 9, 1936, President Franklin Roosevelt established the present boundaries of the Nantahala National Forest with a gross area of 1,349,000 acres. The Georgia portion of the Nantahala National Forest was combined with the Georgia portion of the Cherokee National Forest in 1936 to establish the new Chattahoochee National Forest exclusively in the State of Georgia. The South Carolina portion of the Nantahala National Forest, the Oconee, later named the General Pickens Ranger District and now the Andrew Pickens Ranger District, was added to other lands in South Carolina in 1936 to create the new Sumter National Forest. In September of 1936 the National Forest Reservation Commission followed these boundary changes to create the Nantahala National Forest Purchase Unit excluding all lands in Georgia and South Carolina and including the portion of the Cherokee Purchase Unit lying in North Carolina. In creating the new purchase unit the Commission eliminated 42,100 acres of land not able to be purchased. Through this action the boundary of the Nantahala National Forest as proclaimed by the President coincided to the Nantahala National Forest Purchase Unit at 1,349,000 gross acres. The Nantahala Purchase Unit was left unchanged after the 1956 reductions of many other purchase units by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The Nantahala Purchase Unit continued after the termination in 1976 of the Commission at a much reduced 17,027 acres, of which 737 acres had been acquired. The unit was enlarged to 17,571 acres in 2013 and remains active. Google Maps indicates that this purchase unit is located near Chatuge Dam on the Hiawasse River, but Forest Service maps show this area as being in the possession of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Public Law 62-215 of July 6, 1912 (37 Stat. 189) transferred some 32,483 acres in Clay and Graham Counties, North Carolina from the United States Department of the Treasury and placed the acreage in charge of the Secretary of Agriculture. The law stated that these lands were to be treated as if acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 and were added to the Savannah Purchase Area. These were the so-called "Olmstead Lands" being first transferred to the Treasury Department by Levi Stevens and his wife on March 15, 1869 in a compromise settlement of the indebtedness of E.B. Olmstead. The Olmstead lands in Graham County were transferred to the Pisgah National Forest in the Proclamation 1591 of March 25, 1921, but made their way back to the Nantahala National Forest by the proclamation of October 10, 1929.

In 1934 a Memorial Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars sought a forest area that would be a fitting tribute to honor for all time the memory of poet Joyce Kilmer (1886-1918, best known for his elegant and moving 12 line poem "Trees" written in 1913. Kilmer had died on the battlefield in France on July 30, 1918 and to honor the memory of the poet and hero, a magnificent tract of virgin timber deep within the Nantahala National Forest was chosen as the site for his memorial. The forest land had belonged to the Gennett Lumber Company of Asheville, North Carolina. With the decline in timber prices during the Great Depression and with the determination by the lumber company that the area was practically inaccessible, the company decided to sell the area to the federal government. After it had been selected for the memorial, a team of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees came into the area and worked at top speed to open up a temporary road into the forest for the dedication ceremony. The Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest was dedicated on the 18th anniversary of the poet's death. Although no official announcement or legal instrument could be found that set aside the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, it must have been approved at the time by Forest Service Chief, Ferdinand A. Silcox given its national significance. In 1975 the area was included within the Joyce Kilmer/Slickrock Wilderness Area, which was enlarged in 1984 to its present size of 19,247 acres.

The first wilderness areas on the Nantahala National Forest were established under Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096) of January 3, 1975. The law designated Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness on the Nantahala and Cherokee National Forests in North Carolina and Tennessee with an area of 15,000 acres and the 3,600-acre Ellicott Rock Wilderness on lands of the Sumter, Nantahala, and Chattahoochee National Forests. The 1975 law also created eight other new wilderness areas and 12 wilderness study areas on Southern Region national forests. The “North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984”, which became law on June 19, 1984 (Public Law 98-324, 98 Stat. 263), established the 11,932-acre Southern Nantahala Wilderness, added 3,680 acres to the existing Ellicott Rock Wilderness (now surveyed at 8,300 acres) and added 2,980 acres to the existing Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness (now surveyed at 19,247 acres). The “Georgia Wilderness Act of 1984” later that same year added 12,439 acres of the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia to the Southern Nantahala Wilderness. On October 27, 1986 under Public Law 99-530, Congress amended the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968 and designated a 4.25-mile segment of the Horsepasture River on the Nantahala National Forest and its Rainbow Falls as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. An earlier law of May 10, 1974, established a 56.9-mile segment of the Chattooga River in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System administered by the Nantahala, Sumter, and Chattahoochee National Forests. Both the Horsepasture and the Chattooga Rivers are tributaries to the Savannah River.

The Coweeta Experimental Forest was established in 1934 west of the settlement of Otto, North Carolina within the Nantahala National Forest. In 1948, the Forest Service changed its name to the Coweeta Hydrological Laboratory. The facility focuses on relationships between vegetation, climate, soils, and streamflow in mountain watersheds.

The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters of the Nantahala Purchase Area were first located in Andrews, North Carolina and in 1917, but were moved to Asheville, North Carolina the next year. When the area was proclaimed national forest in 1920, national forest headquarters were established in Franklin, North Carolina, with the Nantahala Purchase Unit remaining in Asheville until 1929 when they too were placed in Franklin. In 1953 the Nantahala National Forest combined its administrative responsibilities with the Croatan and Pisgah National Forests into the *National Forests in North Carolina*. The supervisor’s office for all North Carolina national forests was similarly consolidated in Asheville. Today, the Nantahala National Forest measures 1,320,763 gross acres of which, 532,941 are owned by the Forest Service, or a little over 40%. There are three ranger districts on the Nantahala National Forest, the Cheoah Ranger District with headquarters in Robbinsville, North Carolina, the Nantahala Ranger District headquartered in Franklin, North Carolina, and the Tusquitee Ranger District in Murphy, North Carolina. The Cheoah and Tusquitee form the western half of the forest and the Nantahala Ranger District the eastern half.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, March 27	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Nantahala Purchase Area in North Carolina and Tennessee with a gross area of 604,934 acres and the Savannah Purchase Area in South Carolina and Georgia with a gross area of 691,276 acres.
2) [1912, February 14] Fiscal Year 1912	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Georgia Purchase Area with a gross area of 475,899 acres in Georgia and North Carolina. Nantahala Purchase Unit reduced to 591,913 gross acres and the Savanna Purchase Unit reduced to 391,161 gross acres.
3) 1912, July 6	Public Law 62-215, 37 Stat. 189	“Olmstead Lands” consisting of 32,483 acres in Clay and Graham Counties, North Carolina transferred to the Savannah Purchase Unit.
4) 1920, January 28	Secretary of Agriculture Order	Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, designates the Nantahala National Forest.
5) 1920, January 29	*Proclamation 1554, 41 Stat. 1785	Established National Forest from lands purchased under the Weeks Law of 1911 in the Nantahala and Savannah Purchase Units. The Nantahala National Forest covers areas in three states with 812,134 gross acres.
6) 1921, March 25	*Proclamation 1591, 42 Stat. 2234	Land in Graham, Swain, and Cherokee Counties, North Carolina, transferred to the Pisgah National Forest. Area reduced to 797,774 gross acres.

7) 1928, December 12	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Boundary adjustment authorized to the Savannah Purchase Unit to include several tracts lying outside the unit boundary in order to facilitate land purchases.
8) 1929, February 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Nantahala and Savannah Purchase Units combined under the name Nantahala Purchase Unit with slight modifications. Total gross acres of the combined purchase units: 1,139,000.
9) 1929, October 10	*Proclamation 1892, 46 Stat. 3007	The land transferred to the Pisgah National Forest under the Proclamation of March 25, 1921, restored to the Nantahala National Forest. 122,966 acres deemed "non-purchasable" eliminated and boundaries extended to include desirable forest properties for future purchase. Total gross acreage in three states matching the 1,139,000 gross acres of the Nantahala Purchase Unit.
10) 1936, July 9	*Proclamation 2184, 50 Stat. 1739 1 Federal Register 909-913 Map: 1 F.R. 912	Georgia portion of the Nantahala National Forest combined with the Georgia portion of the Cherokee National Forest and other lands to establish the Chattahoochee National Forest entirely within the state of Georgia.
11) 1936, July 9	*Proclamation 2185, 50 Stat. 1742 1 Federal Register 913 Map: 1 F.R. 912	Boundary redescribed, eliminating the South Carolina portion of the Nantahala National Forest (see Sumpter National Forest under entry for July 13, 1936). The Nantahala National Forest is restricted to North Carolina containing 1,349,000 gross acres.
12) 1936, July 30	Forest Service action	Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest dedicated on 3,800 acres of virgin Appalachian hardwoods in the Little Santeehlah drainage.
13) 1936, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Nantahala National Forest Purchase Unit established from North Carolina lands of the former Nantahala and Cherokee Purchase Units. South Carolina and Georgia lands eliminated. Purchase Unit boundaries now conform to the newly proclaimed (1936) Nantahala National Forest.
14) 1940, June 20 (effective November 15, 1940)	Proclamation TV 54350 5 Federal Register 4504	16,780 acres added from the Tennessee Valley Authority in Cherokee County, North Carolina.
15) 1942, March 5	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Nantahala National Forest Purchase Unit enlarged by 17,000 acres in Clay County, North Carolina in the vicinity of Hayesville Dam, in a change initiated by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Area never added to the national forest and no lands have been acquired within its boundaries.
16) 1943, October 25	Executive Order 9390 8 Federal Register 14597	Small parcels of national forest land in Nantahala Township, Swain County, North Carolina transferred to the Tennessee Valley Authority.
17) 1944, April 7	Proclamation TV 54350/suppl. 9 Federal Register 6263	Land added from the Tennessee Valley Authority in Cherokee County, North Carolina under Proclamation TV 54350, June 20, 1940.
18) 1944, August 12	Executive Order 9464 9 Federal Register 9879	4.4 acres of land in Nantahala Township, Swain County, North Carolina transferred to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

19) 1947, February 24	Federal Register Notice 12 Federal Register 5753	5,803 acres of land on the south side of Fontana Reservoir in Swain & Graham Counties transferred from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Nantahala National Forest.
20) 1950, July 26	Public Law 81-622, 64 Stat. 377	Boundary between the Great Smoky Mountain National Park adjusted for the Pisgah National Forest. No change in boundaries between the Park and the Cherokee and Nantahala National Forests.
21) 1959, April 29	Executive Order 10813 24 Federal Register 3465 (3473)	738 acres added from the Tennessee Valley Authority, Jackrabbit Mountain on Chatuge Lake in Clay County, North Carolina.
22) 1962, June 28 (effective November 27, 1962)	Executive Order 11067 27 Federal Register 11749	166 acres of land added from the Tennessee Valley Authority in Cherokee County, North Carolina.
23) 1974, May 10	Public Law 93-279, 88 Stat. 122	Designates a 56.9 mile segment of the Chattooga River in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
24) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	Ellicott Rock Wilderness established on lands of the Sumter, Nantahala, and Chattahoochee National Forests and the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness established on lands of the Nantahala and Cherokee National Forests.
25) 1984, June 19	Public Law 98-324, 98 Stat. 263	“North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984” establishes the Southern Nantahala Wilderness, adds 3,680 acres to the existing Ellicott Rock Wilderness, and adds 2,980 acres to the existing Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness.
26) 1986, October 27	Public Law 99-530, 100 Stat. 3021	Designates a 4.25-mile segment of the Horsepasture River on the Nantahala National Forest as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Nantahala National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, 1920: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated January 29, 1920.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°00' – W82°55'/N35°30' – N34°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 41 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest boundaries shown in green. Also shows state and county boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers for selected areas in the state of Georgia, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the boundaries for the Nantahala National Forest established by this Proclamation, No. 1554.

Holdings: LC; NA

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, 1921: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Mar. 25, 1921.

For complete citation see below under Pisgah National Forest. The map forming Part 3 shows the lands of the Nantahala National Forest transferred to the Pisgah National Forest under this Proclamation (No. 1591).

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, 1929: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 10, 1929.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1929 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, by S. LoJacono; traced by S. LoJacono. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:168,960. W84°05' – W82°40'/N35°25' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 80 cm., folded to 33 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in green; land "Eliminations" from the Nantahala National Forest shown in solid orange; land "additions" shown in an orange hatched pattern; land "Transferred from the Pisgah National Forest to the Nantahala National Forest" shown in a cross-hatched orange pattern, and lands "Eliminated from the Pisgah National Forest" shown in vertical orange stripe pattern. Also shows state and county boundaries, Georgia Survey district boundaries, lot lines and numbers, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the changes in the boundaries for the Nantahala National Forest ordered by Proclamation No. 1892.

Holdings: LC; NA

Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated July 9, 1936.

For complete citation see above under Chattahoochee National Forest. This Proclamation (No. 2184) established the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia with the Georgia portions of the Cherokee and Nantahala National Forests and other lands.

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated July 9, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta Ga. from Forest Service, USGS, T.V.A., and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. W84°15' – W82°48'/N35°30' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 18 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, land "Addition" and lands in North Carolina "Transferred from Cherokee National Forest." Also shows populated places, roads, railroads, rivers and streams. Represents the re-drawing of the boundaries of the Nantahala National Forest, as set out in Proclamation 2185, after its lands in Georgia and South Carolina were transferred to other forests and with the addition of new areas in North Carolina from the Cherokee National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Nantahala National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer; acquisition data corrected to Jan. 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°55' – N82°58'/N35°25' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired shown in solid green; land being acquired shown in green hatched pattern; areas in which purchases are being made shown in a screened light green; national forest boundaries shown in dark green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map shows Georgia land survey system of lots and lot numbers in the area of private land holdings in the Clayton/Dillard area of Georgia.

Holdings: NA

Nantahala National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by S. LoJacono; traced by S.L. Acker and F.E. Sizer. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°55' – N82°58'/N35°25' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 73 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; national forest boundaries shown in dark green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

Nantahala National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, 1926. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 1926. Scale, ca. 1:168,960. W83°53' – W82°58'/N35°25' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 55 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries and national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; main motor highways shown in red. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, public camp grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia*. Panel illustration, captioned, “The Forest Ranger” being a black & white photograph of a ranger standing on a fallen tree bridging a river. Panel title has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District, Issued 1926” and “Government Printing Office.”

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 381 (September 1926), page 143.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; New York Public Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 68802197

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1929 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, by S. LoJacono; traced by S. LoJacono. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:168,960. W84°05' – W82°40'/N35°25' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; main and secondary highways and boundary of “Proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park” shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district boundaries and names, and telephone lines shown in orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, Georgia survey district boundaries, lot lines, and numbers, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map reflects land transfers, additions, and eliminations ordered by Proclamation No. 1892 of October 10, 1929.

Holdings: Cornell Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 55526497

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, by S. LoJacono April 1929; traced by S. LoJacono, June 1929; revised by G.P. Hilton, May 1933; revised at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., by F.F. Claflin, March 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:168,960. W84°05' – W82°40'/N35°25' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, Georgia survey district boundaries, lot lines, and numbers, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Nantahala National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina. (Forest visitor booklet and map) *See Figure 22*

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; [text] by F.W. Wiese. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1936.

1936. 24 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of waterfall [Dry Falls on the Cullasaja River]. “Issued March 1936.”

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 496 (April 1936), page 369.

Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 20 other libraries

OCLC (Book): 12535400

----- **Points of Interest in the Nantahala National Forest.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Joseph C. Kircher, Regional Forester, Glenn Bld'g., Atlanta, GA: date 5-29-35.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:306,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 21 x 28 cm., folded into 23 page booklet/folder, 23 x 15 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

Map shows roads, trails, railroads, national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Motor Tours through the Nantahala National Forest” on same sheet as the map. Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder. Map shows the Nantahala National Forest as covering areas in three states as it was issued just before the boundary changes in the summer of 1936 that transferred both the Georgia and the South Carolina portions of the Nantahala National Forest to create, respectively, the Chattahoochee and the Sumter National Forests.

Recreation map of the Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina. See Figure 19

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W84°15' – W82°50'/N35°35' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Purple on white paper. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, towns, roads and highways, railroads, Appalachian Trail, Forest Service lookout towers and recreation areas, rivers, lakes and streams.

Three panels of illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 6 – 1937. " Panel illustration: [Eagle above the] "John B. Byrne Memorial Tower" drawn by Harry Rossoll.

Holdings: LC

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's Office, 1934 to 1937 from Forest Service acquisition surveys, T.V.A. aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., C. and G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., by F.G. Burnett, 1937. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°20' – W82°50'/N35°30' – N34°59'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 116 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

National forest land (acquired or being acquired) shown in gray; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and camp grounds. Survey district boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers for adjacent areas in Georgia are shown. Nantahala National Forest is now exclusively a North Carolina National Forest after having shed its South Carolina lands to the recently (1936) established Sumter National Forest and its Georgia lands to the Chattahoochee National Forest also established in 1936.

Holdings: LC; NA

Recreation map of the Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region.

[1938]. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W84°15' – W82°50'/N35°35' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Purple on white paper. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, towns, roads and highways, railroads, Appalachian Trail, Forest Service lookout towers and recreation areas, rivers, lakes and streams.

Three panels of illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 6." Panel illustration: [Eagle above the] "John B. Byrne Memorial Tower" drawn by Harry Rossoll.

Holdings: personal collection

Part of Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, showing location of Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, 1939.

See under Section X. Wilderness and Special Area Mapping, C. Special Areas

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina: Facts about the Forest. (Forest visitor booklet and recreation map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Nantahala National Forest, Asheville, North Carolina, May, 1940.

1941. 21 pages. Booklet, 22 x 14 cm. Dull gray, staple bound. Descriptive text on the history of the Nantahala and descriptions of its various attractions, such as the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, Appalachian Trail, etc. with map on the back cover. Also includes statistics on lumber production, fire protection, and improvements. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of triangle showing various forest resources with forest in the background.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Knox County Public Library (Tennessee)

OCLC: 15042458

Recreation map of the Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region.

[1940]. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W84°15' – W82°50'/N35°35' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 20 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, towns, roads and highways, railroads, Appalachian Trail, Forest Service lookout towers and recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's Office, 1934 to 1937 from Forest Service acquisition surveys, T.V.A. aerial surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, by F.G. Burnett, 1937; revised at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia by L.I. Neiman, 1942.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°20' – W82°50'/N35°30' – N34°59'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 116 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass roses and green forest layer.

National forest land (acquired or being acquired status as of June, 1942) shown in green; red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and camp grounds. Survey district boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers for adjacent areas in Georgia are shown.

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Ball State Univ.; Duke Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 28175367

Recreation Map, Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, 1948.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region; R-8; H. O'H. Sept. 1948

1948. Scale, ca. 1:1,140,000. W84°20' – W82°50'/N35°30' – N34°59'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 26 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Motor roads, Appalachian Trail, recreation areas, home sites, vistas, and Supervisor's Headquarters shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, water falls, ranger's and game warden's stations, cities and towns, and drainage features.

Black and white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Recreation Map of the Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a waterfall.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

Nantahala National Forest: Facts About the Forest. (Forest visitor booklet and map) *See Figure 23*

Forest Service, Southern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[1949]. 8 pages. Booklet, 21 x 14 cm. Typescript text and black & white drawings with map. Panel title: *Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, Facts about the Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a rushing forest stream by noted Forest Service illustrator, Harry Rossoll.

Holdings: personal collection

----- **Recreation Map, Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, 1948.**

R-8; H. O'H. Sept. 1948.

[1949]. Scale, ca. 1:1,140,000. W84°20' – W82°50'/N35°30' – N34°59'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 11 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map locates national forest, national park, and state boundaries, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, home sites, resorts, recreation areas, and drainage. Map located on the back cover of booklet.

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, 1950. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from T.V.A. quadrangles, Forest Service base map and acquisition surveys; drawn and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia by Helen D. O'Neill, June 1950. GPO: 1951 – O 913692.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. W84°20' – W82°50'/N35°30' – N34°58'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 107 cm., folded to 24 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Nantahala National Forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; wildlife management area boundaries, roads, road numbers, Appalachian Trail, Forest Service administrative facilities, home site areas, improved camp grounds, spot elevations, and recreational site information shown in red. Also shows, national forest, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, permanent lookout stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the region highlighting the location of the Nantahala National Forest in relation to the region's major cities and highways.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, January 1951*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Nantahala Gorge." Panel tile has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 676 (May 1951), page 44.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 17759892

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, 1956. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from T.V.A. quadrangles, Forest Service base map and acquisition surveys; drawn and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia by Helen D. O'Neill, June 1950; rev. May 1956 by R.L.M.
* GPO: 1957 O - 406857.

1957. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. W84°20' – W82°50'/N35°30' – N34°58'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 107 cm., folded to 24 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Nantahala National Forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; wildlife management area boundaries, roads, road numbers, Appalachian Trail, Forest Service administrative facilities, home site areas, improved camp grounds, spot elevations, and recreational site information shown in red. Also shows, national forest, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, permanent lookout stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the region highlighting the location of the Nantahala National Forest in relation to the region's major cities and highways.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, December 1956.*

Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Nantahala Gorge." Panel tile has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 749 (June 1957), page 50.

Holdings: NA; LC; NAL and 13 other libraries

OCLC: 12491367

Recreation Map, Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests, North Carolina, 1964.

See entry under Pisgah National Forest listings.

Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest in Nantahala National Forest, 1964.

See under Section X. Wilderness and Special Area Mapping, C. Special Areas

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by U.S.C.&G.S., U.S.G.S., and T.V.A.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°20' – W82°50'/N35°30' – N34°58'. No public land (township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 118 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and the route of the Appalachian Trail shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, Georgia land lots and lot numbers, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of North Carolina highlighting the location of the Nantahala National Forest in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 37897891

Nantahala National Forest, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region – 1 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 35 x 60 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; interstate and main highways and other good or all weather roads, points of interest, scenic areas, camps, and recreation sites shown in red; Indian Reservation boundaries shown in purple; national park land shown in orange; wildlife management area boundaries shown in gray; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and landing fields. Includes table of recreation areas, color illustrations, and key map of the southern Appalachian region highlighting the location of the Nantahala National Forest in relation to the region's other national forests and its major highways and cities.

Color illustrations and text on verso. Panel title: *Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of three children viewing a giant tree.

Holdings: 13 libraries

OCLC: 11831560

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by U.S.C.&G.S., U.S.G.S., and T.V.A.; revised in Regional Office 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°20' – W82°50'/N35°30' – N34°58'. No public land (township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 118 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map revised and reissued in 1978 and 1981.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and the route of the Appalachian Trail shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, Georgia land lots and lot numbers, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of North Carolina highlighting the location of the Nantahala National Forest in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries

OCLC: 5477586

Nantahala National Forest, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region, 1972. *U.S. Government Printing Office 741-527.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 35 x 60 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; interstate and main highways and other good or all weather roads, points of interest, scenic areas, camps, and recreation sites shown in red; Indian Reservation boundaries shown in purple; national park land shown in orange; wildlife management area boundaries shown in gray; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and landing fields. Includes table of recreation areas, color illustrations, and key map of the southern Appalachian region highlighting the location of the Nantahala National Forest in relation to the region's other national forest areas and its major highways and cities.

Color illustrations and text on verso. Panel title: *Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of three children viewing a giant tree.

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Georgia; New York Public Library

OCLC: 34729197

NATURAL BRIDGE NATIONAL FOREST, VIRGINIA 1918-1933

The section of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia between the towns of Waynesboro and on south to Buchanan was first set aside as the 106,564-acre Natural Bridge Purchase Area by the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1911. It was named after the famed Natural Bridge, a natural stone arch located outside the purchase area's western boundary. In the fall of 1911, the first party of timber appraisal engineers arrived on site to begin appraisal of a tract of land offered for sale to the United States by Major William A. Anderson of Lexington, Virginia. There followed purchases in Botetourt and Bedford Counties. In the following years purchases were extended into Amherst, Augusta, and Nelson Counties. In fiscal year 1914, the National Forest Reservation Commission enlarged the purchase area to 262,064 gross acres, where it remained until a reduction of some 14,000 acres of land more suitable for agricultural in 1921, to 248,044 gross acres.

By 1918, 73,597 acres had been acquired in the purchase area which allowed the Secretary of Agriculture on May 10, 1918 to designate a gross area of 106,108 acres as the Natural Bridge National Forest. President Woodrow Wilson followed his Secretary's Order on May 16, 1918 with a proclamation establishing the Natural Bridge National Forest, however, Wilson did not acknowledge the Secretary's earlier Order in the text of his proclamation. As more land was acquired under the Weeks Law on the Natural Bridge Purchase Area, the gross acreage of the national forest grew, in 1919 to 107,038 acres and again in 1920 to 279,986 acres. Another adjustment to the Natural Bridge National Forest were made in 1924, increasing the gross area to 390,272 acres, followed by another in 1927, reducing the gross area to 352,300 acres.

Meanwhile, the National Forest Reservation Commission made steady progress in its forest land acquisition on the Natural Bridge Purchase Area from 73,596 acres in 1918 to 169,285 acres in 1933. However, the gross acreage of the Natural Bridge Purchase Unit and the Natural Bridge National Forest remained independent of one another. In 1918, the national forest measured 106,108 acres while the purchase area enclosed 262,064 acres. In 1921 after several small adjustments, the purchase unit was reduced by 14,000 acres to 248,055 gross acres, while the national forest had grown to 279,986 gross acres. Gross acreage of the two distinct administrative units started to come into alignment with the proclamation of 1924 increasing the Natural Bridge National Forest to 390,272 acres. In fiscal year 1925, the National Forest Reservation Commission increased the Natural Bridge Purchase Unit by 134,520 acres for a gross area of 382,575 gross acres, and in fiscal year 1926 the Commission again increased the area of the purchase unit to match the national forest at 390,270 gross acres. Forest and purchase units remained in alignment with the 1927 decrease to 352,300 gross acres. Once again the gross acreage of the two administrative units fell out of alignment when the National Forest Reservation Commission increased the Natural Bridge

Purchase Unit by 6,700 acres to 359,000 gross acres in 1931. The Natural Bridge National Forest measured 352,300 gross acres when it was absorbed by the George Washington National Forest in 1933. At the time of the merger, the Natural Bridge National Forest occupied the crest of the Blue Ridge from a point near Buchanan on the James River and the Peaks of Otter, north to a point just south of the Waynesboro on the Shenandoah River, some 70 miles long and from 5 to 15 miles wide.

The forest protects the headwaters of the James, Roanoke, and Potomac Rivers along with the water supplies for the towns of Bedford, Buena Vista, Lynchburg, Staunton, and Buchanan. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters during the early days as a purchase area and a new national forest were located in Buena Vista, Virginia before being relocated to Lynchburg, Virginia in 1923. Perhaps in anticipation of a reorganization of the national forests in this region of Virginia with the coming of the proposed Shenandoah National Park, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Natural Bridge National Forest were once again relocated, this time to Harrisonburg, Virginia in 1933. Harrisonburg was the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Shenandoah National Forest before its name was changed to the George Washington National Forest in 1932. The Natural Bridge National Forest was absorbed into the George Washington National Forest in 1933 and its name discontinued. Later in 1936, the area of the former Natural Bridge National Forest south of the James River including the Peaks of Otter, was transferred from the George Washington National Forest to assist in the establishment of the new Jefferson National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, March 27	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Natural Bridge Purchase Area with a gross area of 106,564 acres.
2) Fiscal Year 1914	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Natural Bridge Purchase Area increased to 262,064 gross acres.
3) 1918, May 10	Secretary of Agriculture Order	Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, designates the Natural Bridge National Forest.
4) 1918, May 16	*Proclamation 1450, 40 Stat. 1780	Established National Forest on 106,108 acres, of which, 73,597 acres had been acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 in the Natural Bridge Purchase Area.
5) 1924, May 5	*Proclamation 1695, 43 Stat. 1948	Natural Bridge National Forest enlarged by 110,286 acres, particularly on its north and south sides to increase effectiveness of purchase work. Other land eliminated. Gross area increased to 390,272 acres.
6) 1927, September 12	*Proclamation 1813, 45 Stat. 2924	External boundaries adjusted: 1,200 acres added, 41,670 acres eliminated. Adds land acquired under the Weeks Law to the national Forest. Gross area decreased to 352,300 acres.
7) 1931, February 25	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Natural Bridge Purchase Unit increased by 6,700 acres in three areas to a total of 359,000 gross acres, of which 274,978 acres considered suitable for acquisition.
8) 1933, July 22	Executive Order 6210	Entire National Forest transferred to the George Washington National Forest.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 16, 1918.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [compiled from U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps]. 1918. Scale, 1:125,000. W79°41' – W79°00'/N38°00' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 54 x 51 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights. (contour interval 100 feet). Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Proclamation No. 1450 formally established the Natural Bridge National Forest. Map does not indicate land ownership. Holdings: LC; NA

Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia, 1924: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 5, 1924.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1923 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by George Hilton and E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised January, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°40' – W78°50'/N38°05' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 64 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; "Land acquired or being acquired" shown in light green; land "Eliminations" shown in solid red; land "Additions" shown in a patterned red. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. This map is a standard U.S. Forest Service administrative map at 1:126,720-scale exhibiting the changes in boundaries ordered by Proclamation No. 1695.

Holdings: LC; NA

Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia, 1927: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Sept. 12, 1927.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Oct., 1923 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by Geo. Hilton; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°41' – W78°50'/N38°05' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 65 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; "Land acquired or being acquired" shown in light green; land "Eliminations" shown in solid orange; land "Additions" shown in a patterned orange. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

This map is a standard U.S. Forest Service administrative map at 1:126,720-scale exhibiting the changes in boundaries ordered by Proclamation No. 1813.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia, 1917. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1917. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 79 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

In three shades of green, shows 1) "Area within which purchases are being made" 2) "Land being acquired" and 3) "Land acquired." Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Natural Bridge National Forest and Information for Visitors*. No panel illustration.

Holdings: LC

Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1923 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by George Hilton and E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised January, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°40' – W78°50'/N38°05' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; "Land acquired or being acquired" shown in light green. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Exhibits all land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1695 of May 5, 1924.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia, 1927. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1923 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by Geo. Hilton; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°40' – W78°50'/N38°05' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; "Land acquired or being acquired" shown in light green; main and secondary motor roads shown in red; ranger district boundaries and names, lookout stations, tool caches, telephone lines, ranger stations, and Supervisor's headquarters shown in orange. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map reflects all land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1813 of September 12, 1927.

Holdings: NA

Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia, 1927. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°41' – W78°50'/N38°05' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 64 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highways, ranger stations, forest camps, and Forest Supervisor's headquarters shown in red; "Land acquired or being Acquired" shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, other Forest Service facilities and selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map reflects all land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1813 of September 12, 1927.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, black & white photograph captioned, "The river, canal, railroad, and highway lead to the Natural Bridge National Forest" or a view of Blue Ridge Dam on the James River as it flows through its canyon in the Blue Ridge. Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District, Issued 1927."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 397 (January 1928), page 403.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 50337270

Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia, 1930. (Forest visitor map) *See Figures 32, 33, & 34*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by George Hilton; traced by E.L. Mehurin October 1923. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:142,000. W79°41' – W78°50'/N38°05' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 58 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Land acquired and in the process of being acquired shown in green; main and secondary motor highways and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, minor roads, trails, railroads and abandoned railroads, and selected other structures.

Text by H.M. Sears and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "The river, canal, railroad, and highway lead to the Natural Bridge National Forest." or a view of Blue Ridge Dam on the James River as it flows through its canyon in the Blue Ridge. Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Issued 1930," "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930," and "MF-20 R7."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 434 (February 1931), page 599.

Holdings: Univ. of Virginia; NA

OCLC (Book): 26887659

Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Oct., 1923 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.P. Hilton; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised by G.P. Hilton, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°41' – W78°50'/N38°05' – N37°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

"Land acquired or being acquired" shown in light green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. Also shows county and state game refuge boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Appalachian Trail, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; NA

OCLC: 166381303

**OCALA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA (First)
1908-1911**

The city of Ocala, Florida is located near what is thought to have been the site of *Ocale* or *Ocali*, a major Timucua village. The modern city takes its name from the historical village, the name of which is believed to mean "Big Hammock" in the Timucua language. The Ocala National Forest comes from the city of the same name located on its western border. The Ocala National Forest and the Choctawhatchee National Forest were both established in 1908 in Florida, a public land state. 151,195 acres within the boundaries of the 207,285-acre Ocala National Forest were public lands withdrawn from the public domain; the rest of the land base was alienated land, meaning lands owned by the state, by corporations, or by private interests. It was not until the Fall of 1909 that the Forest Service put the Ocala National Forest under administration by locating a Forest Supervisor's Headquarters in De Funiak Springs for both the Choctawhatchee and the Ocala National Forests. Both national forests in Florida became part of District 3, headquartered in Albuquerque, New Mexico on December 1, 1908, but this would change with the creation of District 7, the Eastern District, in 1914. The Ocala National Forest merged with the Choctawhatchee National Forest to the west in Florida's panhandle in 1911 to become the Florida National Forest with headquarters relocated in

**OCALA NATIONAL FOREST
FLORIDA**

TALLAHASSEE MERIDIAN AND BASE
FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
1908

Compiled from Public Land Surveys
NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY.

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ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) 1908, November 24 | *Proclamation 823, 35 Stat. 2206 | Established National Forest primarily from public lands (gross acreage, 207,285 acres). |
| 2) 1911, April 17
(effective July 1, 1911) | Proclamation 1122, 37 Stat 1678 | Combined with the Choctawhatchee National Forest to establish the Florida National Forest. Name "Ocala" discontinued until 1927. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Ocala National Forest, Florida: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated November 24, 1908]. See Figure 41

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908; compiled from Public Land surveys. [Proclamation] No. 823. 1908. Scale, ca. 1:142,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 40 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows national forest and land grant boundaries, lakes, and drainage pattern. "Tallahassee Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Ocala Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; G.T.T. – 1910. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1910. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W81°55' – W81°35'/N29°30' – N29°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 4 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land by letters keyed to separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas. "Tallahassee Mer." Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87, as the "Ocala" folio "partly completed." Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL OCLC: 893550657

OCALA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA (Second) 1927-PRESENT

The second Ocala National Forest was established in the Fall of 1927 when the Florida National Forest separated into its two component parts. The Forest Service first excluded the Ocala National Forest from the Florida National Forest by presidential proclamation on October 17, 1927; the remainder of the Florida National Forest consisting of the Choctawhatchee Division alone was simply renamed the Choctawhatchee National Forest on November 27, 1927. At the time of its re-establishment, the Ocala National Forest had grown from its original 207,285 acres in 1908 to 252,180 gross acres in 1927 with 158,731 acres belonging to the Forest Service and the remainder in "other" ownership. The expanded Ocala National Forest was the result of a large land addition made by the presidential proclamation of November 25, 1920, land exchange efforts, and additions from the public domain while the Ocala was under the administration of the Florida National Forest (1911 to 1927).

Under the Weeks Law of 1911, states had to pass enabling legislation granting consent to the federal government to purchase forest lands in the state for addition to the national forest system. Invitation and consent was given by an act of the Florida state legislature on June 2, 1921. In 1929 the National Forest Reservation Commission established the Ocala Purchase Unit with the same boundaries as the Ocala National Forest, in order to consolidate land ownership within national forest boundaries. A 1935 decision by the National Forest Reservation Commission, which was seconded by the Secretary of Agriculture and President Franklin Roosevelt, expanded the limits of the Ocala Purchase Unit and the Ocala National Forest outward to the forest's natural boundaries between the St. Johns and the Ocklawaha Rivers and southward to Florida State Highway 42.

Since the establishment of the Ocala Purchase Unit, the land area and boundaries of the purchase unit and the Ocala National Forest have generally remained the same. An enlargement of the purchase unit in 1930 by the National Forest Reservation Commission was matched by an executive order by the president increasing the national forest by approximately the same number. Similarly, the action taken by the Commission in 1935 was echoed in an administrative order by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1937, and then by a presidential proclamation in 1938. Repeating the practice, a reduction in area made on the Ocala Purchase Unit by the Commission in 1956 was followed by an executive order reducing the national forest by a similar

number of acres. The Ocala Purchase Unit continued after the termination in 1976 of the Commission at a much reduced 29 acres, of which, all 29 acres had been acquired. By the 1978 edition of the Forest Service's *Land Areas Report* the unit was no longer listed. The Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund had been managed by the National Forest Reservation Commission until the Commission's termination in 1976. From 1965 to 1976, the Commission approved the purchase of some 5,400 acres on the Ocala National Forest principally along the western shore of Lake George and on either side of Salt Springs Run.

The Florida Wilderness Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-430, 98 Stat. 1665) became law on September 28, 1984. The law designated four new wilderness areas on the Ocala National Forest: the 7,700-acre Alexander Springs Wilderness (surveyed at 7,888 acres), the 3,120-acre Billies Bay Wilderness (surveyed at 3,064 acres), the 13,260-acre Juniper Prairie Wilderness (surveyed at 14,298 acres), and the 2,500-acre Little Lake George Wilderness (surveyed at 2,827 acres). The Florida National Scenic Trail, also known as the Florida Trail, was added to the National Trails System in 1976 and extends from the Everglades National Park north through the Ocala, Osceola, and Apalachicola National Forests ending in Florida's Blackwater River State Forest in the western portion of Florida's panhandle.

The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Ocala National Forest remained in Pensacola until 1930 when they were moved to Lake City, Florida sharing headquarters with the Osceola National Forest. In 1936 all of the state's national forests merged their administrative functions under the name *Florida National Forests*, and later, the *National Forests in Florida*, with Forest Supervisors Headquarters transferred to Tallahassee, Florida. Each of the four proclaimed national forests of Florida, the Apalachicola, Choctawhatchee, Ocala, and Osceola took on the aspects of ranger districts, each having a District Ranger Headquarters instead of a Forest Supervisor Headquarters. For the Ocala National Forest, Ranger District Offices have often moved, but now are maintained in Silver Springs, Florida for the Lake George Ranger District and in Umatilla, Florida for the Seminole Ranger District. Today, the Ocala National Forest measures 443,336 gross acres, of which, 384,706 acres are in Forest Service ownership, or about 87% of the land within its boundaries. 58,630 acres are in other ownership, including the U.S. Naval Bombing Range south of Florida State Route 40 in Township 16 South, Range 26 East, Tallahassee Meridian, measuring approximately 5,800 acres.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1927, October 17	Proclamation 1816, 45 Stat. 2927	Re-established National Forest from lands formerly administered by Florida National Forest with a gross area of 252,180 acres.
2) 1929, February 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ocala Purchase Unit established with the same boundaries as the national forest.
3) 1930, June 28	Public Law 71-466, 46 Stat. 827	President authorized to designate lands on the Ocala National Forest as a game refuge.
4) 1930, July 24	Proclamation 1918, 46 Stat. 3031	Ocala Game Refuge established on 66,000 acres of the Ocala National Forest.
5) 1930, December 3	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ocala Purchase Unit boundaries extended by 10,819 acres to allow for the purchase of a portion of the F.M. Arredondo Grant.
6) 1932, March 1	Executive Order 5814	10,801 acres of land added southwest of Lake George in the F.M. Arredondo Grant. Area of the Ocala Game Refuge increased to 76,801 acres. Area of Ocala National Forest increased to 262,981 gross acres.
7) 1935, March 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ocala Purchase Unit increased by 216,000 acres to 478,981 gross acres.
8) 1937, June 30	Secretary of Agriculture Order 2 Federal Register 1359-1361	Secretary approves land addition of 178,994 acres acquired under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911 to the Ocala National Forest. Area increased to 441,925 gross acres.
9) 1937, August 3	Secretary of Agriculture Notice 2 Federal Register 1625	Secretary's Order of June 30, 1937 corrected.
10) 1938, July 16	*Proclamation 2293, 53 Stat. 2462 3 Federal Register 1769 Map: 3 FR 1770	Land added throughout the forest as approved in 1937 by the Secretary of Agriculture. National Forest area: 441,925 gross acres. Ocala Game Refuge area: 79,396 acres.

11) 1951, August 29	Public Land Order 750 16 Federal Register 9044	754 acres of public domain land added on the southeastern part of the Ocala National Forest. Area increased to 442,679 gross acres.
12) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ocala Purchase Unit reduced by 13,230 acres; 3,861 acres eliminated in Lake County and 9,369 acres eliminated in Marion County. Gross area of Ocala Purchase Unit: 429,449 acres
13) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10850 24 Federal Register 9559 (9562)	Land eliminated in Lake and Marion Counties ratifying the changes made on April 17, 1956. Ocala National Forest area: 429,210 gross acres.
14) 1966, August 26	Public Land Order 4076 31 Federal Register 11546	33 acres of land eliminated in Section 11, T. 17 S., R. 29 E., Tallahassee Meridian.
15) 1975, September 23 (effective September 30, 1975)	Public Land Order 5541 40 Federal Register 44817	Land added and land eliminated in Lake County, Florida. Area: 430,122 gross acres.
16) 1976, October 17	Public Law 94-527, 90 Stat. 2481	Amends the "National Trails System Act" of 1968 to include the 1,400 mile Florida National Scenic Trail to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
17) 1984, September 28	Public Law 98-430, 98 Stat. 1665	"Florida Wilderness Act of 1983" establishes the Alexander Springs, Juniper Prairie, Little Lake George, and Billies Bay Wilderness Areas on the Ocala National Forest.
18) 1985, August 12	Secretary of Agriculture Order 50 Federal Register 33363-4	Boundary redescribed with the addition of of 324.19 acres. Area increased to 430,446 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION AND SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ORDER

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1938: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Administrative Order dated June 30, 1937.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W82°02' – W81°28'/N29°32' – N28°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 31 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows land additions which essentially pushed the boundaries of the Ocala National Forest out to the banks of the two major rivers that surround the forest, namely the St. Johns and the Oklawaha and on the south to Florida state highway 42. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian." National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen.

Holdings: NA

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1938: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated July 16, 1938, Proclamation 2293.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W82°02' – W81°28'/N29°32' – N28°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 31 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows land additions which essentially pushed the boundaries of the Ocala National Forest out to the banks of the two major rivers that surround the forest, namely the St. Johns and the Oklawaha and on the south to Florida state highway 42. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian." National Archives has a blue-line print as well as a map drawn on drafting linen. This map also appears in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large* and in the *Federal Register*. See citations above to this proclamation.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1930. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1930 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by S.L. Acker, April, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°00' – W81°35'/N29°35' – N28°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 47 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest land and land acquired or being acquired shown in green; main and secondary motor highways shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities and telephone lines shown in orange; Ocala National Game Refuge boundary shown in purple. Also shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Recreation Map, Ocala National Forest.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region.

[1936?] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 22 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. No relief indicated.

Roads, lookout towers, and Lake Bryant ranger station shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and Ocala National Game Refuge boundaries and includes drawings of wildlife and recreational pursuits in margins. Typescript text and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Recreation Map, Ocala National Forest, Florida*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawings of wildlife.

Holdings: LC

Recreation map of Ocala National Forest, Florida. *See Figure 19*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; REG. 8 - 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue on green paper. 27 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, game refuge, and purchase area boundaries, populated places, roads, lookout towers, organization camps, recreation site information, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Region 8 Recreation Guide No. 3A."

Three panels of Harry Rossoll drawings on verso illustrating recreational pursuits. Panel title: *Recreation map of the Ocala National Forest, Florida*. Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 8, Recreation Guide No. 3A – 1937." Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of an Ocala National Forest scene with Florida panther on tree limb above a buck, with two men in a canoe in the background.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago

OCLC: 85836581

Juniper Spring and Fern Hammock: A Recreational Development on the Ocala National Forest, Florida.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; REG. 8 - 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:2,400. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue on green paper. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Pictorial map looking straight down onto the recreation area showing roads, camps, structures, and recreational facilities below the tree tops. "Region 8. Recreation Guide No. 3-B – 1937."

Three panels of Harry Rossoll drawings on verso illustrating recreational pursuits. Panel title: *Recreational Development of Juniper Spring and Fern Hammock, Ocala National Forest, Florida*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of an Ocala National Forest scene. Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 8, Recreation Guide No. 3-B – 1937."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago

OCLC: 85836585

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Georgia, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., C. & G.S., War Dept., Forest Service and other surveys by J.E. Hayden and others, 1936; traced in Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin, 1937; revised December, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°00' – W81°22'/N29°35' – N28°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 53 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without the compass roses & "Big Scrub" red layer.

Shows lands known as the "Big Scrub" and compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations in red; water features shown in blue; alienated lands within national forest boundaries as of Dec. 15, 1937, shown in gray. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Tallahassee Meridian." Successive land additions in the 1930s have enlarged the Ocala National Forest to the southeast along the St.

Johns River and to the west and to the northwest out to the Oklawaha River.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Florida State Univ.; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 6385041

Juniper Springs Recreation Area, Ocala National Forest - Florida. See Figure 20

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:2,400. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Green on cream paper.
21 x 27 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Pictorial map looking straight down onto the recreation area showing roads, camps, structures, and recreational facilities below the tree tops. "Region 8. Recreation Guide No. 3-B – 1938."

Three panels of Harry Rossoll drawings on verso illustrating recreational pursuits. Panel title: *Recreational Development of Juniper Spring and Fern Hammock, Ocala National Forest, Florida*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of bathers beside a stream with a water wheel and mill in the background. Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreational Guide No. 3-B – 1938."

Holdings: personal collection

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1938. (Forest visitor map)

See **Florida National Forests.** (Forest visitor booklet and maps) Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Georgia, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., C. & G.S., War Dept., Forest Service and other surveys by J.E. Hayden and others, 1936; traced in Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin, 1937; revised December 1937; revised January 1949 by Helen D. O'Neill. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1949. B-3833-0++.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°00' – W81°22'/N29°35' – N28°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
59 x 54 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass roses and green forest layer.

Ocala National Forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wildlife management, and county boundaries, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Southern Illinois Univ., Edwardsville; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 34142905

Guide Map, Juniper Springs Recreation Area, Ocala National Forest, Florida.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 8; revised 1949.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:3,600. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Green on white paper.
21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

A plan of the Juniper Springs recreation area showing roads, trails, parking lots, campgrounds, trailer parking, streams and other facilities.

Three panels of green and white photographs and drawings on verso illustrating recreational pursuits. Panel title: *Juniper Springs Recreation Area, in the Heart of the Ocala National Forest, Florida*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of the Forest Service entrance sign for Juniper Springs. Title panel has "Forest Service, Southern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture."

Holdings: personal collection

Recreation Map, Ocala National Forest, Florida. [1951]

See **Florida National Forests.** [1951] (Forest visitor booklet and maps) Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

Recreation Map, Ocala National Forest, Florida.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region; 4-16-1952 – H.O'N. Agriculture - Atlanta.

1952. Scale, ca. 1:370,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
24 x 19 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest, wildlife management, and game refuge boundaries, settlements, roads, lookout towers, organization camps, recreation site information, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes drawings of logging practices. "Region 8 Recreation Guide No. 3A."

Typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Facts About the Ocala National Forest in Florida*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, sketch drawing of a forest with a deer, heron, and Spanish soldier amid words spelling out forest resources.

Holdings: personal collection

Recreation Map, Ocala National Forest, Florida.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region; 4-16-1955 – R.L.M. Agriculture Atlanta 1955. 1955. Scale, ca. 1:370,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 19 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest, wildlife management, game refuge, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, lookout towers, organization camps, recreation site information, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes drawings of logging practices. “Region 8 Recreation Guide No. 3A.”

Typescript text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Facts about the Ocala National Forest, Florida.*

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC

Recreation Map, Ocala National Forest, Florida [1955].

See **Florida National Forests.** 1955 (Forest Visitors booklet and maps) under Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Georgia, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., C. & G.S., War Dept., Forest Service and other surveys by J.E. Hayden and others, 1936; traced in Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin, 1937; revised 1937; revised 1949 by Helen D. O'Neill.

[1956?]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°00' – W81°22'/N29°35' – N28°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 54 cm. Relief not indicated.

Ocala National Forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife management, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Tallahassee Meridian.” Land status appears to be from data of the mid-1950s.

Holdings: NA

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1955. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1956 O-385719.

1956. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°00' – W81°22'/N29°35' – N28°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 54 cm., folded to 18 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; “good” and “poor” motor roads, road numbers, recreation site information and organization camps shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife management area, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, and selected buildings. Includes inset map of Florida highlighting the location of the Ocala National Forest and one-color photographs. “Tallahassee Meridian.”

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a lake in the background with 2 pine trees in the foreground surrounded by a red frame. Title panel has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, June 1956, Southern Region.”

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 742 (November 1956), page 60.

Holdings: NA; LC and 22 other libraries

OCLC: 5834134

Recreation Map, Ocala National Forest, Florida.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agriculture – Atlanta – 1961.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:370,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 28 x 24 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. No relief indicated.

Paved and secondary roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, wildlife management area, game refuge, military, and county boundaries, towns and villages, Forest Service roads, lookout towers, prairies, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes table of recreation areas, hunt camps, and organization camps with numbers located on the map.

Text, “Location map, National Forests in Florida,” and one color illustration on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color photograph of a group of canoeists.

Holdings: personal collection

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1962. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Atlanta – 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°00' – W81°22'/N29°35' – N28°58'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 53 cm., on sheet 70 x 71 cm., folded to 24 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in green; roads, road numbers, wildlife management and wildlife refuge boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, boat ramps, and organization camps shown in red; water features shown in blue; alienated lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, and lookout towers. Includes inset map of Florida showing the state's national forests in green and District Ranger

headquarters and Forest Supervisor's headquarters in red. Black & white photographs found in margins. Text, black & white photographs, and index to recreation areas on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the Ocala National Forest, Florida*. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned drawings and photograph in collage of red, green and blue. Holdings: LC

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles (TL).

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82° 00' – W81° 20'/N29° 35' – N28°53'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 63 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Ocala National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35791174

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1965. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Williams Printing Company – Atlanta, Georgia – 1965. F-22 – R8

1965. Scale, ca. 1:152,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; roads, road numbers, wildlife management area and wildlife refuge boundaries, recreation sites, boat ramps, and camps shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, and lookout towers. Includes table of recreation facilities, text, and "Key Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Ocala National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and other national forests.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the Ocala National Forest, Florida*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of family of four in a canoe.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley

OCLC: 34143043

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1968. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, 1968. Southern Region-13.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:152,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, wildlife management area and wildlife refuge boundaries, recreation sites, boat ramps, and camps shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, and lookout towers. Includes text and table of recreation facilities, and key map of Florida highlighting the location of the Ocala National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and other national forests.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the Ocala National Forest, Florida*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a family of four in a canoe.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Washington; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia)

OCLC: 34143081

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised in Regional Office, 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82° 00' – W81° 20'/N29° 35' – N28°53'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 63 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Ocala National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Florida State Univ.; New York Public Library; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5477554

Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1972. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Southern Region-19 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 63 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated. Map revised and reissued in 1976.

National forest lands shown in green; main roads, road numbers, trail mileages between points, recreation sites, boat ramps, camps, U.S. Navy Bombing Range, and populated places shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, primitive roads, trails, canoe runs, and wayside areas. Includes legend of "Federal recreation symbols," table of recreation facilities, text, color illustration, and "Key Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Ocala National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of two figures in a canoe on a forest waterway.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 950 (March 1974), page 32.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Michigan; Detroit Public Library; Texas Tech.; Utah State Univ.; LC; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); NA

OCLC: 5409005

Ocala Trail, Ocala National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Southern Region-2 1973.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black on blue paper. Map on both sides of sheet, 23 x 31 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

The Ocala Trail, a portion of the Florida Trail, from Johnsons Corner on Florida State Highway 41, north to Lake Delancy (57.7 miles). Shows the roads, road numbers, the Ocala Trail, recreation sites, lakes and ponds. Includes text, and "Key Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Ocala National Forest in relation to the state's principal highways and cities.

Title from front panel. Panel illustration, black on blue, uncaptioned photograph of two figures on the trail.

Holdings: personal collection

**OCONEE NATIONAL FOREST, GEORGIA
1959-PRESENT**

On January 1, 1954 the U.S. Forest Service acquired the lands of the future Oconee National Forest by transfer from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service of the lands of two Bankhead-Jones Land Utilization Projects in Georgia, GA-LU-3 (Piedmont) and GA-LU-22 (North Central Georgia). President Eisenhower transformed the two areas into the Oconee National Forest through Presidential Proclamation on November 27, 1959. The Oconee National Forest, located in the piedmont section of the State of Georgia consists of two units. The smaller Redlands Ranger District, former North Central Georgia Land Utilization Project, northwest of Greensboro, has about 28,100 acres and the larger Uncle Remus Ranger District, the former Piedmont Land Utilization Project, has about 72,100 acres. Located just south of the Uncle Remus Ranger District and the Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge is the Hitchiti Experimental Forest.

The name of the national forest comes from the Oconee River that flows through and past both units. In 1971 the Oconee National Forest merged its administrative functions with those of the larger Chattahoochee National Forest to the north. Gainesville, Georgia had served as the location for the Supervisor's Headquarters for both national forests well before the 1971 merger. District Ranger headquarters are located at Greensboro, Georgia, for the Redlands District and at Monticello, Georgia for the Uncle Remus District. However, these distinctions have since been dispensed with and at present, there is only the Oconee Ranger District of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests with headquarters in Eatonton, Georgia. Today, the Oconee National Forest is measured to have 266,016 gross acres, of which, 116,205 acres are owned by the Forest Service, or about 44%. There are no wilderness areas or wild and scenic rivers on the Oconee National Forest.

On December 7, 1937, Proclamation 2263 added a portion of the Piedmont (GA-LU-3) Land Utilization Project to the Chattahoochee National Forest. On September 17, 1938, this area in Jones County, Georgia became the Hitchiti Experimental Forest of 4,602 acres of pine-hardwood forest where research on reproducing and growing loblolly pine in the lower Piedmont area of Central Georgia could be conducted. It is a unit of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station. The area was transferred to the Oconee National Forest in 1964. The Hitchiti Experimental Forest includes the Brender Demonstration Forest, named for forester Ernst V. Brender, who served as Project Leader on the Hitchiti Experimental Forest from 1945 to 1975. Today the Hitchiti is an active research facility of the U.S. Forest Service Southern Research Station working cooperatively with the Georgia Forestry Commission to showcase pine management for nonindustrial private landowners. Established on December 4, 1961 is the Scull Shoals Experimental Forest on 4,487 acres on the former Redlands Ranger District.

On April 10, 1995, the Deputy Under Secretary, Natural Resources and Environment of the Department of Agriculture created the Okmulgee Purchase Unit on 10,000 acres of land on the west bank of the Okmulgee river between Georgia State Highway 16 on the north to Georgia State Highway 83 on the south, directly opposite the Oconee National Forest lands on the east bank of the river. For the first ten years, 250 acres had been purchased on the unit. In 2013, the unit's area was increased to 10,261 acres with 256 acres owned by the Forest Service. Today, these same numbers describe the active Okmulgee Purchase Unit.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1937, December 7	*Proclamation 2263, 51 Stat. 404 2 Federal Register 3193 Map: 2 FR 3195	Portion of the Piedmont Land Utilization Project (GA-LU-3) in the Dames Ferry area of Jones County, added. This area became the Hitchiti Experimental Forest.
2) 1939, January 18	Executive Order 8037 4 Federal Register 391 Map: 4 FR 391	Establishes the Piedmont Wildlife Refuge within the Piedmont Land Utilization Project (GA-LU-3) on 35,000 acres.
3) 1959, November 27	*Proclamation 3326, 74 Stat. C-23 24 Federal Register 9651 - 9654 Map: 24 FR 9653	Established National Forest from former Bankhead-Jones land, GA-LU-3 and GA-LU-22 with a gross area of 269,715 acres. 96,066 acres owned by the Forest Service.
4) 1964, September 18	Executive Order 11178 29 Federal Register 13133	Portion of the Piedmont Land Utilization Project (LU-3) added to the Chattahoochee National Forest by Proclamation 2263 of December 7, 1937 (Hitchiti Experimental Forest) transferred from the Chattahoochee to the Oconee National Forest.
5) 1975, September 2 (effective September 9, 1975)	Public Land Order 5525 40 Federal Register 41794	Boundary redescribed and land added and eliminated as a result.
6) 1975, September 22	Federal Register Notice 40 Federal Register 43489	Public Land Order 5525 of September 2, 1975 corrected.
7) 1975, November 11 (effective November 17, 1975)	Public Land Order 5546 40 Federal Register 53237	Public Land Order 5525 of September 2 1975 corrected.
8) 1995, April 10	Federal Register Notice 60 Federal Register 28569	Established Ocmulgee Purchase Unit on 10,000 acres along the west bank of the Ocmulgee River in Butts and Monroe Counties for watershed protection.
9) 1999, August 5	Public Law 106-41 113 Stat. 215	"Lake Oconee Land Exchange Act" transfers 1,175.46 acres to the Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests in exchange for 1,275.80 acres of national forest land plus a payment of \$23,250 to the Georgia Power Co.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Oconee National Forest, Georgia, 1959: Diagrammatic map forming an official supplement to Proclamation dated November 27, 1959.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. W83°52' – W83°00'/N34°00' – N33°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 41 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land shown shaded. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Oconee National Forest, 1960. (Forest visitor map)

[U.S. Forest Service]; State Game and Fish Commission.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates and no public land grid. Black & white. Two maps, one on each side of sheet, 42 x 41 cm. and 54 x 41 cm., on sheet, 54 x 41 cm., folded to 18 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.

Forest Service land shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, populated plates, structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. [Forest Service] "Class "C" Map." Includes hunting information in the margin along with information on how to obtain more detailed maps of the area. Main map shows the future Uncle Remus Ranger District.

On verso, Redlands Ranger District at the same scale and same format as the main map with an outline map of the state of Georgia showing the "Map Area Location in Georgia."

Holdings: personal collection

Oconee National Forest, Redlands District. (Administrative map)

Compiled by photogrammetric methods by Aero Service Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; aerial photograph 1:40,000 dated 1960; tract boundary data compiled from Piedmont Soil Conservation District boundary survey maps.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°30' – W83°00'/N34°00' – N33°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 38 cm. No relief indicated.

"Government owned properties" [national forest land] shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. [Forest Service] "Class "C" Map."

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5477560

Oconee National Forest, Georgia, 1967. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 28*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, 1967, F18-R8.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 29 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Oconee National Forest shown in green, main and secondary roads and road numbers, recreation areas, points of interest, state park boundaries, and organization camps shown in red, water features shown in blue; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements. Includes location map showing the location of the Oconee and the Chattahoochee National Forest in relation to the state of Georgia together with an index to recreation areas.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of pine trees at lakeside.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Ball State Univ.

OCLC: 34091423

Oconee National Forest, Uncle Remus District. (Administrative map)

Compiled by photogrammetric methods by Aero Service Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; aerial photograph 1:40,000 dated 1960 and 1:20,000 dated 1958; tract boundary data compiled from Piedmont Soil Conservation District boundary survey maps; status revised to 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°50' – W83°20'/N33°30' – N33°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 47 cm. No relief indicated.

"Government owned properties" [national forest land] shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. [Forest Service] "Class "C" Map." An earlier version (1960) might exist to match the Redlands District map.

Holdings: Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5477561

Oconee National Forest, Georgia, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. 1970 Southern Region – 9.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 29 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Oconee National Forest shown in green, main and secondary roads and road numbers, recreation areas, points of interest, state park boundaries, and organization camps shown in red, water features shown in blue; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements. Includes location map showing the location of the Oconee and the Chattahoochee National Forest in relation to

the state of Georgia together with an index to recreation areas.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of pine trees at lakeside.

Holdings: 10 libraries

OCLC: 7487906

Oconee National Forest: Uncle Remus Ranger District. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

44 x 39 cm., on sheet, 61 x 48 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Text and illustrations on verso on camping and hunting in the Oconee National Forest.

Holdings: Ball State Univ.

OCLC: 57467273

OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA 1931-PRESENT

Located in northeastern Florida in Columbia and Baker Counties, straddling the drainage divide between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, 12 miles south of the Georgia-Florida state line, the Osceola National Forest takes its name from Osceola, the daring and scholarly Seminole Chief. His capture and imprisonment in Fort Marion at St. Augustine forms a tragic story in Florida's history. The state of Florida gave its consent to federal government land acquisition for national forest purposes under an act of the legislature on June 2, 1921, a precondition to federal land purchases found in the Weeks Law of 1911. At its December 12, 1928 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission considered the creation of an Osceola Purchase Unit in Florida, but postponed a decision until a complete financial statement could be prepared. The National Forest Reservation Commission established the Osceola Purchase Unit two months later in February of 1929 and the first land purchases began shortly thereafter. By 1931, the Osceola National forest was officially proclaimed after the federal government had acquired 155,993 acres of forest land, much of it heavily logged, largely from two owners, the Columbia Farms Corporation and the Ocean Pond Land Company. The Osceola National Forest was reforested through the efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s.

Osceola Purchase Unit had been originally established at 414,000 acres, however, the state of Florida and the counties involved were unwilling to approve a purchase area of over 150,000 acres, but indicated their approval of one large purchase of 145,783 acres. The National Forest Reservation Commission reduced area of purchase to 150,000 maximum. The July 10, 1931 president proclamation created an Osceola National Forest embracing 161,813 acres, which included some unreserved public lands. At its December 14, 1931 meeting, the Commission approved a modification of the Osceola Purchase Unit boundaries to 161,813 acres in Baker and Columbia counties to coincide with the proclaimed boundaries of the Osceola National Forest.

There are several special management areas on the Osceola National Forest. The 3,135-acre Olustee Experimental Forest was established near Lake City in 1931 (formerly designated March 28, 1934). For more than 60 years, Olustee was the site of research on gum naval stores and genetic improvement of forest trees. The Research Work Unit at Olustee was closed in 1996, but the Southern Research Station continues to maintain the experimental forest for long-term experiments and as a reservoir for genetic material of historic value and continuing scientific interest. The Florida National Scenic Trail, also known as the "Florida Trail" was added to the National Trails System in 1976 and extends from the Everglades National Park north through the Ocala, Osceola, and Apalachicola National Forests ending in Florida's Blackwater River State Forest in the western portion of Florida's panhandle. Under the "Florida Wilderness Act of 1983," the 13,600-acre Big Gum Swamp Wilderness (surveyed at 13,835 acres) was established together with a reservation of 4,400 acres as the "Natural Area Wilderness Study Area" on the Osceola National Forest.

The Secretary of Agriculture in 1993 designated the 674-acre Nekoosa Purchase Unit for watershed protection in two areas: the Columbia County area of 611 acres near Watertown, Florida and a 63-acre Baker County area just to the east of Olustee, Florida. The purchase unit has been increased to 723 acres of which, the Forest Service has acquired 228 acres in the unit. The Pinhook Purchase Unit, established in 1994, lies in the swamplands between the Osceola National Forest and the Florida-Georgia state line and is an important area connecting national forest lands with those of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. On March 13, 2001, the State of Florida made the monumental acquisition of nearly 58,000 acres north and east of the Osceola National Forest of a portion of the Pinhook Swamp. The area acquired by the State of Florida was considered the missing piece forming the wildlife corridor between the Osceola National Forest, located south of Pinhook Swamp, and the

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge to the north in Georgia. The wildlife corridor is the largest such corridor East of the Mississippi River and is approximately the size of Rhode Island. A host of nonprofit conservation groups are working with the Forest Service to acquire additional wetlands threatened by commercial activity and development. Today, the Forest Service has acquired 82,318 acres within the 171,857-acre Pinhook Purchase Unit with expenditures from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Lake City, the county seat of Columbia County, served as the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Osceola National Forest from 1931 until 1936, the year when all of the state's national forests merged their administrative functions under the name, *Florida National Forests*, now known as the *National Forests in Florida*, with Forest Supervisors Headquarters transferred to Tallahassee, Florida. In 1936, the four national forests of Florida, the Apalachicola, Choctawhatchee, Ocala, and Osceola took on the aspects of ranger districts, each having a District Ranger Headquarters instead of a Forest Supervisor Headquarters. For many years, the District Ranger Station for the Osceola National Forest were located in Lake City, Florida. Today, District Ranger Station is in Sanderson, Florida. Today, the boundaries of the Osceola National Forest embrace 165,431 gross acres, of which, 160,068 acres are owned by the Forest Service or about 98% of the land area within its boundaries.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1929, February 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Osceola Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 414,000 acres.
2) 1930, February 7	Executive Order 5278	Public land in the vicinity of the proposed Osceola National Forest withdrawn from entry pending classification and a decision to include the lands in a national forest.
3) 1931, July 10	*Proclamation 1961, 47 Stat. 2465	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 and from public lands totaling 161,813 gross acres.
4) 1931, December 14	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Osceola Purchase Unit modified and reduced to 161,813 acres to coincide with proclaimed national forest boundaries.
5) 1976, October 17	Public Law 94-527, 90 Stat. 2481	Amends the "National Trails System Act" of 1968 to include the 1,400-mile Florida National Scenic Trail, the "Florida Trail."
6) 1984, September 28	Public Law 98-430, 98 Stat. 1665	"Florida Wilderness Act of 1983" establishes the 13,600 acre Big Gum Swamp Wilderness on the Osceola National Forest. Also reserves 4,400 acres as the Natural Area Wilderness Study Area.
7) 1993, July 13 (effective June 28, 1993)	Federal Register Notice 58 Federal Register 39524	Established the 674 acre Nekoosa Purchase Unit in Baker and Columbia Counties.
8) 1994, August 12	Federal Register Notice 59 Federal Register 21276	Pinhook Purchase Unit established on 108,000 acres in Baker and Columbia Counties.
9) 1995, July 5	Federal Register Notice 60 Federal Register 37047	Notice of August 12, 1994 corrected to read 170,608 acres and not 108,000 acres.
10) 2004, December 8	Public Law 108-447, sec. 347 118 Stat. 3106	"Chris Zajicek Memorial Land Exchange Act of 2004" exchanges lands between the Forest Service and the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of Florida dated March 4, 2004.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1931: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated, July 10, 1931.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled under direction of T.W. Norcross, Chief Engineer from General Land Office survey plats, 1931. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931. [Proclamation] No. 1961.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W82°38' – W82°10'/N30°30' – N30°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 15 cm., inside of Proclamation text sheet, 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows Osceola National Forest boundary. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, 1930-1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and S. LoJacono; traced by S. LoJacono, 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W82°38' – W82°10'/N30°28' – N30°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 78 cm. No relief indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Ponds and swamps shown in blue; main and secondary motor highways shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities and telephone lines shown in orange. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, selected structures, logging camps, and lumber mills. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 85823960

Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, 1930-1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and S. LoJacono; traced by S. LoJacono, 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W82°38' – W82°10'/N30°28' – N30°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 78 cm. No relief indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, selected structures, logging camps, and lumber mills. "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1938. (Forest visitor map)

See **Florida National Forests.** (Forest visitor booklet and maps) Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1945. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1945. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W82°40' – W82°10'/N30°28' – N30°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 82 cm. No relief indicated.

Ponds and swamps shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Olustee Experimental Forest, natural area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, roads, trails Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. "Tallahassee Meridian." "Forest Supervisor's Headquarters at Tallahassee, Florida."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 34143062

Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1938. (Forest visitor map)

See **Florida National Forests.** [1951] (Forest visitor booklet and maps) Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

Recreation Map, Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1955.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region; rev. 9-26-55, R.L.M.

1955. Scale, ca. 1:220,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 18 x 25 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest, Olustee Experimental Forest, game-management, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation site information, rivers, swamps, ponds, and creeks.

Typescript text and black & white illustration on verso. Panel title: *Facts about the Osceola National Forest (Osceola Ranger District), Florida.* Panel illustration, drawing by Harry Rossoll of a stand of pines and a lone bald cypress.

Holdings: LC

Recreation Map, Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1955. (Forest visitor map)

See **Florida National Forests.** 1955 (Forest visitor booklet and maps) Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W82°40' – W82°10'/N30°28' – N30°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 81 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red; water features and marsh lands shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Olustee Experimental Forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Osceola National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Northern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 6241770

Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1965. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. Agriculture – Williams Printing Company – Atlanta, Georgia – 1965. F-7 – R.8.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:110,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 35 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest lands shown in green; main roads, road numbers, recreation areas, boat ramps, and public land survey lines and section numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, minor roads, railroads, and trails. Includes table of recreation areas and "Key Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Osceola National Forest in relation to the state's main highways and principal cities. Public land grid based on the Tallahassee Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the Osceola National Forest in Florida*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of Ocean Pond.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Pennsylvania State Univ.

OCLC: 28530421

Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1964 from U.S.F.S. planimetric series maps converted from 1957 U.S.G.S. quadrangles; revised in the Regional Office from 1969 photography.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W82°40' – W82°10'/N30°28' – N30°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 81 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, city limits of Lake City, Florida shown in red; water features and marsh lands shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Olustee Experimental Forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Osceola National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Tallahassee Meridian."

Holdings: Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5477553

Osceola National Forest, Florida, 1971. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service—Southern Region. Southern Region – 8 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:110,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 45 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest lands shown in green; main roads, road numbers, trail mileages between points, recreation sites, boat ramps, camps, and populated places shown in red; water features shown in blue; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest state, and county boundaries, primitive roads, and trails. Includes "Key Map" of Florida highlighting the location of the Osceola National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a fisherman in a boat near a bald cypress.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Iowa; Ohio State Univ.; Texas Tech.; Univ. of Washington; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia)

OCLC: 34143057

Osceola National Forest. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 29*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southern Region 7 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:110,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 30 x 45 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest lands shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and public land grid and section numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest state, and county boundaries, primitive roads, and trails. Includes table of recreation facilities and "Location Map" highlighting the location of the Osceola National Forest in relation to its regional towns and highways. Public land grid based on the Tallahassee Meridian.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Osceola National Forest, Florida*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a fisherman in a boat near a bald cypress.

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Michigan; Ohio State Univ.

OCLC: 34199379

**OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST, ARKANSAS – OKLAHOMA
1926-PRESENT**

Ouachita is the French spelling of the Indian word Washita which means "good hunting grounds." The Ouachita National Forest is named for the Ouachita Mountain Range where it is located. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Ouachita, like its predecessor forest, the Arkansas National forest, are located in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Today, the two-state Ouachita National Forest measures 2,724,413 gross acres with 2,014,209 acres in Arkansas and 710,204 acres in Oklahoma. The United States owns a total of 1,784,037 acres, which is about 65% of the land within the Ouachita National Forest's borders.

The State of Arkansas had approved a state enabling act on February 28, 1917 permitting federal land purchases throughout the state. Forest land purchases by the federal government began in 1918 with the establishment of the Arkansas Purchase Area with the same boundaries and area, 958,290 gross acres, as the Arkansas National Forest. Since that time, the area and boundaries of the national forest and the purchase unit often diverged indicating the independence of the Forest Service and the National Forest Reservation Commission. Upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, the name of the Arkansas National Forest was changed by the Executive Order of April 29, 1926 to the Ouachita National Forest. The National Forest Reservation Commission authorized a change in the name of the purchase unit from Arkansas Purchase Unit to the Ouachita Purchase Unit at its meeting of June 17, 1926. The boundary of the Ouachita Purchase Unit was also enlarged at this meeting to include more land (96,406 acres) in several locations throughout the forest, most particularly, south of the Fourche La Pave River in Yell and Perry counties to total 1,055,183 gross acres. After this enlargement, the president followed with an proclamation of October 28, 1926 enlarging the national forest to match the action by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

In its annual report of 1926, the Commission explained that the purchase work on the Ouachita had been hindered for several years because, "...large lumber companies which had extensive holdings within the [purchase unit] did not desire to dispose of their lands until the cutting of timber thereon had been completed. Several of these companies are now nearing the completion of their operation and it is expected that offers of very large areas of rough land will soon be made. A large portion of the holdings of these companies lie adjoining, but just outside of the present boundaries of the forest, and it seems desirable that the boundary should be extended so as to include such of these lands as are offered at reasonable prices and which are of a character to make them suitable for national forest purposes." (page 18) Thus the Commission decided in 1926 and 1929 to expand the Ouachita Purchase Unit. The 1929 expansion of the purchase unit renewed the divergence in area and boundaries with the Ouachita National Forest measuring 1,056,119 gross acres and the Ouachita Purchase Unit with 1,484,294 gross acres. The actions of both the president and the Commission in 1931, brought back the area of the two units into alignment once again, both having 1,876,906 gross acres. The administrative history below charts this variation in area and boundaries of the two jurisdictions until 1976 when the Ouachita Purchase Unit disappeared with the discontinuation of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

The National Forest Reservation Commission decided that the Ouachita National Forest would be extended into the adjacent mountainous area in the State of Oklahoma when it established the Kiamichi Purchase Unit at its May 17, 1930 meeting. The federal government had been granted the authority to purchase forest land in the State of Oklahoma by the state legislature on April 8, 1925. Oklahoma State Forestry Services had approved of the establishment of the purchase unit in the Kiamichi Winding Stair/Rich Mountain areas, the western extremity of the east-west trending Ouachita Mountain Range. After its examination of the area, the U.S. Geological Survey agreed that acquisition of forest land in the area would help prevent flooding in the Arkansas River watershed. The new unit had an area of 345,200 gross acres, of which 295,494 acres were in LeFlore County and 39,338 acres in Latimer County, Oklahoma, and an additional 10,368 acres in Polk County, Arkansas. The

Kiamichi Purchase Unit adjoined the Ouachita Purchase Unit on the Ouachita's western boundary. During fiscal year 1931, a tract of 56,613 acres of cut over land was approved for purchase from the Buschow Lumber Company, all in LeFlore County, Oklahoma. Following the Proclamation of August 19, 1931, the portions of the Kiamichi Purchase Unit lying in Polk County Arkansas and in LeFlore County, Oklahoma were merged into the larger Ouachita Purchase Unit, expanding it to 1,878,906 gross acres – the same area as the Ouachita National Forest itself. The Proclamation 1931 established a new boundary for the Ouachita National Forest embracing lands in both Arkansas and Oklahoma. The Latimore County, Oklahoma, portion of the Kiamichi Purchase Unit in which no lands had yet been approved for purchase and had not been added to the Ouachita Purchase Unit, was increased from 39,338 to 52,760 gross acres in 1933 and continued as the Kiamichi Purchase Unit. Because no land had been acquired on this purchase unit between 1931 and 1956, the National Forest Reservation Commission abandoned the Kiamichi Purchase Unit on April 17, 1956. (the Kiamichi Purchase Unit is shown in Figures 5 (1934); 7 (1939); and 8 (1951).

Initially, the lands of the Magazine Mountain Land Utilization Project (AK-LU-1) were added to the Ouachita National Forest to become the Magazine Mountain Ranger District. Soon thereafter, these lands, transferred from the Farm Security Administration to the U.S. Forest Service by Proclamation 2296 of August 30, 1938, were moved from the Ouachita National Forest to the Ozark National Forest for management by Executive Order 8906 of September 23, 1941. The president ordered another land utilization project, this one in Oklahoma, be added to the Ouachita National Forest in 1959. The McCurtain County Land Utilization Project (OK-LU-24), later known as the Tiak Ranger District, was added by Executive Order on November 27, 1959. Unlike the Magazine Mountain area, lands in the McCurtain County LUP remained with the Ouachita.

Public Law 75-715 dated June 24, 1938, transferred lands in the vicinity of and within the city of Hot Springs, Arkansas to Hot Springs National Park and certain lands to the city of Hot Springs. This law is carried in the Forest Service's reference title, *Establishment and Modification of National Forest Boundaries and National Grasslands*. The effect of the law was that "Land deleted." This law of 1938 modified the original proclamation establishing the Arkansas National Forest (Proclamation 786 of Dec. 18, 1907), the predecessor of the Ouachita National Forest, to allow the land transfer. A reading of the law and its description of the lands being transferred do not touch upon nor do they mention, Forest Service property, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, or how this law modified the proclamation of 1907. Most of the land transferred to the Hot Springs National Park were privately owned lands and the law authorized appropriations for the purchase of the lands to be added to the national park. Perhaps, because the Ouachita National Forest had its headquarters in Hot Springs National Park, some lands within the vicinity were occupied by the Forest Service, but this possibility cannot be found in the language of the law.

Public Law 76-427 (54 Stat. 46) of March 5, 1940 allowed the use of forest receipts, under the auspices of the National Forest Reservation Commission, to purchase private lands within the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests for erosion and flood damage prevention. Land purchases on the Ouachita National Forest were limited to the State of Arkansas. The first purchases from forest receipts were approved by the Commission on June 30, 1941. By June 30, 1975, just before the abolition of the Commission that administered this and several other "Forest Receipt Acts," this law resulted in the purchase of 16,808 acres on the Ouachita National Forest at an average price of \$3.77 per acre. These lands were added to the forest as acquired, the majority of the acreage being purchased in 1941 and 1942. Statistics on the Forest Receipt Act purchases for the Ozark and the Ouachita National Forests were separately recorded by the Commission in its annual reports from those statistics maintained on the purchase units established under Weeks Law of 1911 as amended.

At its meeting of June 21, 1955, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved a large revision of the boundaries of the Ouachita National Forest Purchase Unit in Arkansas to include 8,700 acres more or less of forest lands and in due course to eliminate 180,000 acres. The principal land owner in the southeastern portion (immediately north of Hot Springs) of the purchase unit, the Dierks Lumber and Coal Company, was then managing its forest lands under good forestry principals. Within the area eliminated were 5,600 acres of national forest land in scattered tracts which were then available to be used in exchange for lands in the new 8,700 acre extension. The extension was located due south of Board Camp, Arkansas, southeast of Mena involving some five and a half sections in Sections 13-18, T.3 S., R.29 W., and Section 7, T. 3 S., R. 28 W., Fifth Principal Meridian.

The area of the Ouachita Purchase Unit as of June 30, 1966 stood at 2,217,790 gross acres. The Ozark Purchase Unit was not continued after the termination in 1976 of the National Forest Reservation Commission. However, in 1993, the Secretary of Agriculture established a new Ouachita Purchase Unit of 188 acres, which was increased in different areas of the national forest in 1993, 1994 and again in 1995. Entries of the purchase unit in the annual *Land Areas Report* issued by the Forest Service always listed the complete area of the unit as fully in Forest Service ownership and the increases in gross area of the unit in different parts of the Ouachita National Forest indicates that this purchase unit was used for land acquisitions under the Land and Water Conservation Act. The listing for the Ouachita Purchase Unit was dropped from the *Land Areas Report* in the 2008 edition. From 1965 to 1976, the National Forest Reservation Commission adjudicated the Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as annually appropriated. During that time, the Commission acquired 13,083 acres on the two

national forests of Arkansas and 11,545 acres on the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma. The lands acquired in Oklahoma included areas along the Talimena Scenic Drive such as Cedar Lake Vista and Sunset Point.

Congress authorized the president to establish game refuges on the Ouachita National Forest on June 13, 1933 under Public Law 73-42. Two years later Franklin Roosevelt designated four such reserves numbered one through four for the protection of game animals, birds, and fish. The 1935 proclamation identified the game refuges by number, but did not name them. Refuge names must have come after they were established. President Franklin Roosevelt enlarged Game Refuge No. 3 by 67,970 acres to 78,000 acres with his proclamation of October 29, 1938. This proclamation referred to the area's former name as being "Muddy Creek Game Refuge" in its text, and then ordered its name be changed to the *Ouachita National Wildlife Preserve*. By 1940, the *National Forest Areas* report issued annually by the Forest Service furnished names for each of the four game refuges. The game refuges are shown in Figure 42, below. These were:

Ouachita Game Refuge No. 1 (Pigeon Creek). 8,440 acres – Jessieville-Winona-Fourche Ranger District.
Ouachita Game Refuge No. 2 (Oak Mountain). 8,500 acres – Jessieville-Winona-Fourche Ranger District.
Ouachita Game Refuge No. 3 [Muddy Creek]. 10,030 acres – Enlarged in 1938 to 78,000 acres and renamed the Ouachita National Wildlife Preserve. Mena-Oden Ranger District.
Ouachita Game Refuge No. 4 (Caney Creek). 8,300 acres – Mena-Oden Ranger District.

The first wilderness area on the Ouachita National Forest was established under Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096) of January 3, 1975. The law designated the Caney Creek Wilderness with an area of 14,433 acres. The 1975 law also created nine other new wilderness areas and 12 wilderness study areas on Southern Region national forests, including the Dry Creek Wilderness Study Area of 5,500 acres and the Belle Star Cave Wilderness Study Area of 5,700 acres. The "Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1984," which became law on October 19, 1984 (Public Law 98-508, 98 Stat. 2349), established the 7,568-acre Black Fork Mountain Wilderness (surveyed at 8,249 acres), the 6,310-acre Dry Creek Wilderness (surveyed at 6,301 acres), the 10,884-acre Poteau Mountain Wilderness (surveyed at 11,142 acres), and the 10,105-acre Flatside Wilderness (surveyed at 9,540 acres). The Belle Star Cave Wilderness Study Area became part of the Poteau Mountain Wilderness Area under the 1984 law. On April 22, 1992 under Public Law 102-275, Congress amended the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968 and designated segments of the Little Missouri and the Cossatot Rivers on the Ouachita National Forest as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System. An additional ten miles of the Cossatot River was added by the Arkansas State Parks Department on January 14, 1994.

The Congress did not pass a law called the "Oklahoma Wilderness Act," but Public Law 100-499 of October 18, 1988 served the same purpose of creating wilderness areas in the State of Oklahoma on the Ouachita National Forest. The law designated a 9,371-acre Upper Kiamichi River Wilderness (surveyed at 10,799) and it added 4,583 adjoining Oklahoma acres to the existing Black Fork Mountain Wilderness, now surveyed as a multiple-state wilderness area of 13,466 surveyed acres. Significantly, this law was not just a wilderness act. The 26,445-acre Winding Stair National Recreation Area, bisected by the Talimena Scenic Byway, was also established under this law. In order to protect the scenic and wildlife resources of areas within the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma, a large area of 44,521 acres known as the Indian Nations National Scenic Wildlife Area located on both the north and south sides of the Winding Stair National Recreation Area was designated by the 1988 law as were two new botanical areas, the Robert S. Kerr National Botanical Area and the Beech Creek Botanical Area. The later botanical area was surrounded by the newly created Beech Creek National Scenic Area. The law, though not given a short title, truly defines "landmark legislation."

The "Ouachita National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act of 2006" increased the gross acreage of the Ouachita National Forest by 214,281 acres, in the Broken Bow Area and the Tiak Area in Oklahoma, and in the eastern, northern, and southern areas of the forest in Arkansas. The law notes that the changes to the boundaries have been identified on a set of five maps dated May 15, 2001 and on file with the Forest Service. The final boundary adjustments and boundary descriptions are to be found on these five maps. Gross acreage of the Ouachita National Forest expanded from 2,509,593 acres as of September 30, 2006 to 2,723,874 acres on September 30, 2007.

The Crossett Experimental Forest, established on January 1, 1934, is located about seven miles south of the town of Crossett in Ashley County, Arkansas near the Louisiana border. The land for the experimental forest originated with a donation of 1,680 acres by the Crossett Lumber Company (now Georgia-Pacific Corporation) to the Southern Forest Experiment Station (now the Southern Research Station). The Crossett Research Center studies the methods for rehabilitating land that was once covered in loblolly and shortleaf pine and managing second growth timber. The Ouachita National Forest is also home to the Alum Creek Experimental Forest located in the headwaters of the Saline River north of Jessieville, Arkansas. The facility was brought on line in 1959 to study the effects of different forestry practices on forest hydrology.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1926, April 29	Executive Order 4436	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Arkansas National Forest without boundary changes. Gross acreage: 958,777.
2) 1926, June 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Arkansas Purchase Unit name changed to the Ouachita Purchase Unit and its boundaries extended to include an additional 96,406 acres south of the Fourche Lafave River in Yell and Perry Counties outside of the national forest boundaries. Area of purchase unit increased to 1,055,183 gross acres. In fiscal year 1927, the Commission increased the Purchase Unit's area by 936 acres to coincide with the national forest acreage as described in the proclamation of October 28, 1926.
3) 1926, October 28	*Proclamation 1787, 44 Stat. 2628	Boundary expanded to include 97,342 acres of private land throughout the forest in order to facilitate their purchase. Ouachita National Forest area increased to 1,056,119 gross acres.
4) 1929, February 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Commission extended the Ouachita Purchase Unit boundary in several selected areas on the margins to facilitate land acquisition, administration, and fire prevention activities. Purchase unit area increased to 1,484,294 gross acres.
5) 1929, September 16	Executive Order 5194	Public lands on the periphery of the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas withdrawn from public entry pending a determination to add them to a national forest.
6) 1930, May 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the Kiamichi Purchase Unit in Oklahoma and Arkansas, with a gross area of 345,200 acres.
7) 1930, June 21	Public Law 71-403, 46 Stat. 791	SW ¼ of the SE ¼ (40 acres) of Section 24, T. 4 N., R. 28 W. 5 th Principal Meridian added by Congress from the Treasury Dept.
8) 1931, August 19	Proclamation 1964, 47 Stat. 2467	Land acquired under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911 in the Kiamichi Purchase Unit and lands withdrawn from public entry by Executive Order 5194 and other lands added in Arkansas (529,298 acres) and in Oklahoma (291,489 acres). The Ouachita National Forest now has lands in two states measured at 1,876,906 gross acres.
9) 1931, December 14	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Adds the lands of the Kiamichi Purchase Unit in Polk County, Arkansas and LeFlore County Oklahoma to the Ouachita Purchase Unit in light of the proclamation of August 19, 1931, enlarging the forest and setting new boundaries. Kiamichi Purchase Unit continues as a unit of 52,760 gross acres in Latimer County, Okla.
10) 1933, June 13	Public Law 73-42, 48 Stat. 128	Authorizes the President to create game refuges within the Ouachita National Forest.
11) 1935, March 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ouachita Purchase Unit enlarged by 544,910 acres. Unit area: 2,476,576 gross acres.
12) 1935, March 8	Proclamation 2119, 49 Stat. 3439	President designates four areas within the Ouachita National Forest as game sanctuaries.

13) 1936, October 12	Proclamation 2201, 50 Stat. 1777 1 Federal Register 1853-1854	Land added and boundaries expanded by 546,933 acres in Arkansas to allow for land acquisition under the Weeks Law of 1911. National Forest area: 2,423,839 gross acres.
14) 1937, July 17	Executive Order 7662 2 Federal Register 1497-1498	Lands described in the order reserved for use and development by the Agriculture Department in connection to the Magazine Mountain Land Utilization Project (AK-LU-1).
15) 1937, October 8	Executive Order 7719 2 Federal Register 2465	79.50 acres added in Section 31, T. 4 S. R. 28 W., 5 th Principal Meridian.
16) 1938, June 24	Public Law 75-715, 52 Stat. 1038	Land transferred to the Hot Springs National Park.
17) 1938, August 30	*Proclamation 2296, 53 Stat. 2465 3 Federal Register 2169 Map, page 2171	Approximately 131,700 gross acres of the Magazine Mountain Land Utilization Project of the Farm Security Administration (Magazine Mountain Ranger District) added. National Forest area: 2,555,487 gross acres.
18) 1938, October 29	Proclamation 2308, 53 Stat. 2495 3 Federal Register 2587	The Muddy Creek Game Refuge established by Proclamation 2119 on March 8, 1935 (Ouachita Game Refuge No. 3), enlarged to 78,000 acres and renamed the Ouachita National Wildlife Preserve.
19) 1939, January 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ouachita Purchase Unit reduced by 160 acres and enlarged by 79.50 acres for a net reduction of 80.5 acres.
20) 1939, July 6	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Boundaries of the Ouachita Purchase Unit enlarged to coincide with the national forest boundaries in recognition of the addition by the proclamation of August 30, 1938, of the Magazine Mountain Land Utilization Project from the Farm Security Administration and other lands. Purchase Unit area: 2,555,432 gross acres in two states.
21) 1940, March 5	Public Law 76-427, 54 Stat. 46	Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture with the consent of the National Forest Reservation Commission to purchase lands within the boundaries of the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests with forest receipts in order to minimize soil erosion and flood damage.
22) 1940, July 12	Proclamation 2415, 54 Stat. 2716 5 Federal Register 2585	All lands acquired or in the process of being acquired within the boundaries of the Ouachita National Forest under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act are made part of the forest.
23) 1941, September 23	Executive Order 8906 6 Federal Register 4877	Land transferred to the Ozark National Forest, (Magazine Mountain Ranger District) Area reduced to 2,423,790 gross acres.
24) 1949, June 29	National Forest Reservation Commission Recess Decision	Ouachita Purchase Unit extended to include 4,706 acres, of which 4,200 can be acquired and eliminates 4,811 acres of land, most of which had been cleared, developed as pasture, and where no land had been acquired. Purchase Unit area: 2,423,690 gross acres.
25) 1951, March 16	Public Land Order 707 16 Federal Register 2637	4,866 acres of public and non-public land added and 4,171 acres of non-public land eliminated and boundary redescribed. National Forest area: 2,424,490 gross acres.

26) 1951, May 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Recess Decision	Boundary of the Ouachita National Forest Purchase Unit extended to include 160 acres of public domain lands added by Public Land Order 707. Boundaries of the purchase unit and the national forest now coincide, both with 2,424,490 gross acres.
27) 1955, June 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Approximately 180,000 acres of private land eliminated and 8,700 acres added in the Ouachita National Forest Purchase Unit. Purchase unit area: 2,250,847 gross acres.
28) 1955, October 21	Public Land Order 1241 20 Federal Register 8120	8,900 acres of public and non-public land added. National Forest area: 2,420,778 gross acres.
29) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Kiamichi Purchase Unit in Oklahoma (52,760 acres) abolished.
30) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10850 24 Federal Register 9559 (9562)	Land eliminated in Oklahoma on the northern, western, and southern margins of the Kiamichi Division ratifying the decision of April 17, 1956 to eliminate the Kiamichi Purchase Unit.
31) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10851 24 Federal Register 9563 (9564)	Bankhead-Jones land, OK-LU-24, added, formerly known as the McCurtain County Land Utilization Project, later known as the Tiak Ranger District, Oklahoma. National Forest area increased to 2,540,537 gross acres.
32) 1964, May 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ouachita National Forest Purchase Unit extended to include 2,060 acres in three areas one west of Mena, Arkansas and two small areas in Oklahoma, near the Old Military Road Campground and south of the Hodgen Ranger District Office. Purchase Unit area: 2,217,790 gross acres.
33) 1964, September 18	Executive Order 11178 29 Federal Register 13133-13134	Executive Order 10851 of November 27, 1959 amended to include Bankhead-Jones land in Sections 22, 27 and 34 of T. 7 S., R. 27 E., Indian Meridian.
34) 1967, June 14	Public Land Order 4228 32 Federal Register 8808-8809	889 acres of acquired lands and 1,171 acres of private land added to the national forest, and 171,200 acres eliminated. Boundary adjusted.
35) 1968, December 27 (effective January 3, 1969)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 34 Federal Register 88-89	Small land parcels acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 added in the Tiak Ranger District. National Forest area: 2,374,187 gross acres.
36) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	Caney Creek Wilderness Area established on the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas.
37) 1979, July 25 (effective August 1, 1979)	Public Land Order 5675 44 Federal Register 45133	Public Land Order 4228 of June 14, 1967 corrected to add back lands erroneously eliminated by that order.
38) 1984, October 19	Public Law 98-508, 98 Stat. 2349	"Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Black Fork Mountain, Dry Creek, Flatside, and the Poteau Mountain Wilderness Areas on the Arkansas portion of the Ouachita National Forest.
39) 1985, January 15 (effective January 23, 1985)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 50 Federal Register 3004	Land added in Arkansas (including Crossett Experimental Forest) and in Oklahoma.
40) 1985, April 15	Federal Register Notice 50 Federal Register 14739	Secretary of Agriculture Order of January 15, 1985 corrected as if affects lands in both Arkansas and Oklahoma.

41) 1988, February 11 & 13 (effective February 2, 1988)	Federal Register Notice 53 Federal Register 5603	Transfer of administrative jurisdiction of lands in the Lake Ouachita area between the Department of the Army (Corps of Engineers) and the Department of Agriculture (Ouachita National Forest) announced. Area: 2,376,022 gross acres.
42) 1988, October 18	Public Law 100-499 102 Stat. 2491	Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation Area, Indian Nations National Scenic and Wildlife Area, Beech Creek National Scenic Area, Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum, Nature Center and Botanical Area, and Upper Kiamichi River Wilderness (9,371 acres) established on Oklahoma portions of the Ouachita National Forest. Adds 4,583 adjacent acres to the existing Black Fork Mountain Wilderness in Oklahoma.
43) 1988, October 25	Federal Register Notice 53 Federal Register 44214	Federal Register Notice of February 11 & 13, 1988, corrected.
44) 1988, November 14	Federal Register Notice 53 Federal Register 45854	Federal Register Notice of October 25, 1988, corrected.
45) 1988, November 25	Federal Register Notice 53 Federal Register 47791	Federal Register Notice of October 25, 1988, corrected.
46) 1989, February 3	Federal Register Notice 54 Federal Register 5576	Federal Register Notice of November 25, 1988, corrected.
47) 1992, February 18	Secretary of Agriculture Notice 57 Federal Register 19109	Boundary extended to include 3,678.22 acres of recently purchased land in Le Flore County, Oklahoma. Area: 2,379,902 gross acres.
48) 1992, April 22	Public Law 102-275, 106 Stat. 123	“Arkansas Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1992” adds a 15.7 mile segment of the Little Missouri River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be managed by the Forest Service and a 20.1 mile segment of the Cossatot River to be jointly managed by the Forest Service, Corps of Engineers, and the State of Arkansas.
49) 1992, November 2	Public Law 102-584 106 Stat. 4941	Under section 6 of the “Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992,” boundaries of the Ouachita National Forest enlarged to include lands on the east end of Lake Ouachita.
50) 1993, July 8	Federal Register Notice 58 Federal Register 41239	Establishes the 188 acre Ouachita Purchase Unit in Polk County, Arkansas for watershed protection.
51) 1993, September 15	Federal Register Notice 58 Federal Register 51313	Ouachita Purchase Unit enlarged with the addition of 774 acres in Scott County, Arkansas.
52) 1994, September 2	Federal Register Notice 59 Federal Register 51938	Ouachita Purchase Unit enlarged with the addition of 480 acres in Garland County, Arkansas.
53) 1995, November 3	Federal Register Notice 60 Federal Register 61523	Ouachita Purchase Unit enlarged with the addition of 1,215 acres in La Flore County Oklahoma.
54) 1996, August 22	Secretary of Agriculture Notice 61 Federal Register 47867	Boundary extended to include 425.54 acres of land recently acquired through exchange in Le Flore County, Oklahoma.

55) 1996, November 12	Public Law 104-333, Section 305 110 Stat. 4127	“Arkansas and Oklahoma Land Exchange” authorizes the exchange of 181,000 acres of Forests and wetlands owned by Weyerhaeuser Company in exchange for 48,000 acres of federal lands in Arkansas and Oklahoma. The Ouachita National Forest to add 156,000 of the 181,000 acres offered in exchange and 25,000 acres to be added to the Cassatot National Wildlife Refuge.
56) 1997, March 11	Federal Register Notice 62 Federal Register 15876	Boundary of the Ouachita National Forest extended by the addition of 106.75 acres in Le Flore County, Oklahoma recently acquired through exchange.
57) 1998, April 17	Federal Register Notice 63 Federal Register 27045	Boundary of the Ouachita National Forest extended by the addition of 80 acres in Le Flore County, Oklahoma recently acquired through exchange. Area: 2,727,783 gross acres.
58) 2004, February 6	Federal Register Notice 69 Federal Register 15785	Ouachita Purchase Unit enlarged with the addition of 68.59 acres in Garland County Arkansas.
59) 2004, October 21	Public Law 108-350 118 Stat. 1390	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange 16 specified tracts of land and to use the proceeds to acquire lands in the states of Arkansas and Oklahoma and for the improvement of forest administrative facilities.
60) 2006, December 12	Public Law 109-391 120 Stat. 2701	“Ouachita National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act of 2006” extends the boundaries of the forest in five areas. Area increased to 2,723,874 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, 1926: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 28, 1926.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith and E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°25' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

44 x 66 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows land “Additions” to the Ouachita National Forest in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Fifth Principal Meridian.”

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1787.

Holdings: LC; NA

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma..., 1931: Map Referred to in Proclamation dated Aug. 19, 1931.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, separately titled. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Both maps show land "Additions" to the Ouachita National Forest by Proclamation 1964 in a patterned red layer. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and selected structures. "Fifth Principal and Indian Meridians."

These two maps are standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:126,720-scale used as a base to show land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1964.

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma (Arkansas Division), 1931. Compiled at Regional Office, Washington, 1930 and 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham, E.L. Reese, and Ralph Carrier; traced by E.L. Mehurin, Rose S. Shaw, and L.H. Buckman, 1931. W94°25' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°15'. 87 x 131 cm., folded to 33 x 18 cm. Water features shown in blue on this map. Adjacent areas in Oklahoma are not shown.

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma, Oklahoma Division, 1931. Compiled at Regional Office, Washington, 1930, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes, 1931. W95°10' – W94°20'/N34°55' – N34°30'. 44 x 63 cm., folded to 33 x 18 cm.

Holdings: LC; NA

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, 1938: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated August 30, 1938.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Atlanta, Ga. from G.L.O. plats and resettlement maps, 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W93°50' – W93°20'/N35°20' – N35°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 12 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest boundaries and population centers. "Fifth Principal Meridian." Shows the Magazine Mountain addition to the Ouachita National Forest acquired through purchase by the Farm Security Administration together with public lands. National Archives has a blueline print of this map as well as a map drawn on drafting linen.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Arkansas Folio** (1909) above for coverage of the Arkansas portion of the Ouachita National Forest in thematic atlas folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, 1927. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°25' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 65 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Main motor highways and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red; "National Forest land [acquired] and land being acquired" shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, selected buildings, lookout points and towers, cabins, rivers, lakes, and streams "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title the same as the inside title. Panel illustration, black & white photograph, captioned, "The Falls of the Little Missouri River." Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Issued 1927, Eastern District" and "This folder contains a map of the National Forest and adjacent areas, with information about its timber, water, forage, and recreational resources."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 391 (July 1927), page 8.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL

The National Forests of Arkansas in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1928. (Forest visitor map)

See under Section V. Maps of the Region. C. State and Territorial Maps. Map has cover title of: *Motorways to and through Ouachita and Ozark National Forests, Arkansas.*

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma (Arkansas Division), 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, compiled at Regional Office, Washington, 1930 and 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham, E.L. Reese, and Ralph Carrier; traced by E.L. Mehurin, Rose S. Shaw, and L.H. Buckman, 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°25' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

86 x 131 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

National forest lands acquired and being acquired shown in green; compass roses, main and secondary motor highways shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, telephone lines, and lookout stations shown in orange; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, schools, cabins, and other structures. "Fifth Principal Meridian." No adjacent areas of Oklahoma are shown.

Holdings: LC; NA

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma (Arkansas Division), 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, compiled at Regional Office, Washington, 1930 and 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham, E.L. Reese, and Ralph Carrier; traced by E.L. Mehurin, Rose S. Shaw, and L.H. Buckman, 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°25' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

86 x 131 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, schools, cabins, and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian." No adjacent areas of Oklahoma are shown.

Holdings: NA

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma (Oklahoma Division), 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, 1930, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes, 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W95°10' – W94°20'/N34°55' – N34°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

44 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands acquired and being acquired shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, and railroads, selected structures, rivers, and streams. "Indian Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Arkansas based on the Fifth Principal Meridian. Oklahoma Division later named the Kiamichi Division of the Ouachita National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Recreation Areas, Ouachita National Forest, Region 8, Arkansas. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

[1936?] No scale given. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 19 x 27 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown pictorially. Most certainly drawn by Harry L. Rossoll, Forest Service artist and illustrator.

Shows national forest boundaries outlined in green. Also shows main roads and towns, recreation areas, fire lookout towers, lakes and streams. Shows relief and recreational uses of the forest pictorially. Does not show Ouachita lands in Oklahoma.

Three panels with text and illustrations on verso. Text describes various scenic routes through the forest as indicated on the map itself. Panel title: *Recreation in the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of two fishermen in a boat motoring on a mountain lake.

Holdings: personal collection

Ouachita National Forest (Arkansas Division), Arkansas, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office R-7, from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., C & G.S., and other surveys, 1934; traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1935 by L.I. Neiman; revised 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°25' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

85 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas – Oklahoma. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia. United States, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1937.

1937. 24 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a river scene in the forest with fisherman at the left side.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 513 (September 1937), page 1138.

Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 22 libraries

OCLC (Book): 6286484

----- **Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas – Oklahoma, 1937.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. W95°05' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 19 x 39 cm., folded into 24 page booklet/folder 23 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by pinpointing mountain peaks.

Map shows roads, lookout towers, picnic areas and campgrounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities in red.

Also shows national forest, game refuge and state boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes two pen and ink drawings of forest scenes. Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder.

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., from U.S.G.S., C. and G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service aerial surveys and other surveys by L.I. Neiman and H. O'Neill, 1937; traced by L.I. Neiman and H. O'Neill, 1937. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W95°10' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of December 28, 1937 shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian and Indian Meridian."

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Colorado; Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA; (Black & white): LC; NA

OCLC (Color): 56955064

Ouachita National Forest (Magazine Mountain Ranger District), Arkansas, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys; compiled in the Photogrammetry Section, Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1940, from A.A.A. aerial surveys; reduced photographically and traced by L.S. Good, 1940. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W93°47' – W93°20'/N35°18' – N35°03'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

59 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in three other editions: 1) without red compass roses; 2) without red compass roses and red roads; 3) without red compass roses and red roads and green forest overlay.

"Government land acquired or being acquired – status as of June 4, 1940" shown in solid green; "Tax titles [to land] acquired from the State of Arkansas not yet approved by the Attorney General" shown in a patterned green layer; five classes of roads, compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Fifth Principal Meridian." Magazine Mountain Ranger District added to the Ouachita National Forest on August 30, 1938; transferred to the Ozark National Forest on September 23, 1941.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA

OCLC: 56955063

Pictorial Guide, Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 42 below*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; H. L. R.

[1940?] No scale given. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid given. Color. 19 x 27 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown pictorially. Drawn by Harry L. Rossoll, Forest Service artist and illustrator.

Shows national forest, wildlife preserve, and state boundaries, main roads and towns, recreation areas, fire lookout towers, lakes and streams. Shows relief, economic and recreational uses of the forest pictorially with green overlay. Map published separately and included in several editions of the Fort Smith, Arkansas Information Bureau, Chamber of Commerce publications. Map includes the Magazine Mountain Ranger District as being part of the Ouachita National Forest which dates it as being older than 1941 when this ranger district was transferred to the Ozark National Forest, but after August 1938.

Citation from the map issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Author's surmise based on other Recreation Guides of the Southern Region that: [Three panels of illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 11 – 1940."]

Holdings: personal collection (Chamber of Commerce publication with map)



Figure 42: Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas by Harry L. Rossoll. Map shows the Ouachita National Wildlife Preserve (formerly the Muddy Creek Game Refuge) and the three other game refuges on the forest. This is a Southern Region, Forest Service map which was republished by the Fort Smith, Arkansas, Chamber of Commerce circa. 1940. The original map published by the Forest Service has not yet been examined. Magazine Mountain still a part of the Ouachita National Forest which dates the map before September, 1941 and after September, 1938.

Ouachita National Forest (Arkansas Division), Arkansas, 1945. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office R-7, from Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., C & G.S., and other surveys, 1934; traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1935 by L.I. Neiman; revised 1937; revised 1945 by G.W. Allen. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 1946 8-46.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°25' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of December 1945 shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA (Black & white): LC
OCLC (Color): 34307310

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma, 1953. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced from administrative base map in Regional Office Atlanta, Ga. Oct., 1952, by Helen D. O'Neill. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1953 – O – 275448.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W95°05' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 87 cm., folded to 20 x 16 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, game refuge areas, scenic points, and picnic areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Text, location map, illustrations, and recreation area directory on verso. Panel title: *Ouachita National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned scene with boaters on a mountain lake. Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, December 1953."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 709 (February 1954), page 42.

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5676025

Ouachita National Forest. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Agriculture – Atlanta – 1957.

1957. 11 pages. Booklet 9 x 4 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of mountain lake. Cover has sketch map of the state of Arkansas and adjacent areas in Oklahoma showing the location of the Ouachita National Forest. Subtitled, “Facts about the Forests.” Booklet issued on the occasion of the “Semi-Centennial of the Ouachita National Forest, 1907-1957. Some booklets will include a mimeographed 1960 statistical supplement.

Holdings: personal collection

----- **Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas - Oklahoma.** (Forest visitor map)

Revised Nov. 1956 by M.P.

1956. Scale, ca. 1:1,250,000. W95°05' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N34°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 14 x 18 cm. Relief not shown.

Map locates national forest, wildlife management, and state boundaries, roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative locations, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map forms pages 5& 6 of the booklet.

Ouachita National Forest, Oklahoma (Kiamichi Division), 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

[1960?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W95°10' – W94°28'/N34°55' – N34°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of 1960 shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. “[Forest Service] “Class “D” Map.” “Indian Meridian.” Shows the reduction of the Kiamichi Division in Oklahoma as ordered by Executive Order 10850 of November 27, 1959.

Holdings: NA

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma, 1961. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 24*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W95°00' – W92°50'/N35°05' – N34°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 79 cm., folded to 23 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Ouachita National Forest shown in green, main and secondary roads and road numbers, trails, recreation areas, district ranger stations, scenic points, Forest Service work center, game refuge and scenic area boundaries, and organization camps shown in red, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and lookout stations. Includes key map showing the location of the Ouachita and the Ozark National Forests in the state of Arkansas and adjoining areas in Oklahoma, and inset of the Ouachita National Forest lands in McCurtain County, Oklahoma (Tiak Ranger District, District Ranger Headquarters at Idabel, Oklahoma).

Text, recreation area chart, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Enjoy the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, Oklahoma.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawings of recreational and economic pursuits in the national forest. Back title panel has, “Forest Service, United States Dept. of Agriculture, Southern Region.”

Holdings: personal collection

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma, 1963. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 24*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W95°00' – W92°50'/N35°05' – N34°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 79 cm., folded to 23 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Ouachita National Forest shown in green, main and secondary roads and road numbers, trails, recreation areas, district ranger stations, scenic points, Forest Service work center, special area boundaries, and organization camps shown in red, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and lookout stations. Includes key map showing the location of the Ouachita and the Ozark National Forests in the state of Arkansas and adjoining areas in Oklahoma, and inset of the Ouachita National Forest lands in McCurtain County, Oklahoma (Tiak Ranger District, District Ranger Headquarters at Idabel, Oklahoma).

Text, recreation area chart, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Enjoy the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, Oklahoma.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawings of recreational and economic pursuits in the national forest. Back title panel has, “Forest Service, United States Dept. of Agriculture, Southern Region, Atlanta 23, GA.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley, Biosciences; Florida State Univ.; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Illinois

OCLC: 6405617

Ouachita National Forest, Kiamichi Division, Oklahoma, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta Georgia in 1964 from U.S.G.S. quads and U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W95°00' – W94°25'/N34°55' – N34°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 47 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; national forest land in neighboring Arkansas shown in gray; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and Township & Range grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key map" of Oklahoma highlighting the lands of the Ouachita National Forest in relation to the state boundaries, major highways, and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Indian Meridian."

Holdings: Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.;

U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 6099802

Ouachita National Forest (Tiak Ranger District), Oklahoma, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1964 from USGS topographic maps and Forest Service planimetric maps; control by USC&GS and USGS surveys.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W94°50' – W94°28'/N33°57' – N33°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 69 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and public land section numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of the region highlighting the location of the Tiak Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Indian Meridian and 5th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Southern Methodist Univ.;

U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5477532

Ouachita National Forest (Arkansas Division), Arkansas, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia 1966 from USGS topographic maps and Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by USC&GS surveys, USGS surveys and Forest Service surveys.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°25' – W92°45'/N35°10' – N35°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 89 x 132 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Arkansas. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Central Oklahoma;

U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5477538

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma, 1966. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, 1966 F9-R8.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W95°00' – W92°50'/N35°05' – N34°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 81 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Ouachita National Forest shown in green, main and secondary roads and road numbers, U.S. Forest Service recreation areas, District Ranger stations, points of interest, Forest Service work center, state park boundaries, and organization camps shown in red, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements and all other recreation areas. Includes key map showing the location of the Ouachita, Ozark, and St. Francis National Forests in the state of Arkansas and adjoining areas in Oklahoma, index to recreation areas, and insets of Hot Springs National Park and Ouachita National Forest lands in McCurtain County, Oklahoma (Tiak Ranger District). Public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian in Arkansas and on the Indian Meridian in Oklahoma.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso including a drawing entitled, "Fishing on Jack Creek – Cold Springs Ranger District" by Harry Rossoll. Panel title: *Welcome to the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas-Oklahoma*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a lake vista with trees and boulders in foreground.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Northern Illinois Univ.; LC

OCLC: 6126253

Ouachita National Forest, Kiamichi Division, Oklahoma, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta Georgia in 1964 from U.S.G.S. quads and U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; status [of National Forest property ownership] revised 1970. 1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W95°00' – W94°25'/N34°55' – N34°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 48 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key map" of Oklahoma highlighting the lands of the Ouachita National Forest in relation to the state's boundaries, major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." ("Indian Meridian."). Public land grid for adjacent areas in Arkansas based on the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5477534

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma, 1971. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southern Region – 28 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid). Color. 45 x 91 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land shown in green; contours in brown; interstate highways, main highways, all weather roads, points of interest, and recreation sites shown in red; Corps of Engineers land around Lake Ouachita shown in gray; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, landing fields, and vista points. Includes location map, inset of the Tiak Ranger District, Oklahoma, and table of recreation facilities.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas-Oklahoma*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a mountain lake at sunset.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 927 (April 1972), page 47.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Ohio State Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 5570033

Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma, 1974. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southern Region – 11 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid). Color. 45 x 91 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land shown in green; contours in brown; interstate highways, main highways, all weather roads, points of interest, and recreation sites shown in red; Corps of Engineers land around Lake Ouachita shown in gray; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, landing fields, and vista points. Includes location map, inset of the Tiak Ranger District, Oklahoma, and table of recreation facilities.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas - Oklahoma*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a mountain stream amid rocks and trees. Back title panel has "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 141.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Michigan; Detroit Public Library; Univ. of Dallas; Castleton State College (Vermont); LC; NA

OCLC: 5413721

**OZARK NATIONAL FOREST, ARKANSAS
1908-PRESENT**

The Ozark National Forest is named for the Ozark Mountains where it is located. The word "Ozark" itself has its origins with the French-Canadian explorer Charles Claude Du Tisne who upon entering the area in the early 18th century, found a Native American nation in the region which he called "aux arcs" meaning "with bows." The English version became "Ozark." The Ozark National Forest was created from the public lands in 1908. At the time of establishment, the Ozark National Forest embraced 917,944 gross acres with headquarters in Harrison, Arkansas. Just before leaving office, President Theodore Roosevelt added 608,537 acres to the gross area for a total of 1,526,481 acres. Because so much agricultural land had been included within its boundaries, a series of proclamations from 1910 to 1919 eliminated almost a million acres from the Ozark

National Forest. While eliminating land more suitable for agriculture was the policy position of the U.S. Forest Service promoted by the Congress through appropriations for land classification work, forest land within national forest boundaries was also being lost to homestead applications. (see citations for “1906, June 11” and “1912, August 10” above in Section III. Chronological Listing of Laws and Regulations Affecting the Administrative History of the National Forest System).

After the passage of the 1911 Weeks Law and the creation of a National Forest Reservation Commission to administer a forest land acquisition program, Forester Henry S. Graves presented a statement at the Commission’s April 27, 1914 meeting concerning the land situation on the Ozark and Arkansas (after 1926, the Ouachita) National Forests. In his statement, Graves pointed out that the federal government owned only a little more than half the acreage within these two national forests, while the remaining area had been alienated or in private hands. Settlers had been making applications for an increasing number of homesteads on federal lands within the national forests under the Forest Homestead Act of June 11, 1906. It was explained that if these lands continued to be open to homestead entry, administration would eventually become so difficult as to render the continued management of the national forests in the State of Arkansas impracticable. The Forester proposed that the federal government select certain retention areas within the boundaries of the two national forests in Arkansas where the largest proportion of lands are in federal ownership and are not suitable for agriculture, then ask for legislation authorizing a program for the exchange of federal lands outside of these retention areas for private lands within them. The Forester explained that at present the federal government lacks the authority to acquire lands by purchase within these forests because the State of Arkansas had not yet passed the required enabling law. Purchase would be preferable to the exchange plan, but for now the Forester thought his agency should proceed by advocating for an exchange law, as was passed in 1912 for Michigan (Public Law 62-247, (37 Stat. 241). Graves asked for the views of the Commission. After discussion, the exchange plan proposed by the Forester was approved as the one most suitable for the present situation. However, no federal law permitting land exchanges in Arkansas became law until the General Exchange Act of 1922.

The state of Arkansas passed an appropriate enabling act allowing federal forest land purchases in the state on February 28, 1917. And even though the brief minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission of March 6, 1918 meeting do not mention it, an Ozark Purchase Unit of 511,616 acres with boundaries coinciding with national forest boundaries, was most likely established at this meeting along with an Arkansas Purchase Unit for the Arkansas National Forest. The Commission’s annual report for fiscal year 1918 (page 8) stated that forest land purchases in Arkansas would be for consolidation purposes: “While purchases have been authorized in two additional units, the Arkansas and Ozark, both of these units are already national forests, and only such lands are being considered for purchase on them as tend to join national forest lands which are now disconnected.”

These two purchase units were the first made under the Weeks Law outside the White Mountains and the southern Appalachians and whose boundaries coincided with a proclaimed national forest. The first purchases of land on the Ozark Purchase Unit were made at the Commission’s June 14, 1919 meeting. While the gross acreage of the Ozark National Forest remained the same at 511,616, forest land purchases, from the date of President Wilson’s Executive Order of 1919 to President Coolidge’s Proclamation of 1928, the Forest Service continually recorded an increase in the number of acres owned by the United States (net), from 274,672 acres in 1919 to 334,937 acres in 1928 on the Ozark National Forest.

Congress authorized the president to establish game refuges on the Ozark National Forest on February 28, 1925. A year later Calvin Coolidge designated four such reserves numbered one through four for the protection of game animals, birds, and fish. The proclamation identified the game refuges by number and did not name them. When enlarging the Ozark National Forest by proclamation in 1928, President Coolidge also designated an 8,480-acre Ozark National Game Refuge No. 5 in the newly added area. President Franklin Roosevelt enlarged Game Refuge No. 5 by 11,220 acres to 19,700 with his proclamation of October 25, 1935. By 1940, the *National Forest Areas Report* issued annually by the Forest Service furnished names for each of the five game refuges on the Ozark National Forest. These were:

Ozark Game Refuge No. 1 (Livingston).	8,420 acres – Sylamore Division.
Ozark Game Refuge No. 2 (Barkshead).	5,300 acres – Sylamore Division.
Ozark Game Refuge No. 3 (Moccasin).	3,620 acres – Main Division.
Ozark Game Refuge No. 4 (Haw Creek).	4,160 acres – Main Division
Ozark Game Refuge No. 5 (Black Mountain).	19,700 acres – Main Division.

The names of the five Ozark Game Refuges have remained the same, but acreages for each has varied over time.

The proclamation of June 13, 1928 increased the area of the Ozark National Forest to match the increase that had been made to the Ozark Purchase Unit earlier in that year. Both purchase unit and national forest measured 634,105 gross acres. Three more decisions made by the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1933, 1934, and 1935 increased the area of the Ozark

Purchase Unit to 1,233,040 gross acres. Again, the proclamation of May 13, 1936 ratified the area increases made by the Commission by increasing the gross area of the Ozark National Forest to match the 1,233,040 acre purchase unit.

The Ozark National Forest Purchase Unit was expanded and boundaries made to coincide with the Ozark National Forest boundaries as proclaimed on August 27, 1940 by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting of June 4, 1941. The Boston Mountain Land Utilization Project (AK-LU-6), had been transferred from the Resettlement Administration to the Ozark National Forest by proclamation dated August 27, 1940, and the Commission's action extended the Ozark National Forest Purchase Unit to include the area of the former LUP. A total of 36,543 acres of the Boston Mountain addition of 87,944 acres had been acquired at that time. The area yet to be acquired consisted of 42,000 acres of largely cut-over forest lands and it was estimated at the time that the entire area could be purchased for \$60,000.

Initially, the lands of the Magazine Mountain Land Utilization Project (AK-LU-1) had been added to the Ouachita National Forest to become the Magazine Mountain Ranger District. Soon thereafter, these lands, transferred from the Farm Security Administration to the U.S. Forest Service by Proclamation 2296 of August 30, 1938, were moved from the Ouachita National Forest to the Ozark National Forest for management by Executive Order 8906 of September 23, 1941. Before being transferred to the Ozark National Forest, the National Forest Reservation Commission had, in 1939, included the lands of the Magazine Mountain Land Utilization Project within the Ouachita Purchase Unit. After the transfer of the Magazine Mountain Area from the Ouachita to the Ozark National Forest, the National Forest Reservation Commission increased the Ozark Purchase Unit by 131,697 acres to 1,452,689 gross acres in recognition of the transfer. Since the Commission had already given the Magazine Mountain Ranger District purchase unit status in 1939, the transfer did not warrant a formal decision on the enlargement of the Ozark Purchase Unit. Summary Table 3A found in the Commission's annual report for fiscal year 1942 reveals that the Commission simply increased the Ozark and decreased the Ouachita Purchase Unit by 131,697 gross acres.

Public Law 76-427 (54 Stat. 46) of March 5, 1940 allowed the use of forest receipts, under the auspices of the National Forest Reservation Commission, to purchase private lands within the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests for erosion and flood control. By June 30, 1975, just before the abolition of the Commission that administered this and other "Forest Receipts Acts" was abolished, the Commission had arranged for the purchase of 16,808 acres on the Ouachita National Forest and 15,542 acres on the Ozark National Forest at an average cost of \$3.55 per acre. Most of the land had been acquired between 1940 and 1942.

The Sylamore Experimental Forest, established on March 28, 1934, was the first experimental forest in Arkansas. Located in Stone County, Arkansas near the community of Mountain View, the Sylamore Experimental Forest was the site of many important early research projects on the management of upland hardwood forests. The Sylamore is remote, consisting of 4,290 acres and is surrounded by national forest.

The Southern Forest Experiment Station established a branch at Harrison, Arkansas with a tree nursery in 1946 and shortly thereafter, a search to find suitable land for field laboratory or experimental forest within the Ozark National Forest was began. Eventually, an appropriate location for the experimental forest was located lying between the Buffalo and Little Buffalo Rivers north of the settlement of Jasper, Arkansas. The National Forest Reservation Commission approved the establishment of the Henry Koen Experimental Forest as an independent purchase unit in Newton County, having a gross area of 10,000 acres more or less with a goal of acquiring not more than 3,500 acres for the experimental forest. A purchase of 747.75 acres was made within the unit on January 28, 1948. This 1948 purchase was the first and the last land acquisition on the Henry Koen Experimental Forest Purchase Unit. On February 16, 1950, the National Forest Reservation Commission authorized the merging of the Koen Experimental Forest Purchase Unit with the Ozark National Forest Purchase Unit to facilitate administration and financial accounting on the Koen Unit. The Henry Koen Experimental Forest, established on September 17, 1951, and today measuring 720 acres, is covered mostly in oak-hickory upland hardwood forest and oak-pine stands and supports research on upland hardwood forests. The Secretary of Agriculture's order of June 14, 1950 was corrected in October of 1968, removing the reference to Section 6 in Township 16 North, Range 20 West, Fifth Principal Meridian as being part of the Koen Experimental Forest and adding the area in Section 5 "lying south of the Buffalo River" in the same Township and Range. The experimental forest was named for Henry R. Koen, the former forest supervisor of the Ozark National Forest, whose conservation career spanned four decades in the first half of the twentieth century.

In a general revision of the gross areas of purchase units throughout the nation, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved a 2,790-acre reduction of the Ozark Purchase Unit in April of 1956. At its August 18, 1964 meeting, the Commission approved a 12,175-acre addition to the Ozark National Forest Purchase Unit located on the headwaters of Lee Creek, a tributary of the Arkansas River on the Boston Mountain Division. This addition to the purchase unit lies in a narrow corridor, one to three miles wide, that extends into the Ozark National Forest a distance of some 15 miles. Inclusion of these lands in the purchase unit held the potential to advance watershed protection and promote better forest conservation practices in the area. The area of the Ozark Purchase Unit as of June 30, 1964 stood at 1,471,383 gross acres. The Ozark Purchase Unit continued after the termination in 1976 of the National Forest Reservation Commission at a much reduced 12,893 acres, of which 548

acres had been acquired. The unit was reduced to 12,285 acres in 1979, and was removed from the annual *Land Areas Report* of the Forest Service in 1989. In 1993, the Secretary of Agriculture created a new Ozark Purchase Unit of 7,115 acres, which was increased in 2013 to 7,131 acres. The Forest Service has managed to acquire 4,913 acres in the unit. A Richland Creek Purchase Unit of 1,861 acres first appeared in the 2013 *Land Areas Report*, but without the customary “Notice” in the pages of the *Federal Register*. As of 2020, 583 acres have been purchased on this unit which is no doubt within or near the boundaries of the Richland Creek Wilderness Area. From 1965 to 1976, the National Forest Reservation Commission adjudicated the Forest Service’s share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as annually appropriated. During that time, the Commission acquired 13,083 acres on the two national forests of Arkansas. Using the Fund, the Commission purchased over a thousand acres surrounding the Blanchard Springs Caverns Recreation Complex in 1970 and 1,675 acres including frontage on the Buffalo River in 1969. Both of these purchases were located on the Sylamore District.

The first wilderness area on the Ozark National Forest was established under Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096) of January 3, 1975. The law designated the Upper Buffalo Wilderness with an area of 10,590 acres, which was later surveyed at 10,542 acres. The 1975 law also created nine other new wilderness areas and 12 wilderness study areas on Southern Region national forests, including the Richland Creek Wilderness Study Area of 2,100 acres. The “Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1984”, which became law on October 19, 1984 (Public Law 98-508, 98 Stat. 2349), established the 10,777-acre East Fork Wilderness (surveyed at 10,585 acres), the 15,177-acre Hurricane Creek Wilderness (surveyed at 15,333 acres), the 16,956-acre Leatherwood Wilderness (surveyed at 16,791 acres, and the 11,822-acre Richland Creek Wilderness (surveyed at 11,674 acres). The 1984 law also added 1,504 acres to the existing Upper Buffalo Wilderness, now surveyed as having 12,057 acres. On April 22, 1992 under Public Law 102-275, Congress amended the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968 and designated segments of six rivers on the Ozark National Forest as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

For a few months after its establishment, the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Ozark National Forest were located with those of the Arkansas National Forest (later the Ouachita) in Fort Smith, Arkansas, but by September, 1908, headquarters had been relocated to Harrison, Arkansas for the Ozark National Forest. Early in 1918 headquarters were again moved to the more central location of Russellville, Arkansas. Since 1961, the Ozark and St. Francis National Forests have merged their administrative functions under one Forest Supervisor, headquartered in Russellville as the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, but they remain separately proclaimed national forests. Today the Ozark National Forest measures 1,492,724 gross acres, of which 1,132,711 acres are owned by the Forest Service or about 76% of the land within its borders.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, March 6	*Proclamation 802, 35 Stat. 2182	Established National Forest 917,944 gross acres primarily unreserved lands from the public domain in three non-contiguous units.
2) 1909, February 25	*Proclamation 854, 35 Stat. 2233	Large tracts of lands (608,537 acres) added throughout the forest. Ozark National Forest now one contiguous unit. Gross area increased to 1,526,481 acres.
3) 1910, December 28	*Proclamation 1114, 36 Stat. 2774	562,981 acres eliminated. 40 acres of land added in Section 22, of T. 14 N., R. 11 W., 5 th Principal Meridian. Forest returns to being three non-contiguous units. Gross area reduced to 963,500 acres after a 1911 resurvey.
4) 1916, February 17	*Proclamation 1324, 39 Stat. 1765	Large and small areas of agricultural lands amounting to 434,322 acres eliminated throughout the forest. Land restored to public entry. Area reduced to 529,178 gross acres.
5) [1918, March 6?] Fiscal Year 1918	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes Ozark Purchase Unit with a gross area of 511,616 acres covering the entire Ozark National Forest.
6) 1918, November 27	Proclamation 1499, 40 Stat. 1892	Lands eliminated in the eastern portions of the forest due to their classification as more suitable for agricultural endeavors.

7) 1919, February 25	Executive Order 3042	Proclamation 1499 of November 27, 1918 modified by eliminating land in Section 22, T. 13 N., R. 9 W., 5 th Principal Meridian. This order and the proclamation of November 27, 1918 reduced the gross area of the Ozark National Forest by 17,562 acres. Area now stands at 511,616 gross acres, its lowest point.
8) 1925, February 28	Public Law 68-514, 43 Stat. 1091	President authorized to designate areas of the Ozark National Forest as game refuges.
9) 1926, April 26	Proclamation 1771, 44 Stat. 2611	Ozark National Game Refuges One, Two, Three, and Four established under the provisions of Public Law 68-514 of February 28, 1925.
10) 1928, February 18	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Gross area of the Ozark Purchase Unit increased by 122,489 acres on the north and west sides of the Sylamore Division and on the west side of the Main Division, mostly in Franklin County. Ozark Purchase Unit increased to 634,105 gross acres.
11) 1928, June 13	*Proclamation 1839, 45 Stat. 2953	Ozark National Forest enlarged by 122,489 acres following the decision of the National Forest Reservation Commission of February 18, 1928. An Ozark National Game Refuge No. 5 designated in the new area on the west side of the Main Division.
12) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ozark Purchase Unit enlarged by 241,440 gross acres.
13) 1934, January 11	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Commission's Decision of August 30, 1933 omitted 6,000 acres in Crawford County located in T. 11 N., Rs. 29 & 30 W., 5 th Principal Meridian by mistake. These 6,000 acres now added. Total gross area of the Ozark Purchase Unit: 886,160 acres.
14) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ozark Purchase Unit enlarged by 346,880 gross acres. Unit now measures 1,233,040 gross acres.
15) 1935, October 25	Proclamation 2144, 49 Stat. 3478	Ozark National Game Refuge Number Five enlarged to 19,700 acres.
16) 1936, May 13	*Proclamation 2168, 49 Stat. 3516 1 Federal Register 473	598,935 acres of the Ozark Purchase Area given national forest status and added to the Ozark National Forest. National Forest area enlarged to 1,233,040 gross acres.
17) 1937, July 19	Executive Order 7670 2 Federal Register 1509-1510	Lands described in the order reserved for use and development by the Agriculture Dept. in connection to the Boston Mountain Land Utilization Project (AK-LU-6).
18) 1938, August 30	*Proclamation 2296, 53 Stat. 2465 3 Federal Register 2169 Map, page 2171	Approximately 131,700 gross acres of the Magazine Mountain Land Utilization Project of the Farm Security Administration (Magazine Mountain Ranger District) added to the Ouachita National Forest.
19) 1939, July 6	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Boundaries of the Ouachita Purchase Unit enlarged to coincide with the national forest boundaries in recognition of the addition by the proclamation of August 30, 1938, of the Magazine Mountain Land Utilization Project.

20) 1940, March 5	Public Law 76-427, 54 Stat.46	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture with the consent of the National Forest Reservation Commission to purchase lands in Arkansas within the boundaries of the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests with forest receipts in order to minimize soil erosion and control flood damage.
21) 1940, August 27	*Proclamation 2422, 54 Stat. 2736 5 Federal Register 3473 Map, page 3474	Boston Mountain Land Utilization Project, AK-LU-6, added (87,944 acres) in Crawford and Washington Counties acquired under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act. Executive Order 7670 revoked. Ozark National Forest gross area enlarged to 1,320,992 acres.
22) 1941, June 4	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Boundaries of the Ozark National Forest Purchase Unit enlarged to include the Boston Mountain Land Utilization Project added by the proclamation of August 27, 1940. National Forest boundaries coincide with purchase unit boundaries at 1,320,992 gross acres.
23) 1941, September 23	Executive Order 8906 6 Federal Register 4877	Magazine Mountain Ranger District having a gross area of 131,697, transferred from the Ouachita National Forest to the Ozark National Forest. Gross acreage stands at 1,452,689.
24) Fiscal Year 1942	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ozark Purchase Unit enlarged to 1,452,689 gross acres in recognition of the transfer of the Magazine Mountain Ranger District to the Ozark National Forest
25) 1948, January 28	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Henry Koen Experimental Forest Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 10,000 Acres with a goal of purchasing 3,500 acres for a field laboratory. First and last purchase of 747.75 acres made.
26) 1950, February 16	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Henry Koen Experimental Forest Purchase Unit absorbed by the Ozark Purchase Unit.
27) 1950, June 14 (effective July 1, 1950)	Secretary of Agricultural Order 15 Federal Register 3970	Land added in Newton County, Arkansas, acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911, known as the Henry Koen Experimental Forest near the town of Jasper, Arkansas.
28) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	2,790 acres eliminated from the Ozark Purchase Unit. Area of the purchase unit reduced to 1,459,287 gross acres.
29) 1960, November 8	Proclamation 3379, 75 Stat. 990 25 Federal Register 10863	14,395 acres of Bankhead-Jones land of the Lake Wedington Land Utilization Project, also known as the Northwest Arkansas LUP (AK-LU-2) added and exterior boundary extended. Area: 1,489,070 gross acres.
30) 1963, July 29	Public Land Order 3130 28 Federal Register 7907	40 acres of land added in Section 10 of T. 16 N., R. 32 W., 5 th Principal Meridian.
31) 1964, June 29 (effective August 18, 1964)	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ozark National Forest Purchase Unit extended to include 12,175 acres on the headwaters of Lee Creek, a tributary of the Arkansas River on the Boston Mountain Division.
32) 1968, October 15 (effective October 19, 1968)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 33 Federal Register 15562	Land description in the Secretary's Order of June 14, 1950 corrected.

33) 1969, January 15	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ozark National Forest Purchase Unit extended 352 acres in Johnson County to facilitate recreation land acquisition under the Weeks Law, funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the Horsehead Lake Recreation Area.
34) 1972, March 1	Public Law 92-237, 86 Stat. 44	Buffalo National River established and boundaries delineated. Area administered by the National Park Service in Arkansas.
35) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	Upper Buffalo Wilderness established on the Ozark National Forest.
36) 1978, January 5 (effective January 10)	Secretary of Agriculture Notice 43 Federal Register 1520	2,063 acres of Ozark National Forest land in Baxter, Marion, and Newton counties transferred to the National Park Service to become part of the Buffalo National River in accordance with Public Law 92-237 (86 Stat. 44) of March 1, 1972.
37) 1978, March 23	Public Land Order 5631 43 Federal Register 11992	Land added and boundary extended to include 12,124 acres of non-public land and 40 acres of public land in the western portion of the Boston Mountain Ranger District. Forest Service to negotiate for acquisition of non-public lands.
38) 1978, April 6 (effective April 12, 1978)	Secretary of Agriculture Notice 43 Federal Register 15345	Secretary's Notice of January 5, 1978 corrected.
39) 1979, March 13 (effective March 16, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Notice 44 Federal Register 16028	Secretary's Notice of January 5, 1978 corrected.
40) 1979, June 14 (effective June 19, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 35280	1,803 acres of land acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 added and boundary extended.
41) 1979, July 11 (effective July 20, 1979)	Public Land Order 5668 44 Federal Register 42689	Public Land Order 5631 of March 23, 1978 corrected. Area: 1,496,920 gross acres.
42) 1984, October 19	Public Law 98-508, 98 Stat. 2349	"Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Hurricane Creek Wilderness, Richland Creek Wilderness, East Fork Wilderness, and the Leatherwood Wilderness on the Ozark National Forest; adds 1,504 acres to the existing Upper Buffalo Wilderness.
43) 1990, October 22	Private Law 101-8, 104 Stat. 5143	Due to erroneous land survey, lands of the Ozark National Forest in Stone County (Sections 1,2,3,9,10,11,12 in T. 15 N., R. 12 W., 5 th Principal Meridian) Sylamore Division, ordered transferred to private claimants without monetary consideration.
44) 1992, April 22	Public Law 102-275, 106 Stat. 123	"Arkansas Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1992" adds a 45.2 mile segment of the Big Piney Creek, a 15.8 mile segment of the Buffalo River, a 15.5 mile segment of Hurricane Creek, a 56 mile segment of the Mulberry River, a 14.5 mile segment of the North Sylamore Creek, and a 16.5 mile segment of Richland Creek to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System on the Ozark National Forest under Forest Service management.
45) 1993, July 8	Federal Register Notice 58 Federal Register 42524	Establishes the 7,115 acre Ozark Purchase Unit in Pope County for watershed protection.
46) 1993, August 31	Federal Register Notice 58 Federal Register 45946	Federal Register Notice of July 8, 1993 land description corrected.

47) 2004, October 21

Public Law 108-350
118 Stat. 1390

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange 7 specified tracts of land and to use the proceeds to acquire lands in the state of Arkansas and to use to improve forest administrative facilities.

48) Fiscal Year 2013?

Not published in the Federal Register

1,861-acre Richland Creek Purchase Unit established in Newton County, Arkansas.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 6, 1908. See Figure 43

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908; compiled from public land surveys. [Proclamation] No. 802.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:240,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

47 x 76 cm., folded to 32 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. “5th Principal Meridian and Base.”

Originally established as three separate units in close proximity.

Holdings: LC; NA

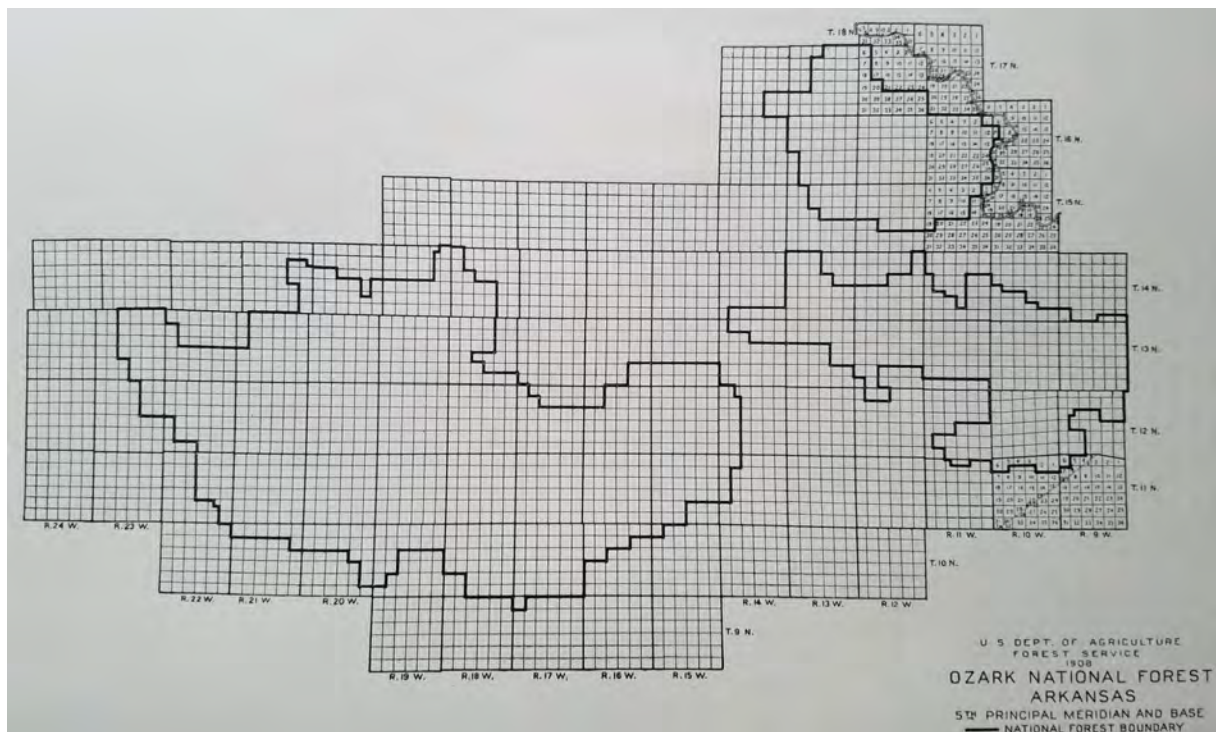


Figure 43: Proclamation diagram of 1908 establishing the Ozark National Forest in order to show its three original non-contiguous land divisions. Recognizable are the Main Division on the left, the Slyamore Division in the upper right, and a land area on the right-center below the Slyamore Division that is no longer part of the Ozark National Forest. The Ozark National Forest has had a remarkable evolution.

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 25, 1909].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909; compiled from public land surveys. [Proclamation] No. 854.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

39 x 80 cm., folded to 32 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest boundaries, “Additions” in a patterned overlay, settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams.

“5th Principal Meridian and Base.” With additions, the Ozark National Forest now forms one contiguous unit.

Holdings: LC; NA

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 28, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910; compiled from public land surveys. [Proclamation] No. 1114. 1910. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 78 cm., folded to 32 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; land "Eliminations" shown in a patterned overlay. Also shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 10 inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail. This Proclamation also added a very small piece of land (NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 22, T.14 N., R. 11 W.) to the Ozark National Forest, insignificant compared to the lands eliminated. "5th Principal Meridian and Base." With land eliminations, the Ozark National Forest is once again comprised of three non-contiguous units.

Holdings: LC; NA

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Feb. 17, 1916.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 97 cm., folded to 32 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 11 inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Fifth Principal Meridian and Base."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1324.

Holdings: LC; NA

Ozark National Game Refuges within the Ozark National Forest, Arkansas: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 24, 1926].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1771.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 3 black & white maps on sheet 31 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Three maps showing the boundaries of the 4 new numbered game refuges on the Ozark National Forest (refuges nos. 1 & 2 shown on one map). "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, 1928: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 13, 1928.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham and H.B. Smith; compilation revised, by C.B. Noyes, 1928; traced by C.B. Noyes, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°05' – W92°05'/N36°10' – N35°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 78 cm., folded to 33 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Land "Additions" shown in a patterned red layer; National Game Refuge boundaries shown in purple. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1839. National forest boundaries enlarged for the White Rock (West) and the Sylamore (East) Ranger Districts.

Holdings: LC; NA

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, 1936: Diagram Forming a part of Proclamation dated May 13, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by C.B. Noyes, 1928; revised 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°10' – W92°05'/N36°10' – N35°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Areas added shown in a red cross-hatched pattern; game refuge boundaries shown in purple. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian." [Proclamation 2168]

Holdings: NA

Ozark National Forest (Boston Mountain Addition), Arkansas, 1940: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated 8-27-40.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; U.S.F.S., W.O., 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:440,000. W94°30' – N94°00'/N35°50' – N35°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 11 x 12 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows the Boston Mountain addition to the Ozark National Forest, along with national forest, state, and county boundaries.

Includes 3 inset maps showing the national forest boundary in greater detail. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Ozark Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Jan., 1909.

1909. Scale ca. 1:63,360. W94°00' – W91°55'/N36°10' – N35°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 22 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet).

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. "5th Principal Meridian and Base." Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas.

Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 893582844

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham and H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembley. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°10' – W91°55'/N36°10' – N35°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of Russellville (Pope Co.) in T. 7 N, R. 20 W "Supervisor's Headquarters." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham and H.B. Smith; compilation revised, by C.B. Noyes, 1928; traced by C.B. Noyes, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°05' – W92°05'/N36°10' – N35°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 145 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands and lands being acquired shown in green; national game refuge boundaries shown in purple; main and secondary motor highways shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district boundaries and their names, and telephone lines shown in orange. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian." Map shows enlarged Ozark National Forest boundaries as ordered by the Proclamation of June 13, 1928.

Holdings: NA

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham and H.B. Smith; compilation revised, by C.B. Noyes, 1928; traced by C.B. Noyes, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°05' – W92°05'/N36°10' – N35°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands and lands being acquired shown in green; national game refuge boundaries shown in purple; main and secondary motor highways shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district boundaries and their names, and telephone lines shown in orange. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°05' – W92°05'/N36°10' – N35°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 76 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highways, secondary motor roads, national game refuge boundary, and ranger stations shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, "Old Cherokee Indian Reservation" boundary, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Land of the White Oak." Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District, Issued 1928."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 409 (January 1929), page 426.

Holdings: NA; NAL

The National Forests of Arkansas in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1928. (Forest visitor map)

See under Section V. Maps of the Region. C. State and Territorial Maps. Map has cover title of: *Motorways to and through Ouachita and Ozark National Forests, Arkansas.*

Ozark National Forest (Central Division), Arkansas, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1932 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by S. LoJacono; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W93°30' – W92°045'/N35°55' – N35°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 101 x 114 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands and lands being acquired shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge No. 3 & No. 4, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

"Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, Russellville, Ark." Area now forms the Pleasant Hill and Big Piney Ranger Districts.

Holdings: NA

Ozark National Forest (Eastern Division), Arkansas, 1933. (Administrative map)

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, April, 1933 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by S. LoJacono; traced by R.S. Shaw, May, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W92°30' – W92°00'/N36°10' – N35°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands and lands being acquired shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge No. 1 & No. 2, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

"Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, Russellville, Ark." Area now forms the Sylamore Ranger District.

Holdings: NA

Ozark National Forest (Western Division), Arkansas, 1933. (Administrative map)

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, Jan., 1933 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by S. LoJacono; traced by R.S. Shaw, Feb., 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W94°10' – W93°35'/N35°50' – N35°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands and lands being acquired shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge No. 5, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

"Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, Russellville, Ark." Area now forms the Boston Mountain Ranger District

Holdings: NA

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by C.B. Noyes, 1928; revised 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°10' – W92°05'/N36°10' – N35°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Game refuge boundaries shown in purple. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

“Fifth Principal Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): NA

Recreation map of the Ozark National Forest, Arkansas.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; R – 8 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. W94°30' – N94°00'/N36°20' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 26 cm., folded to 22 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows roads, recreation areas, ranger's and supervisor's headquarters in red. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes a drawing of “Mount Magazine Lodge.”

Three panels of text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Ozark National Forest, Arkansas*. Panel illustration uncaptioned black & white drawing of trees on a high point overlooking a forest vista. Title panel has “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 12 – 1937.”

Holdings: personal collection

Ozark National Forest (Eastern Division), Arkansas, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Region 7 Office, Washington, D.C. from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., and other surveys by S. LoJacono, 1933; traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, by George F. Vogel, 1934; revised, 1937. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13371 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°30' – W92°00'/N36°12' – N35°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 40 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Fifth Principal Meridian.” Eastern Division also known as the Sylamore Ranger District.

Holdings: LC; NA

Ozark National Forest (Main Division), Arkansas, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1936-1937 by L.I. Neiman; traced by L.I. Nieman, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°12' – W92°40'/N36°00' – N35°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 119 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in a black & white edition.

National forest land, acquired or being acquired, shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Fifth Principal Meridian.”

Main Division also known as the Big Piney and the Pleasant Hill Ranger Districts.

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35809522

Ouachita National Forest (Magazine Mountain Ranger District), Arkansas, 1940. (Administrative map)

See under Ouachita National Forest listings. (Magazine Mountain Ranger District added to the Ouachita National Forest on August 30, 1938; transferred to the Ozark National Forest on September 23, 1941).

Ozark National Forest (Sylamore Ranger District), Arkansas, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by U.S.G.S., G.L.O. & Forest Service surveys; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta Ga, by R.T. Hedden, G.W. Allen, W.C. Bradley, H.C. Cain, & A.R. Kinney Jr.; photographically reduced & traced by L.I. Neiman & L.S. Good 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°30' – W92°00'/N36°12' – N35°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

36 x 38 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass roses and green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired (status as of May 8, 1941) shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, experiment forest, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Colorado; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 34307301

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, 1941. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region; prepared in Regional Office Atlanta, Ga. By H. O'N. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army War College, Washington, D.C. 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. W94°30' – N94°05'/N35°50' – N35°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 59 cm. Relief not shown.

Federal, state, and Forest Service roads, recreational areas, fire lookout towers, and Forest Service administrative sites shown in red. Also shows National Forest, game refuge, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. This map has many similarities to other such forest visitor maps that were issued folded as a part of a booklet that were popular at this time. See the **Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas – Oklahoma**, Forest Visitors booklet and map of 1937 above. Perhaps the coming of World War II interrupted the plans to issue a similar booklet and map for the Ozark National Forest and instead, only a map, unfolded without text, was issued.

Holdings: NA

Ozark National Forest, Boston Mountain Addition, Arkansas, 1945. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from G.L.O. and U.S.G.S. surveys and A.A.A. aerial photographs by H.D. O'Neill.

1945. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°30' – N94°05'/N35°50' – N35°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 33 cm. Relief not shown. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.

National forest land as of March 1, 1945 shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, state park, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, aerial photography photo centers (Aerial Photograph Projects AVT & AWE), Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA
OCLC: 36449557

Ozark National Forest (Main Division), Arkansas, 1946. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, R-8, Atlanta, Georgia, by R.T. Hedden, Hubert Cain, G.W. Allen, from 1937 Forest Service aerial surveys, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys; reduced photographically and traced at Regional Office, R-8, Atlanta, Georgia, by L.I. Neiman, G.W. Allen and Helen O'Neill in 1946. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 39450 10-46 1946.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°10' – W92°40'/N36°00' – N35°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 119 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass roses and without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of April 1946 shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA

Recreation map of the Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, 1948.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. W94°30' – N94°00'/N36°20' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 26 cm., folded to 22 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows roads, recreation areas, ranger district and supervisor's headquarters in red. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes a drawing of "Mount Magazine Lodge."

Three panels of text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Ozark National Forest, Arkansas*. Panel illustration uncaptioned black & white drawing of trees on a high point overlooking a forest vista.

Holdings: personal collection

Ozark National Forest (Magazine Mountain Ranger District), Arkansas, 1951. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by U.S.G.S., B.L.M., and Forest Service surveys; compiled in the Photogrammetry Section, Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1940, from A.A.A. aerial surveys; reduced photographically and traced by L.S. Good, 1940; revised by A.C. Caraway Jr. and Helen D. O'Neill, Nov. 1950. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1951 A-4151 – 0(1)+.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W93°47' – W93°20'/N35°18' – N35°03'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired, "Status as of Nov. 1, 1950" shown in green; water features shown in blue.

Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. "Class C Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Colorado; Univ. of Georgia; LC; NA

OCLC: 38001701

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

[Forest Service, Southern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture.] Agriculture – Atlanta.

1952. 8 pages. Booklet, 21 x 14 cm. Text and black & white illustrations by Harry Rossoll with map. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of trees in the foreground with mountains behind. Subtitled "Facts about the Forest."

Holdings: personal collection

----- **Recreation Map, Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, 1952.** (Forest visitor map)

Revised 1952 D.E.M.

1952. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. W94°30' – W92°40'/N36°35' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 10 x 12 cm. Relief not shown.

Map locates national forest, game refuge, and state boundaries, roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative locations, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map on the back cover of the booklet.

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, 1954. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; drawn by H. O'N 1954. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1955 – O-336030.

1955. Scale, ca. 1:230,000. W94°30' – W92°40'/N35°55' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 98 cm., folded to 24 x 18 cm. No relief shown.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; main and secondary highways and motor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, state parks, and recreation site information shown in red. Also shows national forest, experiment forest, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of the Sylamore Division (21 x 20 cm.) at the same scale as the main map and "Key Map" of the northwestern part of the state of Arkansas highlighting the 5 divisions of the Ozark National Forest in relation to the region's major cities and highways – in 1954, these were (from west to east) the Boston Mountain Division, Ozark Main Division, Magazine Mountain Division, and the Sylamore Division; on the north, the Henry R. Koen Experimental Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ozark National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of two figures on a rock ledge enjoying a mountain view. Title panel has location map and "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, 1955."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 729 (October 1955), page 60.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Connecticut; Connecticut State Library; Illinois State Library; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of the South; Tennessee State Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5798724

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas. (Forest visitor booklet and map) *See Figure 23*

[Forest Service, Southern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture.] Agriculture – Atlanta – 1956.

1956. 11 pages. Booklet, 23 x 10 cm. Text and black & white illustrations by Harry Rossoll with map. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of a stand of hardwoods. Cover has sketch map of the state of Arkansas showing the location of the various units of the Ozark National Forest. Subtitled "Facts about the Forests."

Holdings: personal collection

----- **Recreation Map, Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, 1957.** (Forest visitor map)

Revised 1952 D.E.M.; revised 1956 M.E.P.

1957. Scale, ca. 1:1,200,000. W94°30' – W92°40'/N36°35' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 14 x 18 cm. Relief not shown.

Map locates national forest, wildlife management, and state boundaries, roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative locations, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map on pages 6 & 7 of the booklet.

Ozark National Forest, 1965. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Foote & Davies – Atlanta – 1965 F5-R8.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 80 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated. Map reprinted in 1968 with, Agriculture – Atlanta – Reprint 1968 F5-R8 on back panel. Another printing of an unknown date has simply Agriculture – Atlanta R5-58 on back panel.

Lands of the Ozark National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and recreation areas, roadside parks, and state park boundaries shown in red; water features shown in blue; built-up areas shown in gray.

Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, state, and county boundaries and towns and settlements. Includes “Key Map” of the state of Arkansas showing the location of the national forest units in the state in relation to the state’s major highways and cities, an inset of the “Mt. Magazine recreation area complex,” and a “Recreation index and guide.”

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the Ozark National Forest, Arkansas*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph, of stone cliffs above river [City Rock Bluff on the White River]. Back of title panel “U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia

OCLC: 34307314

Ozark National Forest, Boston Mountain Ranger District, Arkansas, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia in 1965 from Forest Service planimetric quadrangles constructed from aerial photos by PSC, Alexandria, Virginia.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°30' – W93°50'/N36°12' – N35°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures and recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” of Arkansas highlighting the location of the Boston Mountain Ranger District in relation to the state’s major cities, highways, and other national forest units. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Fifth Principal Meridian, Indian Meridian.”

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5477533

Ozark National Forest (Magazine Mountain Ranger District), Arkansas, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°50' – W93°15'/N35°20' – N35°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” of Arkansas highlighting the location of the Magazine Mountain Ranger District in relation to the state’s major cities, highways, and other national forest units. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Fifth Principal Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California; Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Oklahoma State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5477535

Ozark National Forest (Sylamore Ranger District), Arkansas, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°30' – W92°00'/N36°12' – N35°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” of Arkansas highlighting the location of the Sylamore Ranger District in relation to the state’s major cities, highways, and other National Forest areas. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Fifth Principal Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 33395840

Ozark National Forest, Bayou, Buffalo, Piney, Pleasant Hill and White Rock Ranger Districts, Arkansas, 1968.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia 1967 from USGS topographic maps and Forest Service planimetric maps, constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by USC & GS surveys, USGS surveys and Forest Service surveys.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°10' – W92°40'/N36°00' – N35°22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

60 x 122 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, scenic area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures and recreation sites. Includes inset of the Henry Koen Experimental Forest at the same scale as the main map, "Source Diagram," and "Key Map" of Arkansas highlighting the location of the "Main Division" in relation to the state's major cities, highways, and other national forest units. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Indiana Univ.; Texas A & M Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5477558

Ozark National Forest, 1971. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Southern Region – 10 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 90 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Lands of the Ozark National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, points of interest, and recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; contours in brown; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state parks, experimental forest, Forest Service administrative facilities, wildlife refuge, state, and county boundaries, trails, minor roads and road numbers, towns and settlements. Includes "Key Map" of the state of Arkansas showing the location of the national forest units in the state in relation to the state's major highways and cities, an inset of the "Mt. Magazine recreation area complex," and an index to recreation areas.

Text and color photographs on verso. Panel title: *Ozark National Forest, Arkansas*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a figure seated on a rock promontory enjoying the view.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona, Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kentucky; Harvard College Library; Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NAL

OCLC: 34307316

Ozark National Forest (Sylamore Ranger District), Arkansas, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps; revised in Regional Office, 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°30' – W92°00'/N36°12' – N35°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

48 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Arkansas highlighting the location of the Sylamore Ranger District in relation to the state's major cities, highways, and other national forest areas. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Oklahoma State Univ.; U.S. Geological Survey Library, National Center; LC

OCLC: 5477536

Sylamore Ranger District, Ozark National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Southern Region – 7 1973.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 41 cm., on sheet, 46 x 71 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in pink; roads shown in purple; map has a yellow background representing sunshine; White and Buffalo Rivers shown in blue. Also shows road numbers, populated places, campsites, and recreation areas. Includes location map of the State of Arkansas indicating the location of the Sylamore Ranger District in relation to the state's major cities and other national forest areas, ancillary map showing in detail the Blanchard Springs Caverns Recreation Area, table of recreation area facilities, color photographs and drawings.

Text and color photographs on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the Sylamore, Ozark National Forest, Arkansas*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photographs of family enjoying the water and family within Blanchard Springs Caverns. Panel has motto, "Ozark Fun and Adventure."

Holdings: 16 libraries

OCLC: 6474090

Ozark National Forest, Bayou, Buffalo, and Pleasant Hill Ranger Districts, Arkansas, 1968. (Administrative map)

See Figure 27

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia 1967 from USGS topographic maps and Forest Service planimetric maps; constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by USC & GS surveys, USGS surveys and Forest Service surveys; revised in Regional Office, 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°10' – W92°40'/N36°00' – N35°22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 122 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, scenic area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures and recreation sites. Purchase Unit boundary shown surrounding Horsehead Lake. Includes inset of the Henry Koen Experimental Forest at the same scale as the main map, "Source Diagram," and "Key Map" of Arkansas highlighting the location of the "Main Division" in relation to the state's major cities, highways, and other national forest units. Map covers the main division of the Ozark National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: personal collection

**PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA
1916-PRESENT**

The foundation for the future Pisgah National Forest can be found in the lands purchased by George Washington Vanderbilt during the 1880s for his Biltmore Estate outside of Asheville, North Carolina. Following his unexpected death in March of 1914, his wife, Edith Vanderbilt managed the Biltmore Estate, and to honor her husband's wish to preserve the large tracts of the Biltmore Estate's forest land for the public, she sold nearly 86,700 acres to the federal government in 1915 under the terms of the Weeks Law. The purchase had been approved on May 21, 1914 by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Earlier, in the spring of 1911, the Pisgah Purchase Area in North Carolina had been established by the National Forest Reservation Commission covering 358,577 gross acres within the watersheds of the French Broad and Pigeon Rivers, both tributaries of the Tennessee River. The 1915 purchase from the Vanderbilt Estate became the nucleus of the Pisgah National Forest as proclaimed on October 17, 1916 – the first National Forest in any eastern state to be created entirely by lands purchased by the federal government. On the same day, the Pisgah Game Preserve was proclaimed with the same boundaries as the Pisgah National Forest also according to the wishes of the late owner, George Washington Vanderbilt. A shipment of a carload of elk was made from Wyoming to the Pisgah National Forest in 1917 and six buffalo had been donated to the Pisgah National Forest and Game Preserve from the Corbin Park herd in New Hampshire. Due to the start of World War I and the difficulty in arranging transportation, the buffalo could not be shipped to North Carolina.

At the time of the 1916 proclamation, the Pisgah National Forest had a gross area of 335,286 acres, of which, 88,202 acres were either owned by the United States or had been approved for purchase by the Commission. In 1916, the Pisgah National Forest covered some 30,000 acres more than the Pisgah Purchase Area. Gross acreage of the Pisgah Purchase Area had been increased to 376,760 in 1914 and then reduced to 304,350 acres during fiscal year 1916. A small increase was recorded in fiscal year 1924 to 316,554 gross acres. From 1911 to 1929, the Pisgah Purchase Area remained within Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, and Transylvania Counties, all in North Carolina, with a gross acreage never higher than 376,760 and no lower than 304,350.

Meanwhile, the Pisgah National Forest experienced several changes in its boundaries and its area without regard to its namesake, the Pisgah Purchase Unit (after June of 1921 National Forest Reservation Commission used the term "Purchase Unit" replacing "Purchase Area.") In 1921, the entire Boone National Forest and a portion of the Nantahala National Forest in Graham, Swain, and Cherokee Counties, North Carolina, were transferred to and made part of the Pisgah National Forest under Proclamation 1591. This action by the president increased the Pisgah National Forest to 1,166,049 gross acres with 123,289 acres (net) owned by the Forest Service. After 1921, the Pisgah National Forest occupied the land area of three entire purchase units – Pisgah, Mount Mitchell, Boone – and a part of the Nantahala Purchase Unit as well. The Pisgah National Forest still remained wholly within the State of North Carolina.

The Pisgah National Forest became a forest occupying land in two states beginning in 1923. The Executive Order of April 9, 1923 added the French Broad Division of the Unaka National Forest located upon the French Broad River in Madison County, North Carolina and in Cocke and Greene Counties in Tennessee, straddling the North Carolina – Tennessee border. Gross national forest acreage was increased to 1,332,244 with 1,248,788 acres in North Carolina, 83,456 acres in Tennessee, with 252,137 acres (net) owned by the United States government. The Pisgah National Forest now occupied areas, in whole or in part, of five purchase units, the four listed above and after 1923 by the southern part of the Unaka Purchase Unit. Four years later, the National Forest Reservation Commission followed the 1923 Executive Order by creating the French Broad Purchase Unit at its January 8, 1927 with the same boundaries as the French Broad Division added to the Pisgah from the Unaka in 1923.

At its May 15, 1929 meeting the National Forest Reservation Commission reviewed a proposal to make changes in the each of these purchase unit's boundaries largely by eliminating lands which could not be purchased for various reasons and adding a few small areas. After their review, the Commission adjusted the boundaries of four of the five purchase units underlying the Pisgah National Forest – the Pisgah, Boone, and Mount Mitchell Purchase Units in North Carolina and the French Broad Purchase Unit in North Carolina and Tennessee. The 1929 area of all four units stood at 918,283 acres of which 283,600 acres had been acquired or were in the process of being acquired at that time. The Commission approved the following gross areas for the units: Pisgah, 127,900 acres; Boone, 140,600 acres; Mount Mitchell, 160,500 acres; French Broad, 108,700 acres for a total of 537,700 acres, or a 380,000-acre reduction across all four units. Of the total gross area of 537,700 acres, 53% had been acquired on the four adjusted units while 37% would continue to be available for purchase for national forest purposes. Proclamation 1893, issued on October 26, 1929, put in place these adjustments on the Pisgah National Forest itself. A few weeks earlier, on October 10, 1929, the North Carolina lands transferred to the Pisgah National Forest from the Nantahala National Forest by the Proclamation of March 25, 1921, were transferred back to the Nantahala National Forest, thus eliminating the Nantahala Purchase Unit as a factor in the growth of the Pisgah National Forest. The Pisgah National Forest and the new, reduced, and reconfigured Pisgah Purchase Unit now shared approximately the same area and boundaries. However, it was not until the 1934 fiscal year (July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934) that the Commission in its annual report to Congress carried statistics on a single Pisgah Purchase Unit. The Commission annual reports issued from 1930 to 1934 continued to separately list and provide statistics for the Boone, French Broad, Mount Mitchell, and Pisgah Purchase Units, which would allow the researcher to think that all four purchase units were not united until 1934.⁵⁶

The May 10, 1934 minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission include a "Memo 3: Proposal to Establish an Additional Purchase Unit and Enlarge Existing Units in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia in Connection with the Tennessee Valley Project." In the memo, the Forest Service put forward a program involving 3,227,000 acres, of which 2,326,000 acres were considered purchasable for national forest purposes at an estimated cost of \$4.27 per acre. The program was developed in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Severe soil erosion in the watershed of the Tennessee River and its tributaries threatened to silt up the reservoirs being created by the TVA. Forester Silcox asked if the program could be approved as a new purchase unit with the understanding that the project would not take priority over other areas, but that the lands be acquired gradually and in concert with lands in other units. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes agreed that a new purchase unit be created for the project. The proposal was approved by the Commission which resulted in the creation of the 658,000-gross acre Clinch Purchase Unit in Virginia (see Figure 5) and the expansion of the existing Pisgah Purchase Unit from 529,400 (1933) to 1,106,000 (1935) gross acres. Significant increases in the Cherokee (+1,221,300 acres), Nantahala (+411,900 acres), and Unaka (+878,000) Purchase Units in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia were also made. These gross acreages would all be adjusted in the general reorganization of the national forests and purchase units in the Appalachian Mountains in 1936.

In 1936, the Forest Service carried out a general reorganization of the national forests in the southern Appalachian Mountains. Motivated by a desire to simplify state-federal relationships, records, accounts, and payments to counties, the Forest Service sought to rearrange the boundaries of existing national forests so as to decrease the number of national forests in two or more states. The Tennessee portion of French Broad Division of the Pisgah National Forest was therefore transferred to the Cherokee National Forest on July 8, 1936, while the North Carolina lands of the Unaka National Forest, a forest then in the process of being discontinued, were transferred to the Pisgah National Forest in a proclamation dated July 10, 1936. The National Forest Reservation Commission, in turn, reorganized its purchase units to conform to the newly drawn national forest boundaries in September 1936.

⁵⁶ "The Pisgah, Mount Mitchell, and Boone units in North Carolina and the French Broad unit in North Carolina and Tennessee have been grouped as a single administrative unit to be known as the Pisgah Purchase Unit, and conforming to the boundaries of the Pisgah National Forest. In order to secure coincidence between the boundaries of the purchase units and the national forest, the Commission authorized the elimination from the purchase units of certain lands which could be acquired only at extremely high prices because of agriculture, water power, or recreational values. At the same time, small additions were authorized." National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Year Ended June 30, 1929*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1930), page 29. This note is added due to conflicting statements in the literature concerning exactly when the merger of these purchase units actually took place.

At its April 17, 1956 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission reduced the Pisgah Purchase Unit by 102,100 acres in a general reduction of purchase units throughout the country. Following the Commission's 1956 reduction, President Dwight Eisenhower made the Pisgah National Forest boundaries coincide with those of its underlying purchase unit with a gross area of 1,076,551 gross acres, about 400 acres less than the 1,075,903 gross acre purchase unit.

The Linville Gorge Wild Area, within the Pisgah National Forest, was established in 1952 and included about 7,600 acres of southern forest types, including extensive areas of rhododendron and laurel, bisected by the rugged Linville Gorge. It was the first wild area established in the eastern United States. Following the Linville Gorge action, the Shining Rock Wild Area was created on May 7, 1964 preserving a storehouse of unique vegetative cover, many streams and waterfalls, and large deer and bear populations. The area is dominated by Shining Rock, a luminous mountaintop of white quartz. Because both areas were classified as "Wild Areas," they both became charter members of the National Forest Reservation System in 1964 with the passage of the Wilderness Act in September of that year.

The "North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984" (Public Law 98-324, 98 Stat. 263) established the new 7,900-acre Middle Prong Wilderness Area on the Pisgah National Forest's Pisgah Ranger District on June 19, 1984 (surveyed as having 7,482 acres). The law also added acreage to the existing Linville Gorge and Shining Rock Wilderness Areas. Before passage of the 1984 law, the Linville Gorge Wilderness covered 7,575 acres. With the addition of 3,400 acres under the 1984 wilderness law, the Linville Gorge increased its area to 10,975 acres, later surveyed to be 11,893 acres with 242 acres of private acres within its boundaries. The larger Shining Rock Wilderness measured 13,350 acres before 1984. Under the 1984 wilderness law, an increase of 5,100 acres was made to the Shining Rock for a wilderness area of 18,450 acres. Today, the Shining Rock Wilderness is measured at 18,479 acres. Public Law 106-261 of August 18, 2000 designated a portion of a single river on the Pisgah National Forest as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. A 23.3 mile segment of the Wilson River on the Grandfather Ranger District in Caldwell County from the headwaters below Calloway Peak to its confluence with the Johns River, was added to the nation-wide system.

A special heritage site, unique to the Forest Service, was established on July 11, 1968 by the Congress. The purposes of this special area is outlined in the law itself (82 Stat. 342): "That, in order to preserve, develop, and make available to this and future generations the birthplace of forestry and forestry education in America, and to promote, demonstrate, and stimulate interest in and knowledge of the management of forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield and the development and progress of management of forest lands in America, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish the Cradle of Forestry in American in the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina." The area was not a separate autonomous unit, but rather, as stated in Section 2 of the law, "shall be administered, protected, and developed within and as a part of the Pisgah National Forest by the Secretary of Agriculture."

The Forest Service established the Bent Creek Experimental Forest, the first to be established in the South, on the Pisgah Ranger District on June 25, 1925. Its purpose was to provide opportunities for the systematic development of experiments in silvicultural practices.

The name of the forest comes from Mt. Pisgah, the high point included within the first land purchased from the Vanderbilt Estate. Pisgah was the name of the mountain referred to in the bible, Deuteronomy, Chapter 3, Verse 27: "The Lord ordered Moses to the top of this mountain and told him to look in all directions, thus revealing the Promised Land to the tribes of Israel." Mt. Pisgah, high in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina, served as such a lookout for the early settlers to the area. Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Pisgah National Forest have always been located in Asheville, North Carolina. Today, the Pisgah National Forest embraces an area of 1,160,579 gross acres, of which, 509,932 are owned by the federal government, or about 44% of the area within its boundaries.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, March 27	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Pisgah Purchase Area with a gross area of 358,577 acres and the Mount Mitchell Purchase Area with a gross area of 214,992 gross acres in North Carolina.
2) Fiscal Year 1912	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Boone Purchase Area established with a gross area of 241,462 acres in North Carolina.
3) Fiscal Year 1914	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Pisgah Purchase Area in North Carolina increased to 376,760 gross acres.

4) Fiscal Year 1916	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Pisgah Purchase Area in North Carolina reduced to 304,350 gross acres, primarily in Henderson County.
5) 1916, October 17	*Proclamation 1349, 39 Stat. 1811	Established National Forest from lands acquired on the Pisgah Purchase Area – first national forest proclaimed from lands acquired by purchase under the Weeks Law of 1911 – measuring 335,286 gross acres.
6) 1916, October 17	*Proclamation 1350, 39 Stat. 1811	Established the Pisgah Game Preserve with the same area and boundaries as the Pisgah National Forest.
7) 1921, March 25	*Proclamation 1591, 42 Stat. 2234	Lands of the Boone National Forest added upon the Boone’s discontinuation. Part of the Nantahala National Forest and other lands added. Gross area of the Pisgah National Forest increased to 1,166,049 acres.
8) 1923, April 9 (effective July 1, 1923)	Executive Order 3820	Land added from the Unaka National Forest (French Broad Division) including lands in Tennessee. Gross area of the Pisgah National Forest increased to 1,332,244 acres in North Carolina and Tennessee.
9) 1927, January 8	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	French Broad Purchase Unit in North Carolina and Tennessee established from the southern portion of the Unaka Purchase Unit with a gross area of 128,698 acres matching the April 9, 1923 Executive Order affecting the lands of the Unaka and Pisgah National Forests.
10) 1929, May 15	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	All four purchase units that make up the Pisgah National Forest, the Pisgah, Boone, Mount Mitchell, and French Broad Purchase Units, reduced in area and merged into one unit called the Pisgah Purchase Unit with 527,700 gross acres in two states.
11) 1929, October 10	*Proclamation 1892, 46 Stat. 3007	The land transferred to the Pisgah National Forest under the Proclamation of March 25, 1921, returned to the Nantahala National Forest.
12) 1929, October 26	*Proclamation 1893, 46 Stat. 3008	586,284 acres deemed “non-purchasable” eliminated from the forest. Pisgah National Forest now measures 527,137 gross acres nearly the same as the Pisgah Purchase Unit in two states.
13) 1934, January 11	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	2,640 acres eliminated north of Lake James from the Mount Mitchell Purchase Unit on May 15, 1929, added back in a minor boundary extension.
14) 1935, March 25	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Pisgah Purchase Unit extended into the Linnville Gorge area by adding 114,800 acres of which 98,800 acres were considered purchasable. This decision closed the gap that had existed between the former Boone and the Mount Mitchell Purchase Units after the purchase unit reductions of May 15, 1929.
15) 1935, August 26	Public Law 74-328, 49 Stat. 800	442 acres in Buncombe County, known as the “Grove Tract” acquired for the use of the Veterans Administration in 1927, added.

16) 1936, July 8	*Proclamation 2183, 50 Stat. 1735 1 Federal Register 895-898	Tennessee portion of the Pisgah National Forest transferred to the Cherokee National Forest. Pisgah National Forest becomes an exclusively North Carolina national forest.
17) 1936, July 10	*Proclamation 2187, 50 Stat. 1745 1 Federal Register 926-933 Map: 1 F.R. 928	North Carolina lands of the Unaka National Forest added upon the Unaka's discontinuation. Other lands added. Area of Pisgah National Forest stands at 1,178,000 gross acres.
18) 1936, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Pisgah National Forest Purchase Unit boundary modified, its Tennessee lands (part of the former French Broad Purchase Unit) transferred to the Cherokee Purchase Unit and the North Carolina Lands of the former Unaka Purchase Unit transferred to the Pisgah Purchase Unit. Pisgah Purchase Unit confined to North Carolina with the same area as the Pisgah National Forest as defined in the 1936 proclamations of July 8 th and 10 th .
19) 1950, July 26	Public Law 81-622, 64 Stat. 377	Boundary adjusted between the Pisgah National Forest and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park eliminating 700 acres from the Pisgah National Forest.
20) 1950, November 10	National Forest Reservation Commission Recess Decision	Pisgah National Forest Purchase Unit boundary adjusted to conform to the boundary ordered by Public Law 81-622 of July 26, 1950. Area: 1,178,003 gross acres.
21) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	102,100 acres eliminated on the Pisgah National Forest Purchase Unit. Gross area reduced to 1,075,903 acres.
22) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10850 24 Federal Register 9562-9563	National forest area reduced by ratifying the decision made by the National Forest Reservation Commission on April 17, 1956. Pisgah National Forest area reduced to 1,076,511 gross acres.
23) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Linville Gorge and Shining Rock Wild Areas on the Pisgah National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." The former wild areas now called the Linville Gorge Wilderness Area and the Shining Rock Wilderness Area.
24) 1968, July 11	Public Law 90-393, 82 Stat. 342	Cradle of Forestry in American established on the Pisgah Ranger District.
25) 1983, June 3 & August 10	Secretary of the Interior Order Secretary of Agriculture Order 48 Federal Register 39302	Approximately 211 acres in Burke and McDowell Counties, North Carolina in the vicinity of the Linville Gorge transferred to the Pisgah National Forest from the Blue Ridge Parkway, a unit of the U.S. National Park Service. Orders state that Tract P-163 is to be transferred from the Pisgah National Forest to the Blue Ridge Parkway, but that tract is not described in the Orders.
26) 1984, June 19	Public Law 98-324, 98 Stat. 263	"North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Middle Prong Wilderness, adds 3,400 acres to the existing Linville Gorge Wilderness, and adds 5,100 acres to the existing Shining Rock Wilderness.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, Jackson, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania Counties: diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 17, 1916.

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. "1265."

1916. Scale, 1:125,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 54 cm., folded to 32 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Indicates location of the 35°30' parallel. Base maps are U.S. Geological Survey 30-minute topographic quadrangles at 1:125,000-scale. Proclamation No. 1349.

Holdings: Duke Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 21024471

Pisgah National Game Preserve, North Carolina, Jackson, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania Counties: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 17, 1916.

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. "1265."

1916. Scale, 1:125,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 54 cm., folded to 32 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Indicates location of the 35°30' parallel. Base maps are U.S. Geological Survey 30-minute topographic quadrangles at 1:125,000-scale. Proclamation No. 1350.

Holdings: LC

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, 1921: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Mar. 25, 1921.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No public land grid. Color. 3 maps, labeled Part 1, Part 2, and Part 3. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in green; land transfers and additions shown in various patterns of orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Part 1 [Original area of Pisgah National Forest as proclaimed on Oct. 17, 1916]: compiled at Washington Office, Nov., 1920 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. W83°12' – W82°30'/N35°35' – N35°00'. 31 x 27 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Lands "Added by this Proclamation" shown in a patterned orange.

Part 2 [Formerly the Boone National Forest]: compiled at Washington Office, Nov., 1919 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by H.B. Smith. W82°30' – W81°30'/N36°10' – N35°35'. 31 x 40 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Lands "Transferred from the Boone National Forest" shown in an orange hatched pattern, and lands "Added by this Proclamation" shown in a cross-hatched pattern, also in orange.

Part 3 [Entirely new area added to the Pisgah National Forest by this Proclamation]: compiled at Washington Office, Jan., 1920 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer. W84°10' – W83°30'/N35°35' – N35°00'. 34 x 26 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Lands "Transferred from Nantahala National Forest" [Graham, Swain, and Cherokee County] shown in a hatched pattern in orange, and lands "Added by this Proclamation" shown in an orange cross-hatched pattern. This area was returned to the Nantahala National Forest with Proclamation 1892 of October 10, 1929.

All three maps are standard U.S. Forest Service administrative maps at 1:253,440-scale exhibiting the changes in boundaries ordered by Proclamation No. 1591.

Holdings: Asheville-Buncombe Library System; New York Public Library; LC; NA

OCLC (Book): 39124805

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, 1929: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 10, 1929.

For complete citation see above under Nantahala National Forest. The map shows the lands of the Pisgah National Forest, (area shown on Part 3 of the 1921 Proclamation Diagram), returned to the Nantahala National Forest from the Pisgah National Forest. Proclamation No. 1892.

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina and Tennessee, 1929: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated October 26, 1929.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1929, from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin and F.E. Sizer, June, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W83°10' – W81°35'/N36°10' – N35°07'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 62 cm., folded to 33 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in green; land "Eliminations" shown in solid orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

This map is a standard U.S. Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale exhibiting the changes in boundaries ordered by Proclamation No. 1893 which greatly reduced the boundaries of the Pisgah National Forest, but did not eliminate any lands thus far acquired by the Forest Service.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 65669813

Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated July 8, 1936.

For complete citation see above under Cherokee National Forest. Tennessee lands of the Pisgah National Forest transferred to the Cherokee National Forest. Proclamation No. 2183.

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, 1935: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated July 10, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from T.V.A., U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:1,000,000. W83°10' – W81°35'/N36°20' – N35°07'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 17 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

In a cross-hatched pattern shows land "Addition" being the North Carolina lands of the former Unaka National Forest and other lands shown without distinction. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Proclamation No. 2187. The three-state Unaka National Forest had already transferred its lands in Virginia to help establish the Jefferson National Forest (Proclamation No. 2165 of April 21, 1936) and its lands in Tennessee to the Cherokee National Forest (Proclamation No. 2183 of July 8, 1936) and by the time Proclamation No. 2187 was issued, the Unaka National Forest was left with only its North Carolina lands. When these were added to the Pisgah National Forest, the Unaka National Forest came to an end.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, 1921. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Nov., 1920 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced at Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin, Dec., 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°12' – W82°30'/N35°35' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 54 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land acquired shown in dark green; area in which purchases are being made shown in light green hatched pattern; national forest boundaries shown in dark green; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service and administrative facilities.

Covers only the Pisgah Ranger District southwest of Asheville, North Carolina.

Holdings: NA

Pisgah National Forest, Part 1, North Carolina, 1923. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Nov., 1920 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced at Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin, Dec., 1920; revised 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°12' – W82°30'/N35°35' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 54 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land acquired shown in light green; national forest boundaries shown in dark green; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service and administrative facilities. Covers only the Pisgah Ranger District southwest of Asheville, North Carolina.

Holdings: Univ. of North Carolina; NA

OCLC: 54091040

Pisgah National Forest (Central Portion), North Carolina, 1924. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Williams-Webb Co. Inc. Wash. D.C.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. W83°00' – W82°00'/N35°53' – N35°10'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 38 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands actually acquired and national forest boundaries shown in green. Also shows state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows the area immediately northeast and southwest of the city of Asheville, North Carolina.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Pisgah National Forest and Game Preserve, Western North Carolina*. Panel illustration, captioned, "Safe in the game refuge" being a black & white photograph of a mule deer. Title panel also has "Government Printing Office."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 353 (May 1924), page 683.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Pisgah National Forest, Parts 2 and 4, North Carolina and Tennessee, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1925 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.B. Noyes, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps (Part 2 & Part 4) on 1 sheet, 69 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Both maps show national forest lands acquired or being acquired in green; national forest boundaries in dark green; main motor highways in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, telephone lines, ranger district names and boundaries in orange. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Part 2. W82°40' – W81°35'/N36°12' – N35°32'. 63 x 90 cm. Part 2 shows the Catawba and Wilson Creek Ranger District (former Boone National Forest). The Wilson Creek District was later called the Grandfather District and the Mt. Mitchell District.

Part 4. W83°10' – W82°30'/N36°10' – N35°52'. 29 x 54 cm. Part 4 forms an inset to the top left corner of map of Part 2 with the same scale as Part 2, and shows the French Broad Ranger District in Tennessee and North Carolina.

Holdings: NA

Pisgah National Forest (Central Portion), North Carolina, 1926. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Government Printing Office.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. W83°00' – W82°00'/N35°53' – N35°10'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 38 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands actually acquired and national forest boundaries shown in green. Also shows state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows national forest areas immediately northeast and southwest of the city of Asheville, North Carolina.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Pisgah National Forest and Game Preserve, Western North Carolina*. Panel illustration, captioned, "Safe in the game refuge" being a black & white photograph of a mule deer.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 378 (June 1926), page 986.

Holdings: New York Public Library; LC; NA

OCLC (Book): 39218159

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina and Tennessee, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1929, from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin and F.E. Sizer, June, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W83°10' – W81°35'/N36°10' – N35°07'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in black & white with dark green forest boundary.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in light green; main and secondary motor roads shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district names, and telephone lines shown in orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. This map incorporates the boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1893 of October 26, 1929.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 81389675

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina and Tennessee, 1929. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 18*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1929, from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin and F.E. Sizer, June, 1929. U.S. Government Printing Office 1930.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W83°10' – W81°35'/N36°10' – N35°07'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 62 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired and national forest boundaries shown in green; main and secondary motor highways and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Pisgah National Forest and Game Preserve, Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a stone entrance arch to the Pisgah National Forest.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 430 (October 1930), page 216.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; NA

OCLC: 65669813

Pisgah National Forest (Mt. Mitchell Division), North Carolina, 1930. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1930 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by F.E. Sizer, April, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W82°33' – W82°00'/N35°55' – N35°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with dark green forest boundary.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in light green; main motor highways, secondary motor highways, and public camp grounds shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities and telephone lines shown in orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Pisgah National Forest (French Broad Division), Tennessee and North Carolina, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham, Oct., 1929; traced by F.E. Sizer and S.L. Acker, June, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W83°04' – W82°35'/N36°10' – N35°52'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with dark green forest boundary.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in light green; main motor highways, secondary motor highways, and public camp grounds shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities and telephone lines shown in orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

Pisgah National Forest (Pisgah Division), North Carolina, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham, Oct., 1929; traced by C.B. Noyes, July 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W83°04' – W82°35'/N36°10' – N35°52'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest, red road, and orange administrative lAyles and in a black & white edition.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; land acquired or being acquired shown in light green; main and secondary highways and public camp grounds shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities and improvements shown in orange. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Pisgah National Forest (Grandfather Division), North Carolina, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1933 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Ralph Carrier; traced by C.B. Noyes, March 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W82°00' – W81°30'/N36°10' – N35°52'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without themes shown in red and in a black & white edition.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in light green; Forest Service administrative facilities, telephone lines, and compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Pisgah National Forest, Yadkin Purchase Unit, North Carolina, 1935. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; traced by N.I. Neiman Feb. 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W81°40' – W81°10'/N36°25' – N36°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Sepia print. 81 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Unit located northeast of the Pisgah National Forest's Grandfather Division in Caldwell, Watauga, and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina. Area never became a part of the Pisgah National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Recreation map of Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina. See Figure 19

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region; J.L.C.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:720,000. W83°15' – W81°30'/N36°20' – N35°10'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black on orange paper. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game preserve, and state boundaries, towns, roads and highways, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, lookout towers, recreation areas, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes drawing of rocks and forests. "Region No. 8 Recreational Guide No. 5 – 1937. " Map reflects the addition of lands from the Unaka National Forest and the transfer of the Tennessee portion of the Pisgah National Forest to the Cherokee National Forest in 1936.

Three panels of illustrations showing recreational pursuits on verso by Harry Rossoll. Panel title: *Recreation map of the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina*. Title panel has "U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Recreation Guide No. 5 – 1937."

Holdings: LC

Pisgah National Forest (French Broad Ranger District), North Carolina, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service and other surveys at Supervisor's Office and Regional Office; reduced, assembled, and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1936, by W.C. Bradley. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°10' – W82°28'/N36°05' – N35°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of June, 1938 shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. District Ranger station located at Hot Springs, North Carolina.

Holdings: LC; NA

Pisgah National Forest (Mt. Mitchell Ranger District), North Carolina, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service and other surveys at Supervisor's Office and Regional Office; reduced, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1938 by W.C. Bradley. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13928 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°30' – W81°55'/N36°10' – N35°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass roses and without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of October 1938 shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps. District Ranger station located at Marion, North Carolina.

Holdings: LC; NA

Pisgah National Forest (Pisgah Ranger District), North Carolina, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., from U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service acquisition and other surveys; traced 1937 by Wm. C. Bradley. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°10' – W82°30'/N35°35' – N35°05'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass roses and green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of February 3, 1938 shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps. District Ranger station located at Pisgah Forest, North Carolina.
Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 37898010

Pisgah National Forest (Grandfather Ranger District), North Carolina, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service and other surveys at Supervisor's Office and Regional Office; reduced, assembled, and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1938, by W.C. Bradley.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°10' – W81°30'/N36°22' – N35°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired (status posted Dec. 1938) shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps. District Ranger station located at Lenoir, North Carolina.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 43859081

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service and other surveys, 1940, by Wallace Calvert; traced at Washington Office, March, 1940 by Wallace Calvert. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 14998 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W83°10' – W81°30'/N36°22' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 73 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and camp grounds. Shows the entire forest altogether on one map.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Pisgah National Forest (Pisgah Ranger District), North Carolina, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., from U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service acquisition and other surveys; traced 1937 by Wm. C. Bradley; revised 1941 by L.I. Neiman. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 16609 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°10' – W82°30'/N35°35' – N35°05'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass roses and without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps. District Ranger station located at Pisgah Forest, North Carolina.

Holdings: LC; NA (LC has blackline print)

Pisgah National Forest (Mt. Mitchell Ranger District), North Carolina, 1945. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service and other surveys at Supervisor's Office and Regional Office; reduced, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1938 by W.C. Bradley; revised December 1945 by G.W. Allen. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 4-46 1946.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°30' – W81°55'/N36°10' – N35°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass roses and without green forest ownership layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of Dec. 1945 shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps. District Ranger station located at Marion, North Carolina.

Holdings: Univ. of North Carolina; LC; NA
OCLC: 70826944

Pisgah National Forest (Grandfather Ranger District), North Carolina, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service and other surveys at Supervisor's Office and Regional Office; reduced, assembled, and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1938, by W.C. Bradley; revised by Helen D. O'Neill, Dec. 1948. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1949. B-3808-0(1)++.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°10' – W81°30'/N36°22' – N35°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps.

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Harvard College Library; Univ. of North Carolina; LC; NA
OCLC: 37898223

Pisgah National Forest (French Broad Ranger District), North Carolina, 1954. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., T.V.A., Forest Service and other surveys at Supervisor's Office and Regional Office; reduced, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1936, by W.C. Bradley; revised 1954 by Helen D. O'Neill. [Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey] B4468-0+.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°10' – W82°30'/N36°05' – N35°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without green forest layer or red compass roses.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. [Forest Service] "Class D. Map."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Georgia; Georgia Institute of Technology; Harvard College Library; Univ. of North Carolina; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 6403297

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, 1956. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1957—O-414662.

1957. Scale, ca. 1:235,000. W83°10' – W81°30'/N36°20' – N35°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Map on both sides of sheet. Color. Sheet, 52 x 79 cm., folded to 18 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary roads, road numbers, state parks, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, route of the Appalachian Trail, and points of interest shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, cooperative wildlife management areas and game preserves, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes black & white photographs, directories of public recreation areas, scenic roads, and scenic trails, and vicinity map of western North Carolina highlighting the location of the Pisgah National Forest boundaries in relation to state, national park, and other national forest areas in the region. Main map shows the Grandfather, French Broad, and Mt. Mitchell Ranger Districts north and east of Asheville, North Carolina.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Map on verso covers the Pisgah Ranger District southwest of Asheville, North Carolina. Panel title: *Pisgah National Forest*. Panel illustration, black & white captioned photograph, "Mount Pisgah from Pisgah Inn." Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, 1957."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 752 (September 1957), page 71.

Holdings: NA; LC and 16 other libraries
OCLC: 11292259

Recreation Map, Pisgah National Forest (Pisgah District), North Carolina, 1957.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern region; R.L.M. 1957. Agriculture – Atlanta.

1957. Scale, ca. 1:385,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 17 x 17 cm., on sheet, 21 x 27 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, game preserve, and wildlife management boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, Forest Service administrative and recreational facilities.

Black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Facts about the Pisgah National Forest, Pisgah Ranger District, North Carolina*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a large pine tree in the left foreground with a hazy mountain view in the background.

Holdings: LC

Recreation Map, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern region. Agriculture – Atlanta.

[1960?] Scale, ca. 1:750,000 W83°15' – W81°30'/N36°20' – N35°10'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 20 x 26 cm., sometimes seen folded to 20 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, game preserve, and wildlife management boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, roads and road numbers, Forest Service administrative and recreational facilities. "Region 8 Recreation Guide." Includes illustrations of a forest road and a stand of pines by Harry Rossoll.

Black & white illustrations by Harry Rossoll on verso "Pisgah Pages from the artist's sketch book". Panel title: *This is a Recreation Map of the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white drawing of a group of deer browsing along a roadside with Mt. Pisgah in the distance.

Holdings: at home

Recreation Map, Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests in North Carolina.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Asheville, North Carolina.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps one on each side of sheet, 46 x 65 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land and boundaries, shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; roads and trails, road numbers, Appalachian Trail shelters, parks, wild and scenic areas, district ranger stations, recreation areas, scenic points, national park land, roadside parks, and boat ramps shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows state boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, and fire lookout towers. Includes index to recreation areas, illustrations, and map of the southern Appalachian region showing highways, major cities and the location of the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests. Pisgah National Forest on one side of sheet; Nantahala National Forest on the other.

Text and illustrations on both sides of sheet. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of figures in the foreground viewing a water fall.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley, Biosciences; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois

OCLC: 37898279

Pisgah National Forest (French Broad Ranger District), North Carolina, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1966 from USGS and T.V.A. topographic maps; control by USC&GS, USGS, and T.V.A.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°05' – W82°28'/N36°05' – N35°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, the route of the Appalachian Trail, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of North Carolina highlighting the location of the French Broad Ranger District in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Southern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; NA

OCLC: 30926420

Pisgah National Forest (Pisgah Ranger District), North Carolina, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by U.S.C. & G.S., U.S.G.S., and T.V.A. quadrangles.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°00' – W82°30'/N35°38' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of North Carolina highlighting the location of the Pisgah Ranger District in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5477577

Pisgah Ranger District, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 66 F51-R8.

[1966] Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. One-color (green) map. 20 x 19 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National Forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest and wilderness boundaries, major highways, towns, recreation sites, lookout stations, rivers, and falls.

Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: *Pisgah Ranger District, Pisgah National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (green) photograph of Looking Glass Falls.

Holdings: personal collection

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, Catawba, Grandfather, and Toecane Ranger Districts, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1967 from USFS planimetric series maps; control by USC&GS, USGS, and T.V.A.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°30' – W81°30'/N36°22' – N35°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, the route of the Appalachian Trail, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of North Carolina highlighting the location of this northern portion of the Pisgah National Forest in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Illinois; Southern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 33395397

Pisgah National Forest, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southern Region – 13 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 65 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land shown in green; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored; interstate and main highways, all weather roads, recreation sites, points of interest, and the route of the Appalachian Trail shown in red; water features shown in blue; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; national park land shown in pink. Also shows national forest, wilderness, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, road numbers, and location of the Forest Supervisor's Office. Includes inset of the Pisgah Ranger District at the same scale as the main map, a "Key Map" of North Carolina National Forests and Great Smoky Mountain National Park, and directory of recreation facilities.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina*. Panel illustration, color photograph, captioned, "Looking Glass Falls."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 913 (February 1971), page 53.

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5566569

Pisgah National Forest (Pisgah Ranger District), North Carolina, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by U.S.C. & G.S., U.S.G.S., and T.V.A. quadrangles; revised in Regional Office 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°00' – W82°30'/N35°38' – N35°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of North Carolina highlighting the location of the Pisgah Ranger District in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Florida State Univ.

OCLC: 30925453

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, Catawba, Grandfather, and Toecane Ranger Districts, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1967 from USFS planimetric series maps; control by USC&GS, USGS, and T.V.A.; revised in Regional Office 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°30' – W81°30'/N36°22' – N35°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, the route of the Appalachian Trail, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of North Carolina highlighting the location of this portion of the Pisgah National Forest in relation to the state's other national forests and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Florida; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Georgia State Univ.; Univ. of North Carolina; LC

OCLC: 5477584

Pisgah National Forest (French Broad Ranger District), North Carolina, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1966 from USGS and T.V.A. topographic maps; control by USC&GS, USGS, and T.V.A.; status revised in Regional Office 1973.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°05' – W82°28'/N36°05' – N35°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, the route of the Appalachian Trail, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of North Carolina highlighting the location of the French Broad Ranger District in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Michigan; LC

OCLC: 5477579

**SABINE NATIONAL FOREST, TEXAS
1936-PRESENT**

The boundaries of the Sabine National Forest include most of Sabine County and parts of Shelby and San Augustine counties as well. With the Sabine River forming the forest's eastern boundary and the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, it was most appropriate that the national forest located here would also be named Sabine, Spanish words meaning "cypress forest."

On May 26, 1933, the Texas Legislature invited the U.S. Forest Service to establish national forests in the state of Texas by passing a law authorizing federal land acquisition for national forest purposes under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911, subject to approval of the State Forester and Texas A & M College. Four purchase units were created by the National Forest Reservation Commission in Texas at its meeting on March 26, 1934 – the Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine, and Sam Houston, and land acquisition initiated in 1935. Acquisition work on all four purchase units proceeded with speed, made possible by the nature of land ownership within the purchase units that included a number of very large tracts. On the Sabine, two lumber companies accounted for the most land purchased, namely 86,076 acres acquired from the Pickering Lumber Company and 80,963 acres from the Temple Lumber Company.

The four Texas purchase units were all separately proclaimed and established as national forests on the same day, October 13, 1936, by President Franklin Roosevelt, and later that year, all four, the Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine, and Sam Houston (formerly the San Jacinto Purchase Unit) National Forests, combined their administrative functions into an entity known as the *Texas National Forests*, later as the *National Forests in Texas*, and today as the *National Forests and Grasslands in Texas*.

The Sabine Purchase Unit and the Sabine National Forest retained the same boundaries and area of 439,664 gross acres. But in a general reexamination and assessment of the full array of purchase units that had developed since 1911, the National Forest Reservation Commission eliminated several purchase units altogether and reduced the acreage on nearly all the others in 1956. The Sabine Purchase Unit was reduced by the Commission at its April 17, 1956 meeting to 380,957 gross acres while the Sabine National Forest retained its 439,664 acre size. From 1965 to 1976, the National Forest Reservation Commission adjudicated the Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as annually appropriated. During that time, the Commission acquired 6,244 acres for the National Forests in Texas for recreational purposes, such as the Commission's March 15, 1967 purchase of 10.49 acres for the Harpers Ridge Recreation Area.

In a remarkable example of interstate cooperation on a major water resources development project, the States of Louisiana and Texas came together on a plan to dam the Sabine River for the purposes of flood control, electric power generation, economic development, and recreation. The Texas State Legislature organized the Sabine River Authority of Texas in 1949 and in the following year, the State of Louisiana formed the Sabine River Authority of Louisiana specifically for the project. During the 1950s, the states reached an agreement on the project's broad outlines and a feasibility study was begun funded by appropriations for the project made by both states. The two river authorities purchased lands in the area to be flooded behind the dam and construction began on the Toledo Bend Dam, spillway, and powerhouse on May 11, 1964. The dam was completed early in 1969. The project was built by the two states without federal funds. The Toledo Bend Reservoir behind the dam extends 65 miles upstream to Logansport, Louisiana, flooding lands in both states, including lands of the Sabine National Forest in Texas.

To solve the issue of federal forest lands flooded by the non-federal Toledo Bend Dam and Reservoir project, the Congress passed a law on October 30, 1984 that ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the Sabine River Authority of Texas title to three distinct tracts of lands: 31,000 acres that had been inundated by the Toledo Bend Reservoir below 172 feet mean sea level; 11 acres of a portion of Recreation Area No. 5, a well-developed recreation site above 175 feet and not subject to inundation; 117 acres of land between 172 and 175 feet above mean sea level that would no longer be immediately adjacent to land owned by the United States. In return, the Sabine River Authority of Texas would convey 586 acres on the shoreline of Toledo Bend Reservoir in Texas above 172 feet in elevation and connected to Sabine National Forest, along with a payment of \$650,000. The Secretary of Agriculture would reserve for the United States any subsurface rights it may own, including but not limited to oil and gas. Before the law was passed, the Sabine National Forest embraced 442,705 gross acres with the Forest Service owning 188,220 acres. In 1984 the gross area remained the same but the land owned by the Forest Service had dropped to 157,279 acres due to the transfer and exchange of lands with the Sabine River Authority of Texas.

The first wilderness area on the Sabine National Forest was established under the "Texas Wilderness Act of 1984" (Public Law 93-574, 98 Stat. 3051) of October 30, 1984. The law created the 9,946-acre Indian Mounds Wilderness on the Sabine National Forest along with four other wilderness areas in the state, two on the Angelina and one in each on the Davy Crockett and Sam Houston National Forests. The boundaries of the five wilderness areas in Texas were modified under the "Texas Wilderness Act Amendments of 1986." The text of the law, Public Law 99-584 (100 Stat. 3322) does not say what boundary changes were made on each of the five wilderness areas. The law only refers to maps that show the changes on file with the Forest Service. However, the area of Indian Mounds Wilderness has been surveyed at 12,224 acres, an area larger than the 9,946 acres specified in the 1984 Texas Wilderness Act.

The "Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000" authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange six tracts of land on the Sabine National Forest and to use the proceeds for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of administrative facilities for units of the National Forest System in Texas or to acquire lands or interests in lands in the State of Texas. Two of these land parcels, one measured at a half an acre and another as an acre and a half, described in the law as "Sabine National Forest Quarters" located near San Augustine, Texas. Another two tracts, one measuring one acre and the other, two acres were again described as being "Sabine National Forest Quarters" near Hemphill Texas. The final two tracts, the one acre "Old Yellowpine Work Center" and the nine-acre "Yellowpine Work Center" were also listed in the law as being eligible for sale or exchange.

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for all four national forests in Texas were first located in Houston in 1936, but later moved to Lufkin, Texas in 1947, which was more centrally located to all four national forests in the state. Today, the Sabine National Forest, part of the administrative organization called the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas, is measured to be 454,542 gross acres, of which, 161,088 acres (35%) are owned by the Forest Service. The Forest Service maintains a District Ranger Station for the Sabine National Forest in Hemphill, Texas. Forest visitor maps for the National Forests in Texas are listed above under Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Sabine Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 350,000 acres.
2) 1936, October 13	*Proclamation 2204, 50 Stat. 1787 1 Federal Register 1861-1862 Map: 1 F.R. 1857	Established National Forest with land acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Area at establishment, 439,600 acres, with 183,571 acres owned by the United States.
3) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	58,707 acres eliminated on the Sabine National Forest Purchase Unit. Gross area of the purchase unit reduced to 380,957 acres.

4) 1979, June 12 (effective June 18, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 34999	3,102 acres acquired under the Weeks Law added.
5) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-571, 98 Stat. 2943	Orders the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the Sabine River Authority of Texas 31,118 acres of Sabine National Forest land in exchange for 586 acres on the shoreline of Toledo Bend Reservoir that adjoin existing national forest land and \$650,000.
6) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-574, 98 Stat. 3051	“Texas Wilderness Act of 1984” establishes the Indian Mounds Wilderness on the Sabine National Forest.
7) 1986, October 29	Public Law 99-584 100 Stat. 3322	The boundaries of the Indian Mounds Wilderness Area are modified by the “Texas Wilderness Act Amendments of 1986.”
8) 2000, October 19	Public Law 106-330 114 Stat. 1299	“Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000” authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange six tracts of land on the Sabine National Forest to improve the National Forest System in Texas.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Sabine National Forest, Texas, 1936: Diagrammatic map forming an official supplement to Proclamation dated October 13, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., from Forest Service, and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°10' – W93°35'/N32°00' – N31°10'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 50 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams. National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Sabine National Forest, Texas, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's Office, 1934, '35, '36, and '37 from Forest Service aerial and acquisition surveys, U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., by L.I. Neiman, 1937. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°10' – W93°35'/N31°50' – N31°07'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 46 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in gray; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 45679807

Sabine National Forest, Texas, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's Office, 1934, '35, '36, and '37 from Forest Service aerial and acquisition surveys, U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., by L.I. Neiman, 1937. Reproduced by 671st Engineer Cp. (Topo.)

1937. Scale, ca. 1:150,000. W94°10' – W93°35'/N31°50' – N31°07'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 30 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

Sabine National Forest, Texas, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's Office, 1934, '35, '36, and '37 from Forest Service aerial and acquisition surveys, U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., by L.I. Neiman, 1937; revised by Helen O'Neill, Dec. 1948. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1949 A-3809-0(1)++.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°10' – W93°35'/N31°50' – N31°07'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 46 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass roses and without green forest layer.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and Forest Service recreation areas.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 37617561

Sabine National Forest (Tenaha and Yellow Pine Ranger Districts), Texas, 1968. (Administrative map) *See Figure 27*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1968 from U.S.G.S. topographic maps; control by U.S.G.S. and U.S.C. & G.S. surveys.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°10' – W93°35'/N32°00' – N31°05'. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 60 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Texas highlighting the location of the Sabine National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." Public land grid (Louisiana only) based on the Louisiana Meridian. Reflects the damming of the Sabine River and the creation of the Toledo Bend Reservoir along the Texas-Louisiana border on the east side of the national forest. Shows the entire Sabine National Forest consisting of two Ranger Districts.

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5567607

**SAM HOUSTON NATIONAL FOREST, TEXAS
1936-PRESENT**

This forest was named in honor of Sam Houston, a leader and key figure in the history of Texas including his service as President of the Republic of Texas and United States Senator after it joined the union, and finally as its governor. His gravesite is located just outside the forest's boundaries in Huntsville. On May 26, 1933 the Texas Legislature invited the U.S. Forest Service to establish national forests in the state of Texas by passing a law authorizing federal land acquisition for national forest purposes under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911. Four purchase units were created by the National Forest Reservation Commission in Texas at its meeting on March 26, 1934 – the Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine, and Sam Houston – and a land acquisition program was initiated. Acquisition work on all four purchase units proceeded with speed, made possible by the nature of land ownership within the purchase units that included a number of very large tracts. On the Sam Houston, two lumber companies accounted for the most land purchased, namely 82,774 acres acquired from the Delta Land & Timber Company and 23,845 acres from the Gibbs Brothers.

It was thought that once enough land had been acquired in these four purchase units in Texas that all four would be proclaimed as the Sam Houston National Forest. This is what had occurred in Louisiana with the Kisatchie National Forest. Because of this plan, the Sam Houston Purchase Unit's name was changed to the San Jacinto Purchase Unit at the November 23, 1934 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission to avoid any future confusion. The Commission later determined that there would be no Sam Houston National Forest uniting all four established purchase units in Texas after all. Each of the four purchase units included forest land in a variety of conditions, from cut over, to young growth, to fully mature trees. If there was one national forest, under the law, each county in the national forest shares in the forest receipts in proportion to its area within that national forest. Therefore, if one county only has cut-over lands and no prospect of its lands generating forest receipts for several years and is placed in the same national forest as another county with a large stand of merchantable timber, the county with no timber sales would share equally, some would say unfairly, with the county in which the merchantable timber stood. This would set up a strong attitude of opposition on the part of the counties with the better timber resources. It was thought best to simply proclaim each of the four separate purchase units in Texas as individual national forests and then group all four under an administrative invention called the *Texas National Forests*, achieving a unity of administration, yet allowing each forest

local autonomy. At its June 30, 1936 meeting, the Commission changed the name of the San Jacinto Purchase Unit back to the Sam Houston Purchase Unit.

The four Texas purchase units were indeed all separately proclaimed and established as national forests on the same day, October 13, 1936, by President Franklin Roosevelt, and later that year, all four, the Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine, and Sam Houston National Forests, combined their administrative functions into an entity known as the *Texas National Forests*, later as the *National Forests in Texas*, and today as the *National Forests and Grasslands in Texas*. This process of administratively uniting all proclaimed national forests in one state, but retaining each forest under law as an individually proclaimed national forest, was repeated throughout the Southern Region and later adopted throughout the National Forest System.

For many years, the Sam Houston Purchase Unit and the Sam Houston National Forest retained the same boundaries and area of 491,800 gross acres. But in a general reexamination and assessment of the full array of purchase units that had developed since 1911, the National Forest Reservation Commission eliminated several purchase units altogether and reduced the acreage on nearly all the others in 1956. The Sam Houston Purchase Unit was severely reduced by the Commission at its April 17, 1956 meeting to 235,484 gross acres while the Sam Houston National Forest kept its 491,800 acre size. From 1965 to 1976, the National Forest Reservation Commission adjudicated the Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as annually appropriated. During that time, the Commission acquired 6,244 acres for the National Forests in Texas, for recreational purposes.

The first and only wilderness area on the Sam Houston National Forest was established under the "Texas Wilderness Act of 1984" (Public Law 93-574, 98 Stat. 3051) of October 30, 1984. The law created the 4,000-acre Little Lake Creek Wilderness along with four other wilderness areas in the state, two on the Angelina and one in each on the Davy Crockett and Sabine National Forests. The boundaries of the five wilderness areas in Texas were modified under the "Texas Wilderness Act Amendments of 1986." The text of the law, Public Law 99-584 (100 Stat. 3322) does not say what boundary changes were made on each of the five wilderness areas. The law only refers to maps that show the changes on file with the Forest Service. However, the area of Indian Mounds Wilderness has been surveyed at 3,817 acres with 140 acres of private land within its borders, a smaller area than the 4,000 acres specified in the 1984 Texas Wilderness Act.

The Big Thicket Scenic Area at 1,100 acres within the Sam Houston National Forest on the edge of the Big Thicket, was established as a special interest area in 1962. It was preserved in a near natural state and is noted for its big timber, floral diversity, and easy hiking trails along running streams. On October 11, 1974 the Congress authorized the establishment of the Big Thicket National Preserve (Public Law 93-439, 88 Stat. 1254), east of the Forest Service's existing Big Thicket Scenic Area, to be managed as a unit of the National Park System. No doubt because of this official action taken by the Congress and to avoid any confusion, the name of Big Thicket Scenic area on the Sam Houston National Forest was changed to the Big Creek Scenic area and enlarged to 1,420 acres.

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for all four national forests in Texas were first located in Houston in 1936, but later moved to Lufkin, Texas in 1947, which was more centrally located to all four national forests in the state. Today, the Sam Houston National Forest, part of the administrative organization called the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas, includes 495,316 gross acres, of which, 163,258 acres (33%) are owned by the Forest Service. The Forest Service maintains a District Ranger Station for the Sam Houston National Forest in New Waverly, Texas. Forest visitor maps for the National Forests in Texas are listed above under Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Sam Houston Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 400,000 acres.
2) 1934, November 23	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Name changed to the San Jacinto Purchase Unit without change in boundaries.
3) 1936, June 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	San Jacinto Purchase Unit name changed back to the Sam Houston Purchase Unit.
4) 1936, October 13	*Proclamation 2205, 50 Stat. 1789 1 Federal Register 1863-1865 Map: 1 F.R. 1858	Established Sam Houston National Forest on lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Gross area at establishment, 491,800 acres.
5) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	256,316 acres eliminated on the Sam Houston National Forest Purchase Unit. Gross area of the purchase unit reduced to 235,484 acres.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 6) 1984, October 30 | Public Law 98-574, 98 Stat. 3051 | “Texas Wilderness Act of 1984” establishes the Little Lake Creek Wilderness on the Sam Houston National Forest. |
| 7) 1986, October 29 | Public Law 99-584
100 Stat. 3322 | The boundaries of the Little Lake Creek Wilderness Area are modified by the “Texas Wilderness Act Amendments of 1986.” |
| 8) 2000, October 19 | Public Law 106-330
114 Stat. 1299 | “Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000” transfers 57 acres of land within the Sam Houston National Forest to the New Waverly Gulf Coast Trades Center at fair market value, among other provisions. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Sam Houston National Forest, Texas, 1936: Diagrammatic map forming an official supplement to Proclamation dated October 13, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., from Forest Service, and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W95°50' – W95°00'/N30°50' – N30°18'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 67 cm. Relief not provided.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, rivers and streams. National Archives has copies drawn on drafting linen and a blueline print.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Sam Houston National Forest, Texas, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; assembled and traced by L.I. Neiman, Nov., 1934; revised by M.E.G. Sept. 1935; revised 8/35 G.F.V.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W95°50' – W95°00'/N30°50' - N30°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Sepia print. 94 x 138 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Temporary map prepared from assembled mosaics.” “Supervisor’s Headquarters at Houston.”

Holdings: NA

Sam Houston National Forest, Texas, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor’s Office, 1934 to 1937, from Forest Service aerial surveys; U.S.G.S., C. & G.S. and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1936-37 by L.I. Neiman. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13319 1937.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W95°50' – W95°00'/N30°50' - N30°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 75 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved campgrounds.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 45679810

Sam Houston National Forest, Texas, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor’s Office, 1934 to 1937, from Forest Service aerial surveys; U.S.G.S., C. & G.S. and other surveys; reduced photographically, assembled and traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1936-37 by L.I. Neiman; revised by Helen O’Neill and M.E. Gay, April, 1948. Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army 11-48.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W95°50' – W95°00'/N30°50' - N30°18'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 75 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and Forest Service recreation areas.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 38112277

Sam Houston National Forest (Big Thicket and Raven District), Texas, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1967 from Forest Service planimetric maps, converted from USGS topographic maps; control by USC & GS and USGS surveys.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W95°50' – W95°00'/N30°50' – N30°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 76 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Texas highlighting the location of the Sam Houston National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." Reflects the damming of the San Jacinto River and the creation of Conroe Lake. Shows the entire Sam Houston National Forest made up of the two Ranger Districts.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Baylor Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 35814077

Sam Houston National Forest (Big Thicket and Raven District), Texas, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1967 from Forest Service planimetric maps, converted from USGS topographic maps; control by USC & GS and USGS surveys; revised in Regional Office 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W95°50' – W95°00'/N30°50' – N30°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 76 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Texas highlighting the location of the Sam Houston National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." Reflects the damming of the Trinity River and the creation of Lake Livingston after the original 1967 map was published.

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; LC
OCLC: 5477614

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL FOREST, VIRGINIA – WEST VIRGINIA 1918-1932

The word *Shenandoah* is of unknown Native American origin and refers not only to the famous Valley, but also to the River and Mountains. The word has been described as originating in the Anglicization of Native American words resulting in variations such as Gerando, Shendo, and Sherando. Similarly, the meaning of these words is of some question. *Schin-han-dowi*, the "River Through the Spruces", *On-an-da-goa*, the "River of High Mountains" or "Silver-Water, and an Iroquois word for "Big Meadow" have all been proposed by Native American etymologists. Other beliefs are that it is derived from the name of the Iroquois Chief Sherando or from the nation of the Senedos. The most popular and romanticized belief is that it comes from a Native American expression for "Beautiful Daughter of the Stars." The Shenandoah National Forest takes its name from the Shenandoah River that flows north to the Potomac parallel to the forested ridges it occupies.

As proclaimed in May of 1918, the Shenandoah National Forest consisted of only the land acquired by the Shenandoah Purchase Area, in Virginia and West Virginia extending along the backbone of the mountains of the same name. A year later, the lands of the Potomac Purchase Area, adjoining the Shenandoah Purchase Area to the north, and the lands of the Massanutten Purchase Area, occupying the Massanutten Mountains to the east of the Shenandoah and Potomac Purchase Areas, were added to the existing Shenandoah National Forest. All three purchase units continued to exist as separate units underlying the Shenandoah National Forest from 1919 until January 8, 1927 when the National Forest Reservation Commission combined the Shenandoah, Massanutten, and Potomac Purchase Units to form one larger purchase unit called the Shenandoah with 802,700 gross acres. During this period from 1919 to 1927, the boundaries and the size of the Shenandoah National Forest did not match its three underlying purchase units. In fact the national forest was over 200,000 acres larger than its three purchase units.

Following closely on the National Forest Reservation Commission's January 8th decision, on January 28, 1927, President Coolidge issued a proclamation that applied the Commission's action on the Shenandoah Purchase Unit onto the Shenandoah

National Forest. Essentially, both actions eliminated 170,200 acres of private lands not purchasable nor suitable for forestry purposes from the three Purchase Units and the National Forest. From January 28, 1927 to June 28, 1932 when the Shenandoah National Forest became the George Washington National Forest, the boundaries of the Shenandoah Purchase Unit and the Shenandoah National Forest coincided, both with a gross acreage of 802,700 acres. Forest land purchases continued throughout this period as well, so by the June 30, 1932, two days after President Hoover changed the name of the Shenandoah to the George Washington National Forest, the National Forest Reservation Commission had been able to purchase 452,418 acres or about 62% of the 734,448 acres of the “area suitable for acquisition.” Areas not suitable for acquisition would be those lands in state or local government ownership for game reserves or forestry purposes, corporations and individuals who refuse to sell due their policies to permanently hold their forested acres, and land more suitable to agricultural pursuits, although the Commission had tried to eliminated these areas from the forest. Also, the presence of coal or other minerals, the surface of which is necessarily held to facilitate mining operations, would also not be suitable. The National Forest Reservation Commission never expressed an intention to purchase 100% of the acreage within any given purchase unit.

Strangely, before lands in the Massanutten purchase area were added to the Shenandoah National Forest, the Forest Service issued a Forest visitor map of the *Massanutten National Forest, Virginia*, dated 1917. Perhaps the public’s need for a map of the area led to the expedient of seeming to name a national forest before it had been formally proclaimed. Separate Massanutten, Potomac, and Shenandoah National Forests might have been planned, but a Massanutten or Potomac National Forest were never proclaimed. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the three purchase units and for the subsequent national forest were established in Harrisonburg, Virginia, in 1911 and continued there after the forest changed its name to the George Washington National Forest in 1932.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, March 27	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Potomac Purchase Area in Virginia and West Virginia with a gross area of 138,989 acres (140,234 gross acres as of June 30, 1916); and the Massanutten Purchase Area in Virginia with a gross area of 152,946 acres – same area in 1916.
2) Fiscal Year 1912	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Shenandoah Purchase Area in Virginia and West Virginia with a gross area of 346,471 acres. June 30, 1916, 378,931 gross acres – owned or under contract: 123,537 acres.
3) 1918, May 16	*Proclamation 1448, 40 Stat. 1779	Established National Forest on 165,846 acres in Virginia and West Virginia on the lands acquired by the Shenandoah Purchase Area.
4) 1919, December 18	*Proclamation 1548, 41 Stat. 1780	Land added from Massanutten and Potomac Purchase Areas. Other lands added. Gross area of the Shenandoah National Forest: 967,680 acres.
5) Fiscal Year 1921	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Shenandoah Purchase Unit enlarged by approximately 80,000 acres in Augusta and Rockbridge Counties. Area of purchase unit: 461,551 gross acres.
6) 1927, January 8	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Shenandoah, Potomac, and Massanutten Purchase Units boundaries revised and 51,000 acres added in the vicinity of Brock’s Gap, Rockingham County. All three units merged to become, thereafter, the Shenandoah Purchase Unit with a gross area of 802,700 acres.
7) 1927, January 28	*Proclamation 1792, 44 Stat. 2633	Land added and 170,200 acres, comprising private lands found not to be purchasable and/or not suitable for forestry purposes, eliminated. National Forest gross area same as the Shenandoah Purchase Unit, 802,700 acres.

8) 1932, June 28

Executive Order 5867

Name changed to George Washington National Forest to avoid confusion with Shenandoah National Park, for which land was then being acquired by the federal government.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Shenandoah National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1917: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 16, 1918.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced at Washington Office, Dec. 1917 from U.S.G.S. surveys. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, 1:125,000. W79°40' – W78°50'/N38°50' – N38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 61 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Proclamation No. 1448 formally established the Shenandoah National Forest, confined to the ridge of the Shenandoah Mountains. Map does not show land ownership or land acquired by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

Holdings: LC; NA

Shenandoah National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1919: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated December 18, 1919.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1919 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W79°40' – W78°18'/N39°10' – N38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 52 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundary shown in green; additions to the national forest shown in a patterned orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

This map is a standard U.S. Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale exhibiting the changes in boundaries ordered by Proclamation No. 1548 which greatly enlarged the boundaries of the Shenandoah National Forest. The proclamation added the lands purchased on the Massanutten (east) and the Potomac (north) Purchase Units, first established in 1911, but had not yet been a part of a proclaimed national forest until this 1919 action.

Holdings: LC; NA

Shenandoah National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1927: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated January 28, 1927.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by George P. Hilton; traced by George P. Hilton, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W79°40' – W78°20'/N39°10' – W38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 52 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; "Land acquired or being acquired" shown in light green; land "Eliminations" shown in solid orange; land "Additions" shown in a patterned orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

This map is a standard U.S. Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale exhibiting the changes in boundaries ordered by Proclamation No. 1792.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Massanutten National Forest, Virginia, 1917. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1917. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, each, 38 x 67 cm., on sheet, 76 x 71 cm., folded to 26 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

In three shades of green, shows 1) "Area within which purchases are being made" 2) "Land being acquired" and 3) "Land acquired." Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams, camps and cottage sites. "East Half." "West Half."

Text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Massanutten National Forest and Information for Visitors*. No panel illustration.

The Massanutten National Forest was never formally proclaimed a national forest. This map only shows the national forest lands along Massanutten Mountain. Perhaps the Forest Service intended to proclaim a Massanutten National Forest in its own right in 1918, but then decided against it. Instead, the Forest Service added the lands of the Massanutten Purchase Area and its neighbor to the west, the Potomac Purchase Area, to the Shenandoah National Forest with the proclamation of 1919.

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; LC; NA

OCLC: 290428590

Shenandoah National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October 1919 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; acquisitions data corrected to Dec. 1, 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°40' – W78°18'/N39°10' – W38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; land acquired shown in green; land being acquired shown in green hatched pattern; area in which purchases are being made shown in light green hatched pattern. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Virginia

OCLC: 352749501

Shenandoah National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October 1919 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W79°40' – W78°18'/N39°10' – W38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Shenandoah National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1927. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1926 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by George P. Hilton; traced by George P. Hilton, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°40' – W78°18'/N39°10' – W38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 108 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; "Land acquired or being acquired" shown in light green; main motor highways shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district names and boundaries, and telephone lines shown in orange; "Proposed Shenandoah National Park" outlined in a red hatched pattern. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map reflects all changes in boundaries and area ordered by Proclamation No. 1792 of January 28, 1927.

Holdings: NA

Shenandoah National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1927. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1926 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by George P. Hilton; traced by George P. Hilton, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W79°40' – W78°18'/N39°10' – W38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; "Land acquired or being acquired" shown in light green; main motor highways shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district names and boundaries, and telephone lines shown in orange; "Proposed Shenandoah National Park" outlined in a red hatched pattern. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map reflects all changes in boundaries and area ordered by Proclamation No. 1792 of January 28, 1927.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Shenandoah National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1927. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 18*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W79°40' – W78°20'/N39°10' – W38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main and secondary motor highways and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red; "Land acquired or being acquired" shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies the general location of the proposed Shenandoah National Park.

Text by Helen W. Gordon and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, black & white photograph captioned, "High up in the hills on the Staunton-Parkersburg Pike." Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District, Issued 1927."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 399 (March 1928), page 652.

Holdings (Book): NAL; (Map): Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC (Book): 71022110; (Map): 68802562

**ST. FRANCIS NATIONAL FOREST, ARKANSAS
1960-PRESENT**

The St. Francis National Forest was named for the St. Francis River that flows just to the east of Crowley's Ridge, on which the St. Francis National Forest is located. French explorers gave the river its name. The St. Francis National Forest had its origin not in the reservation of public lands nor the 1911 Weeks Law, but was purchased under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933, the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of April 8, 1935, and Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. The new national forest was created in 1960 from the Marianna-Helena Land Utilization Project (AK-LU-3), that had been transferred to the U.S. Forest Service on January 2, 1954. A few months after its establishment, the St. Francis combined its administrative functions with the Ozark National Forest on January 15, 1961, becoming the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests sharing Forest Supervisor's Headquarters in Russellville, Arkansas. Gross area today stands at 29,616 acres, of which 21,307 acres, or about 72% of the land within the St. Francis National Forest's boundaries are owned by the forest service.

In order to purchase recreation lands on the St. Francis National Forest under the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, the National Forest Reservation Commission created the St. Francis Purchase Unit at its February 19, 1970 meeting and at the same time approved the purchase of 98 acres. By the end of 1976 when the National Forest Reservation Commission was disbanded, the Commission had purchased 13,083 acres of additional forest land for the three national forests in the State of Arkansas for recreational purposes. In 2002, the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Agriculture established the 1,510-acre Stumpy Point Purchase Unit located on Stumpy Point between the St. Francis and the Mississippi River for watershed protection. Since its establishment in 2002, the Forest Service has not been able to acquire any land on this unit that now measures 1,519 acres.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1960, November 8	Proclamation 3379, 75 Stat. 990 25 Federal Register 10863	Established National Forest from former Marianna-Helena Land Utilization Project (AK-LU-3) on 29,880 gross acres: 20,611 acres owned by the Forest Service and 9,269 alienated acres.
2) 1970, February 19	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Purchase Unit established on the St. Francis National Forest to facilitate recreational land acquisition with funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
3) 1979, June 12 (effective June 18, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 34999	120 acres of land added in Section 33 of T. 2 N., R. 4 E., 5 th Principal Meridian.
4) 2002, September 24	Federal Register Notice 67 Federal Register 68831	Established Stumpy Point Purchase Unit on 1,510 acres in Phillips and Lee Counties for watershed protection.
5) 2002, November 20	Federal Register Notice 67 Federal Register 70118	Notice of September 24, 2002 establishing the Stumpy Point Purchase Unit corrected.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

St. Francis National Forest, Arkansas, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and USCE survey maps (TL).

1964. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W90°45' – W90°33'/N34°47' – N34°32'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 41 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, public land section lines and numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Arkansas highlighting the location of the St. Francis National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "5th Principal Meridian and Chickasaw Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Northern Illinois; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 6538727

St. Francis National Forest, Arkansas, 1968. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region – 18 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:100,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 21 cm, folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, lookout stations, and recreation sites. Includes location map of Arkansas highlighting the location of the St. Francis National Forest in relation to the state's major cities.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, black & white drawing with green background of a river boat drawn by Harry Rossoll.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Kentucky; Ohio State Univ.

OCLC: 35125512

St. Francis National Forest, Arkansas, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and USCE survey maps (TL); revised in Regional Office 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W90°45' – W90°33'/N34°47' – N34°32'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 41 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, public land section lines and numbers, compass rose centered on the Horn permanent lookout station, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Arkansas highlighting the location of the St. Francis National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "5th Principal Meridian and Chickasaw Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Florida State Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5477537

SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH CAROLINA 1936-PRESENT

The Sumter National Forest was named in honor of General Thomas Sumter of South Carolina, a hero of the American Revolutionary War. There are three non-contiguous ranger districts that comprise the Sumter National Forest: the Andrew Pickens Ranger District in the far northwestern part of South Carolina; the Enoree Ranger District located between the cities of Columbia and Greenville, northeast of Interstate 26/385; the Long Cane Ranger District on the South Carolina/Georgia border, northeast of J. Strom Thurmond Lake and the Savannah River. Forest land within all three ranger districts were acquired under the 1911 Weeks Law. In 1969, the Sumter National Forest merged its administrative functions with the other South Carolina National Forest, the Francis Marion, and together they are referred to as the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests. The Supervisor's headquarters for both the Francis Marion and the Sumter have been located in Columbia, South Carolina since their establishment in 1936. Ranger District offices are maintained by the Forest Service in Mountain Rest (Andrew Pickens), Whitmire (Enoree), in Edgefield (Long Cane), South Carolina. Today the Sumter National Forest embraces 960,766 gross acres, of which, 372,955 acres are in Forest Service ownership or about 39% of the total area within its boundaries.

Well after South Carolina's General Assembly had passed an enabling act on February 21, 1901, the National Forest Reservation Commission made the first land purchases in South Carolina in Oconee County in 1914 in what was the Savannah Purchase Area. Initially, the Savannah Purchase Area embraced a large gross area of 691,276 acres in South Carolina and Georgia in the watersheds of the Savannah and Tennessee Rivers. At its February 14, 1912 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission took the western portion of the Savannah Purchase Area in the State of Georgia and used these lands to establish the Georgia Purchase Area, which reduced the Savannah Purchase Area to 391,161 gross acres, keeping just 96,892 acres in Georgia's Rabun County. At the same time, the Savannah Purchase Area was extended into North Carolina on 159,040 acres in parts of Jackson, Macon, and Transylvania Counties with the balance all located within South Carolina. The size of the Savannah Purchase Area was increased and decreased several times between 1912 and 1917 when the unit reached 539,702 gross acres in three states. The boundaries of the Savannah Purchase Unit were again revised in 1924 in Georgia and South Carolina, giving the unit a gross acreage of 551,030, which continued without change until the Savannah merged with the Nantahala Purchase Unit in 1929. The 1924 boundary revision to the Savannah Purchase Unit, while increasing the gross acreage of the entire unit, reduced its area in South Carolina from 151,866 to 139,267 gross acres in Pickens and Oconee Counties.

On January 29, 1920, President Wilson proclaimed the 812,134-acre Nantahala National Forest with land in three states, North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina, embracing the greater part of the Nantahala and Savannah Purchase Areas. 137,216 acres of the Nantahala National Forest were located in Pickens and Oconee Counties. The 1920 proclamation did not have the effect of changing the boundaries of its underlying purchase areas. In 1929, the National Forest Reservation Commission merged the Savannah and the Nantahala Purchase Units, into one unit at 1,139,000 gross acres, thereafter called the Nantahala Purchase Unit and enlarged the gross acreage of the new purchase in South Carolina from 139,267 to 244,300 gross acres. Later that same year President Hoover issued a proclamation that reorganized the Nantahala National Forest boundaries with the same 1,139,000 gross area as the enlarged Nantahala Purchase Unit. Both administrative areas, the purchase unit and the national forest, remained spread over the states of North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina.

The Roosevelt administration's New Deal greatly expanded the forest land purchase program administered by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Buying cutover and eroded land suitable for forestry injected dollars into rural communities during the Great Depression and also provided work projects for the Civilian Conservation Corps. To those ends, the Commission established two new purchase units in South Carolina in 1934, the Enoree and Long Cane Purchase Units. In keeping with the Forest Service policy to reduce multi-state national forests, the Proclamation of President Roosevelt of July 13, 1936 took the South Carolina portion of the Nantahala National Forest, called the Oconee Division of 176,000 gross acres, and joined it to the Enoree and Long Cane Purchase Units and established the Sumter National Forest with a gross area of 1,007,900 acres, of which, 247,965 acres had at that time been acquired by the United States. The 1936 proclamation included three "diagrams" or maps showing the three units of the Sumter National Forest all within the state of South Carolina.

Shortly after its creation by the proclamation of 1936, the National Forest Reservation Commission established the Sumter National Forest Purchase Unit by combining the Long Cane, Enoree, and the South Carolina portion of the Nantahala Purchase Unit with minor boundary changes in which eliminations offset additions. The boundary of the new purchase unit now conformed to the boundary of the three part Sumter National Forest as proclaimed by the President on July 13, 1936 for a total of 1,007,900 gross acres: 176,900 acres for the Oconee Division, formerly the South Carolina part of the Nantahala; 431,000 acres for the Long Cane Division, 400,000 acres for the Enoree Division. All purchase unit lands in Pickens County, South Carolina were eliminated at the Commission's April 17, 1956 meeting in a nation-wide effort to reduce or eliminate non-performing purchase units, where no activity had been recorded for several years. An Executive Order of the President in 1959 ratified the Commission's 1956 decision by reducing the Sumter National Forest to match the reduced purchase unit to 959,739 gross acres.

The first and only wilderness area on the Sumter National Forest was established under Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096) of January 3, 1975. The law designated the 3,600-acre Ellicott Rock Wilderness on lands of the Sumter, Nantahala, and Chattahoochee National Forests, surveyed to be 3,332 acres with 2,868 acres on the Sumter National Forest in South Carolina. The 1975 law also created nine other new wilderness areas and 12 wilderness study areas on Southern Region national forests. However, none of wilderness study areas were on the Sumter National Forest. The "North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984," which became law on June 19, 1984, added 3,680 acres of the Nantahala National Forest to the existing Ellicott Rock Wilderness. Similarly, the "Georgia Wilderness Act of 1984" added 2,000 acres of Chattahoochee National Forest land to the existing Ellicott Rock Wilderness, which is now surveyed at 8,300 acres: 2,023 acres in Georgia, 3,416 acres in North Carolina, and 2,868 acres in South Carolina. Public Law 93-279 of May 10, 1974 designated a 58.7-mile segment of the Chattooga River in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1) 1911, March 27 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Established the Nantahala Purchase Area in North Carolina and Tennessee with a gross area of 604,934 acres and the Savannah Purchase Area in South Carolina and Georgia with a gross area of 691,276 acres. |
| 2) 1920, January 29 | *Proclamation 1554, 41 Stat. 1785 | Nantahala National Forest established from lands purchased under the Weeks Law of 1911 in the Nantahala and Savannah Purchase Areas. The Nantahala National Forest covers areas in North Carolina, Tennessee, and South Carolina with 812,134 gross acres. |
| 3) 1928, December 12 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Boundary adjustment authorized to the Savannah Purchase Unit to include several tracts lying outside the unit boundary in order to facilitate land purchases. Forest Service asked to propose modifications of the boundary at the Commission's next meeting. Savannah Purchase Unit measured 139,267 gross acres in Pickens and Oconee Counties, South Carolina. |
| 4) 1929, February 21 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Nantahala and Savannah Purchase Units combined under the name Nantahala Purchase Unit with slight modifications. Total gross area of the combined purchase units now includes 1,139,000 acres, with 244,300 gross acres in South Carolina, an increase of 105,033 acres. |
| 5) 1929, October 10 | *Proclamation 1892, 46 Stat. 3007 | Nantahala National Forest reorganized with lands added and lands deleted. Boundaries and total gross acreage in North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina now match the 1,139,000 gross acres of the newly reorganized Nantahala Purchase Unit. |
| 6) 1934, March 26 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Established the Enoree Purchase Unit with a gross area of 342,000 acres and the Long Cane Purchase Unit with a gross area of 409,000 acres in South Carolina. |
| 7) 1936, June 30 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Enoree Purchase Unit boundary adjusted to follow well established roads and highways which can easily be recognized on the ground as the unit's boundaries. Unit's gross area increased to 400,000 acres. |
| 8) 1936, July 13 | *Proclamation 2188, 50 Stat. 1750
1 Federal Register 933-935
Maps: 1 F.R. 929, 930 & 931 | Established National Forest from land formerly administered by the Nantahala National Forest in South Carolina and with land purchased in the Enoree and Long Cane Purchase Units. Gross area at establishment, 1,007,900 acres. |
| 9) 1936, September 30 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | The Sumter National Forest Purchase Unit created by uniting the Enoree, Long Cane, and the South Carolina portion of the Nantahala Purchase Unit. Boundaries of the new purchase unit now coincide with those of the Sumter National Forest as proclaimed in 1936. |
| 10) 1947, July 8 | Surplus Property Transfer Order 5
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.
12 Federal Register 5001 | Several parcels of land in Union County, South Carolina described in the Transfer Order added to the Sumpter National Forest. |

11) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	All land in Pickens County (48,900 acres) included in the Sumter National Forest Purchase Unit eliminated from the purchase unit. Gross area of the purchase unit reduced to 959,739 acres.
12) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10850 24 Federal Register 9559 (9563)	All land east of the Keowee River (Pickens County) eliminated in the Oconee (Andrew Pickens) Ranger District, ratifying the decision made by the National Forest Reservation Commission on April 17, 1956. Area of the Sumter National Forest and the Sumter Purchase Unit are now the same.
13) 1974, May 10	Public Law 93-279, 88 Stat. 122	Designates a 58.7 mile segment of the Chattooga River in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
14) 1974, June 28 (effective July 8, 1974)	Public Land Order 5426 39 Federal Register 24902	6,021 acres in Aiken County added to the Long Cane Ranger District of the Sumter National Forest from the Atomic Energy Commission's Savannah River Plant, now called the Savannah River Forest Station.
15) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	Ellicott Rock Wilderness established on lands of the Sumter, Nantahala, and Chattahoochee National Forests.

*Map/diagrams accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Nantahala National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, 1920: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated January 29, 1920.

For complete citation see above under Nantahala National Forest. The map that accompanies Proclamation 1554 will show the South Carolina lands that would become part of the Sumter National Forest.

Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, 1929: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 10, 1929.

For complete citation see above under Nantahala National Forest. The map that accompanies Proclamation 1892 will show the South Carolina lands that would become part of the Sumter National Forest.

Sumter National Forest, Enoree Division, South Carolina, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation Dated July 13, 1936

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. W81°50' – W81°18'/N34°48' – N34°16'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 17 x 13 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

Sumter National Forest, Oconee Division, South Carolina, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation Dated July 13, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. W83°22' – W82°40'/N35°10' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 13 x 18 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams. Map shows entire area of the Oconee Division, Sumter National Forest as being transferred from the Nantahala National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Sumter National Forest, Long Cane Division, South Carolina, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation Dated July 13, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. W82°32' – W81°52'/N34°15' – N33°32'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 15 x 13 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Sumter National Forest (Enoree Division), South Carolina, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, at Supervisor's Office and Regional Office by F.F. Claflin, April 1937; revised by L.I. Neiman, Aug. 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W81°50' – W81°18'/N34°48' – N34°16'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 44 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; state highways and Forest Service roads shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, other roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Ranger station located in Newberry, South Carolina

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 6385067

Sumter National Forest (Long Cane Division), South Carolina, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, at Supervisor's Office and Regional Office by F.F. Claflin, 1935; revised by L.I. Neiman, Aug. 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°32' – W81°52'/N34°15' – N33°32'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 52 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; state highways and Forest Service roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, other roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Ranger station located in Greenwood, South Carolina.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 6385044

Sumter National Forest (General Pickens Ranger District), South Carolina, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; aerial photography 1938 by AAA; compiled from aerial photographs & Forest Service surveys at Regional Office Atlanta Ga. by R.T. Hedden, H.C. Cain, G.W. Allen & W.C. Bradley 1940; photographically reduced & traced by L.S.G.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°22' – W83°00'/N35°02' – N34°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 35 x 29 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, improved forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset map entitled, "General Pickens Ranger District" showing the full extent of the Ranger District boundaries in relation to the Georgia-North Carolina-South Carolina state boundaries and the area's major rivers. "(Temporary Map)." Formerly the Oconee Division.

Holdings (Green, blue & black): LC; NA; (Blue & black): NA; NAL

Sumter National Forest (Enoree Division), South Carolina, 1947. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys at Supervisor's Office and Regional Office by F.F. Claflin, April 1937; revised by L.I. Neiman, Aug. 1938; revised by G.W. Allen and M.E. Gay, July 1946.

1947. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W81°52' – W81°18'/N34°48' – N34°16'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 44 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass roses and green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, and improved recreation sites. Ranger station located at Newberry, South Carolina.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 35784199

Sumter National Forest (Long Cane Division), South Carolina, 1947. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, at Supervisor's Office and Regional Office by F.F. Claflin, 1935; revised by L.I. Neiman, Aug. 1938; revised by M.E. Gay, Jan. 1947.

Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, War Department, 90034 4-47 1947.

1947. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°32' – W81°55'/N34°18' – N33°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 52 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses and in an edition without red compass roses and green forest layer.

National forest land acquired shown in green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, and Forest Service improved recreation areas. Ranger station located in Greenwood, South Carolina.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35784285

Sumter National Forest (General Pickens Ranger District), South Carolina, 1952. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; aerial photographs 1938 by AAA; compiled from aerial photographs and Forest Service surveys at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. by R.T. Hedden, H.C. Cain, G.W. Allen and W.C. Bradley 1940; photographically reduced and traced by L.S. Good; revised and traced by Helen O'Neill, 1951. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1952 B-4268-O+.

1952. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°22' – W82°50'/N35°02' – N34°39'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, improved forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. [Forest Service] "Class D Map."

Holdings: Georgia Institute of Technology; LC; NA

OCLC: 6399450

The Sumter National Forest, South Carolina. (Forest visitor booklet and map) *See Figure 23*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Agriculture – Atlanta – 1955.

1955. 13 pages. Booklet, 21 x 14 cm. Text and black & white photographs with map. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph on green paper of Sumter National Forest roadside entrance sign.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 737 (June 1956), page 62.

Holdings: LC; NA

----- **Sumter National Forest, South Carolina.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region; (R.O.-R.8)

[1955]. Scale, ca. 1:850,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land or (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 25 cm. Relief not shown.

Map locates the three divisions of the Sumter National Forest in northwestern South Carolina, along with national forest, wildlife management, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative locations, major cities and settlements, roads, lakes, and rivers. Map located in center of booklet forming page 6 and part of page 7.

Sumter National Forest (Long Cane Division), South Carolina, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. (TL)

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°32' – W81°50'/N34°15' – N33°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 57 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting the location of the Long Cane Division in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." Ranger District offices located at Greenwood and Edgefield, South Carolina.

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Illinois; Southern Illinois Univ., Edwardsville; Harvard College Library; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 6385026

Sumter National Forest, South Carolina, 1964. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 28*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted in Regional Office, R-8, from 1:250,000 AMS maps and Forest Service maps.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 45 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; roads, trails, road numbers, District Ranger headquarters, vista points and points of interest, recreation areas and other recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, lookout towers and non-Forest Service recreation areas. Includes "Recreation Index and Guide," and "Key Map" of South Carolina showing the location of the three divisions of the Sumter National Forest in green and the Francis Marion National Forest in gray along with the state's major cities. The Enoree and the Long Cane Ranger Districts are shown together in their correct geographic relationship while the Andrew Pickens Ranger District is shown as an inset.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Welcome to the Sumter National Forest in South Carolina*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a mountain stream in Autumn. Back folded panel has, "Forest Service, United States Dept. of Agriculture, Southern Region, Atlanta, Ga. F1 – R8."

Holdings: LC & 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5413411

Sumter National Forest (Andrew Pickens Ranger District), South Carolina, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1966 from US Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by USC&GS, USGS, and T.V.A. quadrangles.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°22' – W82°50'/N35°05' – N34°38'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting the location of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to the state's major cities and highways. For adjacent areas in Georgia, map shows survey district boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 35784156

Sumter National Forest (Enoree Division), South Carolina, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia 1966 from Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods; control by USC and GS surveys, USGS surveys and Forest Service surveys.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W81°50' – W81°18'/N34°50' – N34°16'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 48 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting the location of the Enoree Division in relation to the state's other National Forest areas and to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35784241

Andrew Pickens Ranger District (Sumter National Forest), South Carolina, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southern Region – 19 Printed in U.S.A. 1970

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°22' – W82°50'/N35°05' – N34°38'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 46 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; private land within National Forest boundaries shown uncolored; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, points of interest, recreation sites, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, lookout stations, Forest Service administrative facilities and wayside areas. Includes an inset map of Ellicott Rock Scenic Area (later in 1975 established by Congress as a Wilderness Area) and "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting in green the location of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to the state's major cities and highways.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Gateway to the Mountains, Sumter National Forest, South Carolina*. Panel illustration, 3 uncaptioned color photos of a helpful forest ranger, a waterfall, and a boating and fishing scene. Title panel has, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Kentucky; Cornell Univ.; Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of South Carolina; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 5413412

Sumter National Forest (Long Cane Division), South Carolina, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised in Regional Office, 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°32' – W81°50'/N34°15' – N33°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 57 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting the location of the Long Cane Division in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to the state's major cities. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Georgia; Youngstown State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5477569

Sumter National Forest (Andrew Pickens Ranger District), South Carolina, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1966 from US Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by USC & GS, USGS, and T.V.A. quadrangles; revised in Regional Office, 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°22' – W82°50'/N35°05' – N34°38'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting the location of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to the state's major cities and highways. For adjacent areas in Georgia, map shows survey district boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: LC
OCLC: 5477567

Sumter National Forest (Long Cane Division), South Carolina, 1974. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southern Region – 23 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 57 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Map revised and reissued in 1976 with "Southern Region – 20 1976" on its back folded panel.

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, boat launching sites, recreation sites, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes table of recreation facilities and "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting the location of the Long Cane Division in relation to the state's other national forests and to the major cities.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Sumter National Forest, Edgefield and Long Cane Districts, South Carolina*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photo of people enjoying the summer on the lakeshore.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 143.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Kentucky; Cornell Univ.; Ohio State Univ.; Oklahoma State Univ.; Univ. of South Carolina; Texas Tech Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 5413717

Sumter National Forest (Enoree Division), South Carolina, 1974. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southern Region – 22 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, hunt camps, recreation sites, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes table of recreation facilities and "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting in green the location of the Enoree Division in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to the state's major cities and highways.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Sumter National Forest, Enoree and Tyger Districts, South Carolina*.
Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of buck deer.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 143.
Holdings: NA; LC and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 5413718

Sumter National Forest (Enoree Division), South Carolina, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia 1966 from Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods; control by USG and GS surveys, USGS surveys and Forest Service surveys; revised in Regional Office 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W81°50' – W81°18'/N34°50' – N34°16'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 48 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of South Carolina highlighting the location of the Enoree Division in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Harvard College Library; LC
OCLC: 5477565

TALLADEGA NATIONAL FOREST, ALABAMA 1936-PRESENT

The State of Alabama was the sixth southern state, after North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Virginia to pass an enabling act that invited the federal government to make forest land purchases within its borders. However, Alabama's law, passed on November 30, 1907, restricted such purchases to the state's northwestern mountain area. The 152,960-acre Alabama Purchase Unit in Lawrence and Winston Counties, was established in December of 1913 (1914 fiscal year) by the National Forest Reservation Commission and forest land purchases began in Alabama. On April 10, 1933, the state of Alabama lifted the state's restriction on federal land acquisition for national forest purposes to permit purchases throughout the Tennessee River Valley.

On June 14, 1934, the federal Bankhead-Hill Act, amending the state consent provision (Section 7) of the Weeks Law of 1911 went into effect. Public Law 73-342 (48 Stat. 955) sponsored by Alabama's Senator John H. Bankhead II and U.S. Representative from Alabama, J. Lister Hill, allowed states that desired land purchases under the Weeks Law, but could not give formal consent to permit such purchases until the next meeting of their legislative bodies, could provide the necessary consent by a written statement by the state's governor with certification that a majority of the current members of the state's legislative body concurred with the governor's decision. This action, if carried to completion before January 1, 1935, would satisfy in full the state consent requirement under the Weeks Law. Shortly after the Bankhead-Hill law passed, the governor of Alabama, Benjamin M. Miller, granted his consent to the National Forest Reservation Commission to explore all areas of the state where purchases previously had not been authorized. After duly examining the state for suitable new purchase areas, the National Forest Reservation Commission enlarged the existing Alabama Purchase Unit on January 21, 1935 and, on the same day, established four new purchase units in the state, the Conecuh, the Oakmulgee, the Talladega, and the Tombigbee. An ambitious land acquisition program throughout Alabama was set in motion.

The purpose of the land eliminations and additions to the Talladega Purchase Unit in June of 1936 was to eliminate agricultural lands from the unit and extend the unit's boundaries so as to permit the purchase of the entire Burt Estate, a tract of 39,283 acres of which, 1,906 acres were located outside the unit's original boundaries. Other early and significant forest land acquisitions included an 82,665-acre purchase from the Alabama Mineral Company on the Talladega Purchase Unit, while on the Oakmulgee Purchase Unit, the largest tracts were the E.E. Jackson Company's 16,287 acres and the Ellison Tract of 11,152 acres. 46,895 acres of forest land were acquired in three separate transactions from the Kaul Lumber Company in the West Alabama Land Utilization Project (AL-LU-9), and later transferred to the Talladega National Forest in 1938. This area west of Alabama State Route 5 was given full national forest status by Proclamation No. 2415 of July 12, 1940.

On July 17, 1936, President Roosevelt, by proclamation, created the Talladega National Forest out of the Talladega and Oakmulgee Purchase Units, and later that year, on September 30th, the National Forest Reservation Commission united the Oakmulgee Purchase Unit with the Talladega Purchase Unit into a new enlarged Talladega National Forest Purchase Unit matching the boundaries of the Talladega National Forest. The Commission approved, on June 4, 1941, an extension the boundaries of the Oakmulgee Division of the Talladega National Forest Purchase Unit to include an area embracing 11,520

acres in Dallas County lying in the west Half of Township 19 N., Range 11 East, St. Stephens Meridian. This area included the 1,080-acre Valley Creek State Park where some soil erosion had taken place due to overgrazing. The 1941 action by the Commission also extended fire control over the area and for the state park. United States Representative Samuel Hobbs of Alabama had personally advocated for the extension. As of June 30, 1941, the gross area of the Talladega Purchase Unit stood at 862,639 acres, while the area of the Talladega National Forest lagged a bit behind its purchase unit at 851,119 gross acres.

Approximately 130,000 acres were eliminated from the Talladega Purchase Unit at the Commission's April 17, 1956 meeting in a nation-wide effort to eliminate entirely or reduce in area non-performing purchase units, where no activity had been recorded for several years. An Executive Order of the President in 1959 ratified the Commission's 1956 decision by reducing the Talladega National Forest by the same number of acres as its purchase unit. Measurements of the gross acreage of the Talladega National Forest and the Talladega Purchase Unit as of June 30, 1960 indicate that both had approximately the same gross acreage, 733,643 and 733,362 respectively.

At its meeting of June 27, 1968, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved an extension of the Talladega Purchase Unit to include an additional 1,040 acres of land in Cleburne County, Alabama. This new area adjoined the Cheaha State Park on the east and south, close to Mt. Cheaha, the highest point in the state of Alabama. The stated purpose of the extension was for timber production and watershed protection, as well as to enhance the area's scenic values, avoid development in the vicinity of the state park, and to assist in the location of the Talladega Scenic Drive. The Land and Water Conservation Fund could now be used to purchase land in the area wherever recreational interests predominated. When the Commission was abolished by the Congress in 1976, it had purchase 5,101 acres of land on behalf of the National Forests in Alabama.

A 12,159-acre Talladega Purchase Unit continued after the National Forest Reservation Commission's termination in 1976 with the Forest Service owning 768 acres in the unit, but by 1978, the unit was no longer listed on the annual *Land Areas Report* issued by the Forest Service. However, the unit reappeared in the pages of the *Land Areas Report* beginning in 1981 containing 11,391 acres. Total gross area for the unit was increased to 11,706 acres in 1988 with no acreage acquired by the Forest Service. These figures remained unchanged until the Talladega Purchase Unit was removed beginning with the 2013 issue of the *Report*.

On August 17, 2006 the Under Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment created the Rose Purchase Unit in Calhoun County, Alabama for the protection of the watershed of navigable streams and for other purposes. The 160 acre unit includes the 80 acre "Rose Tract" and the 80 acre "Hugh Bennett Tract." Hugh Hammond Bennett, the "Father of Soil Conservation, served as the first Director of the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture upon the agency's establishment in 1935 until 1951. The Forest Service had purchased the entire unit by 2013.

An individual law passed during the last days of the 97th Congress established the Cheaha Wilderness Area on January 3, 1983 on the Talladega Ranger District at 6,780 acres. While Congress passed several state wilderness laws, Alabama did not need a state law since only one wilderness area had been proposed. An addition to the Cheaha Wilderness Area was made in 1988 increasing the total area to 7,400 acres. Another individual law in 1999 established the 9,200-acre Dugger Wilderness Area in the far northern end of the Talladega National Forest later surveyed to enclose 8,947 acres.

Section 1272 entitled "Talladega National Forest Expansion" within the larger "Agriculture Development and Trade Act of 1990" (Public Law 101-624) referred to a map dated October 1990 on file with the Forest Service showing all the newly added areas to the Talladega National Forest, but the section did not provide any specifics as to where the lands were located or the total area of the expansion itself. Shortly after the law was passed, which also authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to begin land acquisition in the new areas "without undue delay," the gross area of the Talladega National Forest went from 727,154 gross acres in 1990 to 732,649 acres in 1991. In 1992 area was increased again to 740,295 gross acres. Area belonging to the Forest Service (net) within the Talladega National Forest increased year after year from 377,703 acres in 1990 to 394,184 acres in 2020. A careful comparison of maps of the Talladega National Forest before and after the 1990 law should show where the Talladega had been enlarged.

The forest takes its name from the nearby city of Talladega, Alabama built on the site of a Creek Indian village. Talladega is made up of two Creek Indian words, *Talwa* meaning town and *Atigi* meaning border (Harris, p. 158). Similarly, Oakmulgee is a corruption of two Indian words, *oki* meaning water and *mulgi* meaning boiling (Harris, p. 124). Forest Supervisor's Headquarters have been located in Montgomery, Alabama, since 1936 when the administration of all national forests and purchase units in the state were consolidated under the name of *Alabama National Forests*, later as the *National Forest in Alabama*. The four present day national forests under this name have taken on the characteristics of ranger districts. The Talladega has ranger district offices at Brent, Alabama for the Oakmulgee District (earlier it had been located at Selma and at Centerville, Alabama), at Talladega, Alabama for the Talladega Ranger District, and at Heflin, Alabama for the Shoal Creek Ranger District. Today, the Talladega National Forest includes 754,092 gross acres, of which 394,184 acres are owned by the

Forest Service or about 52% of the land within the Talladega's borders. Forest visitor maps for the National Forests in Alabama can be found in Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Talladega Purchase Unit with a gross area of 422,020 acres and the Oakmulgee Purchase Unit with a gross area of 282,240 acres.
2) 1936, June 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	5,765 acres of agricultural land eliminated from the Talladega Purchase Unit and adds 5,498 acres of land suitable for forestry for a net reduction of 367 acres.
3) 1936, July 17	Proclamation 2190, 50 Stat. 1755 1 Federal Register 1001-1003	Established National Forest from the Oakmulgee and Talladega Purchase Units. Gross area at establishment: 721,347 acres.
4) 1936, August 31	Executive Order 7443 1 Federal Register 1513	Mistaken section number corrected in Proclamation 2190 of July 17, 1936.
5) 1936, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Talladega National Forest Purchase Unit created by uniting the Talladega and the Oakmulgee Purchase Units. Boundaries of the new united purchase unit now coincide with those of the Talladega National Forest.
6) 1938, May 11	*Proclamation 2285, 52 Stat. 1548 3 Federal Register 1103 Map: 3 Federal Register 1105	122,860 gross acres of the West Alabama Land Utilization Project (AL-LU-9) of the Farm Security Administration added west of Centerville and attached to the forest's Oakmulgee Division. Talladega National Forest gross area increased to 844,234 acres.
7) 1939, July 6	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Boundaries of the Oakmulgee Division of the Talladega Purchase Unit enlarged to coincide with the national forest boundaries in recognition of the addition, by the proclamation of May 11, 1938, of the West Alabama Land Utilization Project from the Farm Security Administration.
8) 1940, July 12	Proclamation 2415, 54 Stat. 2716 5 Federal Register 2585	All lands acquired or in the process of being acquired within the boundaries of the Talladega National Forest under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 as well as unreserved public lands are made part of the Talladega National Forest.
9) 1941, June 4	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Oakmulgee Division of the Talladega National Forest Purchase Unit extended by 11,520 acres in Dallas County, Alabama. Gross area of the Talladega Purchase Unit increased to 862,639 Acres.
10) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	129,227 total acres eliminated from both divisions of the Talladega National Forest Purchase Unit. Area reduced to 733,362 gross acres.
11) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10850 24 Federal Register 9559 (9563)	Land eliminated in both divisions ratifying the April 17, 1956 decision of the National Forest Reservation Commission. Talladega National Forest gross area: 733,643 acres.
12) 1968, June 27	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Talladega Purchase Unit extended to include 1,040 acres in Cleburne County adjoining Cheaha State Park on the east and south. Purchase unit area: 734,402 gross acres.

13) 1975, August 27 (effective September 4, 1975)	Public Land Order 5514 40 Federal Register 40811	4,293 acres of land added in both the Oakmulgee and Talladega Divisions and 160 acres eliminated on the Talladega Division.
14) 1983, January 3	Public Law 97-411, 96 Stat. 2046	Cheaha Wilderness established on 6,780 acres of the Talladega National Forest – Talladega Ranger District.
15) 1988, October 28	Public Law 100-547 102 Stat. 2736	“Sipsey Wild and Scenic River and Alabama Addition Act of 1988” adds 710 acres to the existing Cheaha Wilderness Area.
16) 1990, November 28	Public Law 101-624, Sec. 1272 104 Stat. 3359 (3558)	Talladega National Forest boundaries enlarged and land acquisition under the Weeks Law ordered to begin in the newly added areas.
17) 1996, October 19	Public Law 104-310 110 Stat. 3817	Talladega National Forest boundaries enlarged to include 399.4 acres in section 34 of T. 17 S., R. 8 E., and 160 acres (SE ¼) of section 28, T. 13 S., R. 9 E., Huntsville Meridian.
18) 1999, December 9	Public Law 106-156 113 Stat. 1741	“Dugger Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999” establishes the Dugger Mountain Wilderness on 9,200 acres of the Talladega National Forest – Shoal Creek Ranger District.
19) 2007, August 17	Federal Register Notice 72 Federal Register 58804	Rose Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 160 acres in two tracts of 80 acres each in Section 28 of T. 13 S., R. 9 E., Huntsville Meridian, in Calhoun County, Alabama.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Talladega National Forest (Oakmulgee Division), Alabama, 1938: Diagrammatic map forming an official supplement to Proclamation dated May 11, 1938.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Atlanta Ga. from G.L.O. plats and resettlement maps 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°35' – W87°08'/N33°05' – N32°48. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 28 x 38 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest boundary and land “Addition” west of the town of Centerville, Alabama, doubling the area of the Oakmulgee Division of the Talladega National Forest. Also shows the course of the Cahaba River, the route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and county boundaries. “St. Stephens Meridian.” National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen and in a blueline print edition.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Oakmulgee Purchase Unit, Alabama, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; drawn L.I.N. 9/34; revised G.F.V. 8/35.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 43 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, and selected structures. “St. Stephens Meridian.” “Supervisors Headquarters at Montgomery.”

Holdings: NA

Talladega Purchase Unit, Alabama, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; drawn L.I.N. 7/34, C.E.J. 9/34; revised G.F.V. 8/35.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 105 x 41 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, and selected structures. “Huntsville Meridian.” “Supervisors Headquarters at Montgomery.” North towards upper left.

Holdings: NA

Talladega National Forest (Oakmulgee Division), Alabama, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; drawn by L.I.N. 9/34; revised G.F.V. 8/35; rev. 5/36; rev. 2-23-37, F.G.B. 1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 96 x 88 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, selected buildings, permanent lookout stations, rivers, and streams. "St. Stephens Meridian." Map covers the entire Oakmulgee Division as of 1937. This original area became the eastern half (east of the Cahaba River) with the addition of the adjacent area to the west (West Alabama Land Utilization Project, AL-LU-9) in 1938.

Holdings: LC

Talladega National Forest (Oakmulgee Division – West Half), Alabama, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; G.W.A. – 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W87°35' – W87°12'/N33°02' – N32°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 65 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, pipelines, lookout towers, selected buildings, rivers, and streams. "St. Stephens Meridian." Map has, "NOTE: Temporary map prepared from Resettlement Admin. map dated 1935, geographic data is approximate." Map shows the lands of the former West Alabama Land Utilization Project (AL-LU-9) transferred to the Talladega National Forest from the Farm Security Administration on May 11, 1938.

Holdings: LC

Talladega National Forest (Oakmulgee Division), Alabama, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service control; G.L.O., S.C.S., and Forest Service surveys and aerial photographs in Photogrammetry Section, Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1939-1940; reduced photographically and traced by L.I. Neiman, 1940. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°32' – W86°50'/N33°02' – N32°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 55 cm. No relief indicated. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses, an edition without red road and compass lAyres, and in an edition without green forest layer and red road and compass lAyres.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of June 4, 1940 shown in dark green; government land in process of being transferred to the national forest shown in light green; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations, state and federal highways and good roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "St. Stephens Meridian." The area in light green, or "government land in process of being transferred to the national forest" is concentrated in the newer, western half of the Oakmulgee Division and was initially acquired by purchase from private land owners by the Farm Security Administration.

Holdings: LC; NA (all four editions)

Talladega National Forest (Talladega Division), Alabama, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service aerial survey, and other surveys at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1939; compilation reduced photographically and traced by L.I. Newman, 1939. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 14630 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W86°15' – W85°20'/N34°00' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 101 x 35 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses, an edition without road compass and military boundary lAyres, and in an edition without green forest layer and road, compass and boundary lAyres.

National forest land acquired or being acquired as of October, 1939 shown in green; four classes of roads, compass roses centered on forest lookout stations, and the boundary of Fort McClellan Military Reservation shown in orange; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Huntsville Meridian." Map oriented with north towards the upper left.

Holdings: Univ. of Alabama; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA
OCLC: 8715082

Talladega National Forest (Talladega Division), Alabama, 1950. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service aerial survey, and other surveys at Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1939; compilation reduced photographically and traced by L.I. Neiman, 1939; revised by Helen D. O'Neill, Sept. 1949. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1950 A-3957-0(1)++.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W86°15' – W85°20'/N34°00' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 101 x 35 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. "Huntsville Meridian." Map oriented with north towards the upper left.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 56943340

Talladega National Forest (Oakmulgee Division), Alabama, 1951. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service control; B.L.M., S.C.S., and Forest Service surveys and aerial photographs in Photogrammetry Section, Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, 1939-1940; reduced photographically and traced by L.I. Neiman, 1940; revised by A.C. Caraway Jr. and Helen D. O'Neill, Nov. 1950.

Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1951 B-4152-0(1)+.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°32' – W86°50'/N33°02' – N32°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 55 cm. No relief indicated. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired, status as of Oct. 30, 1950, shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. [Forest Service] "Class C Map." "St. Stephens Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 56944152

Talladega National Forest (Oakmulgee Division), Alabama, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°32' – W86°50'/N33°02' – N32°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 57 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, public land lines, and section numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Alabama highlighting the location of the Oakmulgee Division in relation to the state's other national forest lands and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "St. Stephens Meridian." Reflects the contraction of forest boundaries as required by Executive Order 10850 of November 27, 1959.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Los Angeles, Univ. of Georgia; Georgia Tech Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 6385221

Talladega National Forest, Talladega and Shoal Creek Ranger Districts, Alabama, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1968 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and from U.S.G.S. topographic maps.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W86°20' – W85°20'/N33°55' – N33°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 78 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Alabama highlighting the location of the Talladega and Shoal Creek Ranger Districts in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Huntsville and St. Stephens Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Florida; Florida State Univ. Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5480567

Talladega National Forest (Oakmulgee Division), Alabama, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, and U.S. Geological Survey maps; revised in Regional Office 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°32' – W86°50'/N33°02' – N32°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 57 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, public land lines, and section numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Alabama highlighting the location of the Oakmulgee Division in relation to the state's other national forest lands and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "St. Stephens Meridian."

Holdings: LC

OCLC: 5477541

**TOMBIGBEE NATIONAL FOREST, MISSISSIPPI
1959-PRESENT**

The Tombigbee had its origins not in the 1911 Weeks Law, but was purchased under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933, the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of April 8, 1935, and Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of July 22, 1937. The lands once purchased under these laws were turned into Land Utilization Projects to demonstrate good land use. The Northeast Mississippi (MS-LU-8) and the Natchez Trace (MS-LU-9) Land Utilization Projects were used to establish the Tombigbee National Forest as proclaimed on November 27, 1959. On the same day the Tombigbee National Forest was proclaimed, President Eisenhower also issued Executive Order 10851, which added the Grenada Unit, or the lands of the former Yalobusha Land Utilization Project (MS-LU-21) to the Holly Springs National Forest. This unit was later transferred to the Tombigbee National Forest for administration, although no formal notice, order, or act was employed to formalize the transfer. The map record indicates that the transfer occurred about 1972. However, the Grenada Unit soon afterwards was added back to the Holly Springs National Forest. A purchase unit covering the Trace Division (former Natchez Trace Land Utilization Project) of the Tombigbee National Forest was established later on June 27, 1968 by the National Forest Reservation Commission in order to consolidate Forest Service land holdings. This purchase unit was not continued after the Commission's abolition in 1976.

The Supervisor's Office for the National Forests in Mississippi was located in Jackson, Mississippi in 1936 where they remain today administering six separately proclaimed national forests with seven ranger districts as the *National Forests in Mississippi*. The Tombigbee Ranger Station, or the Forest Headquarters, is located in the town of Ackerman, Mississippi. The Tombigbee National Forest consists of the Tombigbee Unit and the Trace Unit. Together, both forest units measure 119,671 gross acres in 2021, of which 67,475 acres (56%) are owned by the Forest Service. The Tombigbee National Forest in Mississippi should not be confused with the Tombigbee Purchase Unit in neighboring Alabama, which was abolished in 1956. Forest visitor maps for the National Forests in Mississippi can be found in Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1) 1959, November 27 | Proclamation 3326, 74 Stat. C-23
24 Federal Register 9651
(specifically 9654) | Established National Forest from former Bankhead-Jones land, MS-LU-8 and MS-LU-9 totaling 119,133 gross acres. |
| 2) 1964, September 18 | Executive Order 11178
29 Federal Register 13133-13134 | Land added in Section 26 & 35 of T. 16 N., R. 13 E., and land eliminated in Section 23 of T. 16 N., R. 13 E. and in Section 8 of T. 16 N., R. 14 E., all land within the Choctaw Meridian (Tombigbee Unit). |
| 3) 1968, June 27 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Tombigbee National Forest Purchase Unit established on the 42,436-acre Trace Unit with boundaries coinciding with the National Forest boundary in Chickasaw and Pontotoc Counties. |

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Tombigbee National Forest (Trace Ranger District), Mississippi, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 1967 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangles and Forest Service planimetric series maps; control by U.S.G.S. and USC&GS.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°00' – W88°45'/N34°10' – N33°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 24 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting the location of the Trace Ranger District in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Chickasaw Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 5477545

Tombigbee National Forest (Tombigbee Ranger District), Mississippi, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1972 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°12' – W88°45'/N33°30' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 43 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting the location of the Tombigbee Ranger District in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Choctaw Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC

OCLC: 5571286

Tombigbee National Forest (Tombigbee Ranger District), Mississippi, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1972 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1972 Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on 1 sheet, 65 x 73 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" for the Tombigbee Unit alone and "Key Map" of Mississippi highlighting the location of all three units of the Tombigbee National Forest in relation to the state's other national forest areas and to its major cities and highways. This is the same Tombigbee Ranger District map of 1972 with the two other units of the Tombigbee National Forest. It shows the entire Tombigbee National Forest. The Grenada Unit was not retained by the Tombigbee National Forest, but soon after this map was published, it was returned to the Holly Springs National Forest for management.

Tombigbee Unit. W89°12' – W88°45'/N33°30' – N33°00'. 48 x 43 cm. "Choctaw Meridian."

Grenada Unit. W89°53' – W89°45'/N34°07' – N33°52'. 26 x 22 cm. [Choctaw Meridian].

Trace Unit. W89°02' – W88°45'/N34°10' – N33°50'. 32 x 24 cm. [Chickasaw Meridian].

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5477552

TUSKEGEE NATIONAL FOREST, ALABAMA 1959-PRESENT

The Tuskegee Land Utilization Project which was also known as the Tuskegee Planned Land Use Demonstration, was located about two and one-half miles northeast of the town of Tuskegee in Macon County, Alabama. Prior to federal government acquisition, the area that is now the Tuskegee National Forest was one of the most abused and eroded wastelands in Alabama. The land was 80 percent cut-over. The original project area consisted of approximately 10,358 acres of land that was purchased by the federal government beginning in April of 1935 by the Resettlement Administration. The Farm Security Administration absorbed the Resettlement Administration in August of 1937 and additional funding for land acquisition was authorized by the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, also known as the Submarginal Land Program. Land acquisition in the area

continued into 1938. The objectives of the land purchase and demonstration project were to acquire eroded, worn-out farmland, resettle the occupants, and develop the newly purchased land for other uses such as forestry, wildlife, or recreation. In January of 1954, the lands acquired under the Resettlement Administration and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act were transferred from the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service to the Forest Service for administration and disposition. Many of these lands were sold or given to state governments, others became national grasslands, and some, like the Tuskegee, became national forests in their own right. Many land utilization projects were given national forest status by being added to existing national forests for administration. On November 27, 1959, the area was proclaimed the Tuskegee National Forest by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Harris says (p. 164-165) that Tuskegee is probably a Creek Indian word *taskalgi* meaning "warriors." The forest takes its name from the nearby town of Tuskegee, Alabama. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the *Alabama National Forests* have been located in Montgomery, Alabama, since 1936 when the administration of all national forests and purchase units in the state were consolidated under one Supervisor. Soon thereafter, the name was changed to the *National Forests in Alabama*, and the Tuskegee National Forest was added to this administrative combination upon being given national forest status. The four present day national forests under this name have taken on the characteristics of ranger districts. Tuskegee, Alabama serves as the location for the headquarters of the Tuskegee National Forest. The Tuskegee National Forest today includes 15,650 gross acres, of which, the Forest Service owns 11,348 acres or about 72.5% of the land within the exterior boundaries of the forest. The Tuskegee is the smallest national forest in the National Forest System. Forest visitor maps for the National Forests in Alabama can be found in Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|
| 1) 1959, November 27 | Proclamation 3326, 74 Stat. C-23
24 Federal Register 9651 | Established National Forest from former Bankhead-Jones lands: AL-LU-8 totaling 10,777 acres at establishment. |
|----------------------|--|---|

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Tuskegee National Forest, Alabama, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; photo revised 1966.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W85°43' – W85°30'/N32°32' – N32°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 36 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Alabama highlighting the location of the Tuskegee National Forest in relation to the state's other national forest areas and its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "St. Stephens Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 32373356

Tuskegee National Forest, Alabama, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps, photo revised 1966; revised in Regional Office 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W85°43' – W85°30'/N32°32' – N32°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 36 cm. Relief not shown. Updated and reprinted April, 1980.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Alabama highlighting the location of the Tuskegee National Forest in relation to the state's other national forest areas and its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "St. Stephens Meridian."

Holdings: Florida State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5477540

UNAKA NATIONAL FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA – TENNESSEE – VIRGINIA 1920-1936

“Unaka” is the Cherokee Indian word for “white” or “white clay.” In the application of the word to the Unaka Mountains it appears that the allusion is to the white haze which gathers about the summits. In order to facilitate forest land acquisition efforts under the Weeks Law of 1911, purchase areas were established by the National Forest Reservation Commission throughout the Appalachians. The Commission created the White Top Purchase Area (Tennessee and Virginia) in the Spring of 1911 and in fiscal year 1912, the Unaka Purchase Area (Tennessee and North Carolina).

The Unaka National Forest was proclaimed from lands acquired on the White Top and the Unaka Purchase Areas. The White Top measured 255,027 acres in Tennessee and Virginia. Gross acreage fluctuated from the time of its founding until 1927 when it was last measured at 296,230 acres. The Unaka Purchase Area followed with a gross area of 473,533 acres in North Carolina and Tennessee, south of the existing White Top Purchase Area (see Figure 13). The gross area of the Unaka also expanded and contracted over the next 15 years. By 1927, the Unaka had reached 543,339 gross acres in Tennessee and North Carolina. Both purchase units remained independent of the Unaka National Forest established in 1920.

The Unaka National Forest and the purchase areas from which it drew its land base followed different administrative paths. By the proclamation of July 24, 1920, President Woodrow Wilson first established the Unaka National Forest, combining the areas of the White Top and the Unaka Purchase Areas, then containing 274,253 acres and 517,147 acres respectively, with an additional 34,098 acres, creating a national forest in three states. The gross area of the Unaka National Forest in 1920 was 851,719 acres, of which 123,289 acres were in North Carolina, 515,171 acres in Tennessee, and 213,259 acres in Virginia. A second proclamation of July 1, 1923 transferred 82,739 acres of the Unaka National Forest located in Madison County, North Carolina and 83,246 acres lying in Cocke and Greene Counties in Tennessee, or the Unaka National Forest’s southern portion, to the Pisgah National Forest. These lands then became known as the French Broad Division of the Pisgah National Forest. While this southern portion of the Unaka National Forest was moved to the Pisgah National Forest, the area continued as part of the Unaka Purchase Unit.

The year, 1927 proved pivotal to both the Unaka National Forest and its associated purchase units. First, the National Forest Reservation Commission at its January 8, 1927 meeting merged the White Top and the Unaka Purchase Units into one unit embracing lands in North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The Commission also reduced the newly reconfigured Unaka Purchase Unit by nearly 214,000 acres to 625,700 gross acres. The boundaries of the purchase unit were made to coincide with those of the national forest. At the same meeting, Commission also created a new purchase unit, the French Broad Purchase Unit (128,698 gross acres), covering the lands transferred from the Unaka National Forest to the Pisgah National Forest by the 1923 proclamation. The next month, President Coolidge issued Proclamation 1797 that endorsed the decisions made by the Commission by eliminating 193,000 acres of private land not suitable for acquisition and adding 191,800 acres to facilitate forest land purchases. The boundaries and gross acreage of the three-state Unaka National Forest matched those of the Unaka Purchase Unit at 625,700 acres.

The May 10, 1934 minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission include a “Memo 3: Proposal to Establish an Additional Purchase Unit and Enlarge Existing Units in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia in Connection with the Tennessee Valley Project.” In the memo, the Forest Service put forward a program involving 3,227,000 acres, of which 2,326,000 acres were considered purchasable for national forest purposes at an estimated cost of \$4.27 per acre. The program was developed in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Severe soil erosion in the watershed of the Tennessee River and its tributaries threatened to silt up the reservoirs being created by the TVA. Forester Silcox asked if the program could be approved as a new purchase unit with the understanding that the project would not take priority over other areas, but that the lands be acquired gradually and in concert with other units. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes agreed that a new purchase unit be created for the project. The proposal was approved by the Commission which resulted in the creation of the 658,000 gross acre Clinch Purchase Unit in Virginia (see Figure 5) and the expansion of the existing Unaka Purchase Unit from 625,700 acres to 1,503,700 acres in Tennessee and Virginia. Significant increases in the Cherokee (+1,221,300 acres), Nantahala (+411,900 acres), and Pisgah, (+750,440 acres) in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia were also made. These gross acreages would all be adjusted in the general reorganization of the national forests and purchase units in the Appalachian Mountains in 1936.

By June of 1936, the Unaka National Forest covered 625,700 acres of forest land on the backbone of the Appalachian Mountains in three states, of which 216,223 acres had been acquired by the government. It was projected to include about twice this area when the program of land purchases became complete. However, the 1936 reorganization of the southern national forests ended the multi-state Unaka National Forest’s sixteen year history. In the Spring of 1936, the Unaka National Forest contributed its lands in Virginia towards the establishment of the new Jefferson National Forest, and in June of that year, the National Forest Reservation Commission took the Virginia portion of the Unaka Purchase Unit and added them to the

existing Clinch and Mountain Lake Purchase Units to form a new 2,420,669 gross acre Jefferson Purchase Unit to match the area and boundaries of its namesake national forest. In July of 1936, as the Forest Service's efforts to reduce the number of national forests with lands in two or more states continued, the Unaka's Tennessee lands were transferred to the Cherokee National Forest. All that remained of the Unaka National Forest was the Unaka's North Carolina lands, which President Franklin Roosevelt added to the Pisgah National Forest with his July 10, 1936 proclamation. Even though the July 10, 1936 proclamation did not explicitly declare it, the Unaka National Forest had been discontinued. Its name has been carried forward in the Cherokee National Forest's field organization, first with the Unaka Division and later with the Unaka Ranger District. Headquarters of the Forest Supervisor for the Unaka Purchase Area were located in Johnson City, Tennessee until 1922 when they were moved to Bristol, Tennessee. For the White Top Purchase Area, Headquarters were first located in Abingdon, Virginia. The Supervisor's Headquarters for the White Top Purchase Area joined the Unaka's in Johnson City in spring of 1918. The newly proclaimed Unaka National Forest established its headquarters in Bristol, Tennessee in 1920. From 1934 to its discontinuation in 1936, administrative headquarters for the Unaka were located in Asheville, North Carolina.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, March 27	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the White Top Purchase Area in Tennessee and Virginia with a gross area of 255,027 acres.
2) Fiscal Year 1912	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Unaka Purchase Unit in North Carolina and Tennessee with a gross area of 473,533 acres, south of the White Top Purchase Area.
3) 1920, July 24	*Proclamation 1571, 41 Stat. 1801	Established National Forest from land acquired on the Unaka and White Top Purchase Areas, with land in three states. Gross area: 851,719 acres.
4) 1923, April 9 (effective July 1, 1923)	Executive Order 3820	All Unaka National Forest land in Cocke and Greene Counties, Tennessee and in Madison County, North Carolina (French Broad watershed), transferred to the Pisgah National Forest. Area reduced to 685,524 gross acres.
5) 1927, January 8	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Unaka Purchase Unit and the White Top Purchase Unit combined to become thereafter the Unaka Purchase Unit in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia with a gross area of 625,700 acres. Commission ratifies the Executive Order of April 9, 1923, and from those portions of the Unaka Purchase Unit specified in the order, the Commission creates the new French Broad Purchase Unit at 128,698 gross acres.
6) 1927, February 23	*Proclamation 1797, 44 Stat. 2638	Unaka National Forest boundaries revised to exclude 193,000 acres of private lands found not to be purchasable or suitable for forestry purposes, and 191,800 other acres added. Unaka National Forest and the Unaka Purchase Unit both measure 625,700 gross acres within the same boundaries.
7) 1936, April 21	Proclamation 2165, 49 Stat. 3506 1 Federal Register 269-271	Virginia portion of the Unaka National Forest combined with other lands to establish the Jefferson National Forest.
8) 1936, June 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Virginia portion of the Unaka Purchase Unit formally merged with the Clinch and the Mountain Lake Purchase Units to establish the Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit. Mountain Lake and Clinch Purchase Unit abolished.

9) 1936, July 8	*Proclamation 2183, 49 Stat. 1735 1 Federal Register 895-898	Tennessee portion of the Unaka National Forest transferred to the Cherokee National Forest.
10) 1936, July 10	*Proclamation 2187, 50 Stat. 1745 1 Federal Register 926-933	Entire remaining area of the Unaka National Forest (North Carolina portion) transferred to the Pisgah National Forest. Unaka National Forest discontinued.
11) 1936, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	North Carolina portion of the Unaka Purchase Unit formally added to the Pisgah National Forest and Purchase Unit. Tennessee portion of the Unaka Purchase Unit formally added to the Cherokee National Forest and Purchase Unit. Unaka Purchase Unit abolished.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Unaka National Forest, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1920: Diagram Forming Part of Proclamation dated July 24, 1920.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, March, 1920 from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembley. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W83°10' – W80°55'/N36°53' – N35°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 84 cm., folded to 29 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map does not show land ownership.

This map is a standard format U.S. Forest Service 1:253,440-scale map showing the geographical dimensions of Proclamation No. 1571 establishing the boundaries of the Unaka National Forest in this three state region.

Holdings: LC; NA

Unaka National Forest, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1926: Diagram Forming Part of Proclamation dated Feb. 23, 1927.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April 1926 from U.S.G.S., C & G.S., and Forest Service surveys by S. Lo Jacono; traced by S. Lo Jacono, June, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. W82°40' – W80°55'/N36°58' – N35°54'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 76 x 98 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries and "Land acquired or being acquired" in green; land "Eliminations" shown in orange; land "Additions" shown in a patterned orange layer. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Proclamation No. 1797 of 1927 eliminated lands within the boundaries of the 1920 Unaka National Forest as proclaimed that "are not suitable for acquisition" and 1927 additions are suitable for acquisition under the Weeks Law of 1911. This proclamation not so much as added or eliminated lands but redefined the boundaries of the Unaka National Forest inside of which land acquisition could take place.

Holdings: LC; NA

Jefferson National Forest, Virginia, 1936: Map depicting National Forest boundaries as established by Proclamation dated April 21, 1936.

For full citation see under Jefferson National Forest. Proclamation transfers the Virginia lands of the Unaka National Forest to the Jefferson National Forest.

Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated July 8, 1936.

For full citation see under Cherokee National Forest. Proclamation transfers the Tennessee lands of the Unaka National Forest to the Cherokee National Forest.

Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, 1936: Diagrammatic Map Forming an Official Supplement to Proclamation dated July 10, 1936.

For full citation see under Pisgah National Forest. Proclamation transfers the remaining part of the Unaka National Forest to the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Unaka National Forest, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, March, 1920 from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembley; acquisition data corrected to Sept. 21, 1920. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°00' – W81°00'/N36°58' – N35°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 106 x 158 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; land acquired shown in solid green; land being acquired shown in hatched green; land in which purchases are being made shown in light hatched green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Unaka National Forest, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, March, 1920 from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembley. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W83°00' – W81°00'/N36°58' – N35°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 85 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map also printed separately in this format and in a folded version illustrating the Presidential Proclamation of July 24, 1920 establishing the Unaka National Forest..

Holdings: NA

Unaka National Forest, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1927. (Administrative map) *See Figure 17*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1926 from U.S.G.S., C & G.S., and Forest Service surveys by S. Lo Jacono; traced by S. Lo Jacono, June 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. W82°40' – W80°55'/N36°58' – N35°54'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 76 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Unaka National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green, main motor highways shown in red, Forest Supervisor's headquarters, ranger district boundaries and district names, telephone lines, lookout towers, tool caches, and marginal letter and number ticks (indexing tool) shown in light orange. Also shows good and poor motor roads, roads not passable to motor cars, trails, railroads, towns and settlements, electric power transmission lines, state and county boundaries and selected buildings. Map reflects the National Forest boundaries as changed by Proclamation No. 1797 of February 23, 1927.

Holdings: Univ. of Virginia; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 212432875

Unaka National Forest, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1929. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 18*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced by S. Lo Jacono April 1926; to date May 21, 1927 S. LoJ. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 1930.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W82°40' – W80°55'/N36°55' – N35°54'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 64 cm., folded to 23 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands acquired or being acquired for the Unaka National Forest shown in green; main motor highways, camping grounds, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters and ranger stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, trails, railroads, lookout stations, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Text by Sam R. Broadbent and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "The way is open! Visitors are welcomed!" [road passing through short tunnel under Backbone Rock]. Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Issued 1930," "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930," and MF-26 R7."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 433 (January 1931), page 470.

Holdings: NA

UWHARRIE NATIONAL FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA 1961-PRESENT

The forest was named after the Uwharrie Mountains, some of the oldest mountains in North America, however, the meaning of the name is not known. The 1,000-foot high hills of today were once volcanic mountains of 20,000 feet or more. First established as the “Uharie” Purchase Unit in 1934 with a gross acreage of 560,000 acres, of which 426,900 acres were designated for possible purchase, land acquisition within the purchase area proceeded slowly. During the 1940 fiscal year, the National Forest Reservation Commission began using the spelling of “Uwharrie Purchase Unit” in its reports. However, only one map has been identified that used the name “Uharie.” Before being given national forest status, the Uwharrie Purchase Unit was administered as a ranger district of the Pisgah National Forest.

Perhaps anticipating the distribution of the Unaka National Forest lands and its ultimate termination, the Forest Service relocated the administrative headquarters for the Unaka from 1934 to its discontinuation in 1936 from Bristol, Tennessee to Asheville, North Carolina in 1934, the same city that served as headquarters for the Pisgah National Forest. This probably accounts for “Unaka” being in the title of the 1944 map cited below: *Pisgah – Unaka Natl Forest, Uwharrie Purchase Unit, North Carolina, 1935*. O’Neill, Helen D O’Neill revised the 1935 map from the Atlanta Office of the Southern Region in 1944, but the title of the map was not changed to reflect the demise of the Unaka National Forest.

In a nation-wide effort to reduce or eliminate non-performing purchase units where little or no activity had been recorded for several years, the National Forest Reservation Commission reduced the Uwharrie Purchase Unit by about half, from 560,000 to 291,873 gross acres. When the Secretary of Agriculture issued his order in 1961 giving the lands acquired on the Uwharrie Purchase Unit national forest status, the new Uwharrie National Forest did not embrace the entire area of the purchase unit. Instead, the Uwharrie National Forest of 1961 measured 220,339 gross acres, about 71,500 acres less than the gross area of the purchase unit. At its meeting of June 7, 1961, the National Forest Reservation Commission similarly reduced the Uwharrie Purchase Unit by the same number of acres resulting in a national forest and a purchase unit with the same boundaries.

The “North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984” (Public Law 98-324, 98 Stat. 263) established the 4,790-acre Birkhead Mountains Wilderness Area on the Uwharrie National Forest on June 19, 1984. At the time of its creation, the wilderness area included 135 acres of private land within its boundaries. The Birkhead Wilderness Area is now measured as having 5,069 acres with 129 acres owned by other interests.

Upon establishment as a national forest in 1961 through a formal order by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Uwharrie National Forest became part of the administrative unit called the *National Forests in North Carolina* with Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters located in Asheville, North Carolina. A district ranger station is maintained by the Forest Service for the Uwharrie National Forest in Troy, North Carolina. Today, the Uwharrie National Forest includes 219,772 gross acres, of which, 51,426 acres are owned by the Forest Service, or about 23.4% of the land within its borders.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Uharie Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 560,026 acres.
2) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Uwharrie Purchase Unit is reduced by 268,127 acres to 291,873 acres.
3) 1961, January 12	*Secretary of Agriculture Order 26 Federal Register 627-628 Map: 26 FR 628	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 as part of the Uharie/Uwharrie Purchase Unit. Area at establishment: 220,339 gross acres.
4) 1961, June 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Uwharrie Purchase Unit boundary made to conform to Uwharrie National Forest boundary by eliminating 71,524 acres.
5) 1979, June 7 (effective June 12, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Notice 44 Federal Register 33717	443.30 acres of land eliminated in Randolph and Montgomery Counties.
6) 1984, June 19	Public Law 98-324, 98 Stat. 263	“North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984” establishes the Birkhead Mountains Wilderness on the Uwharrie National Forest

*A small sketch map of the Uwharrie National Forest appears on page 628, volume 26 of the *Federal Register*.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Map of Uharie Purchase Unit. (Administrative map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service; Nov. 8 – 1934.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 94 x 117 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, electric transmission lines, dams, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map has note: “This map traced from photostatic reductions of photographic index map.” LC copy has “Uharie” crossed out in red and “Uwharrie” written by hand, also in red.

Holdings: LC

Uwharrie Purchase Unit, Davidson, Montgomery, Moore and Randolph Counties, North Carolina, 1934. (Administrative map).

[U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service]; temporary map prepared at Forest Supervisor’s Office, 1934.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W80°10’ – W79°15’/N35°45’ – N35°10’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Sepia print. 106 x 136 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, electric transmission lines, dams, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Gross area 560,026 acres.” Map shows the eastern half of the Uwharrie Purchase Unit complementing the map cited below. The area in Moore County and a major part of the area in Davidson and Randolph Counties did not become part of the future Uwharrie National Forest as created in 1961.

Holdings: NA

Pisgah – Unaka Natl Forest, Uwharrie Purchase Unit, North Carolina, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Forest Office, Troy, N.C. Nov. 1935; revised Feb. 1944 by H. O’N.

[1944]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W80°15’ – W79°40’/N35°40’ – N35°10’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 103 x 89 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers and streams, roads, railroads, telephone and power lines, selected structures, and lands acquired. Map has note: “W. half of purchase unit only.” Even though the Uwharrie Purchase Unit extended to the east at the time the map was made, the eastern portion of the unit is not shown in its entirety on this “Temporary Map.” The area shown on this map, the western half, later became the entire Uwharrie National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Uwharrie National Forest, North Carolina, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1963 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°12’ – W79°45’/N35°40’ – N35°10’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 42 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” of North Carolina highlighting the location of the Uwharrie National Forest in relation to the state’s major cities and highways. “Forest Service Map Class A.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of North Carolina; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 5996604

Uwharrie National Forest, North Carolina, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia in 1963 from U.S.F.S. planimetric series maps converted from 1957 U.S.G.S. quadrangles; revised in Regional Office 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°12’ – W79°45’/N35°40’ – N35°10’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 42 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” of North Carolina highlighting the location of the Uwharrie National Forest in relation to the state’s major cities and highways. “Forest Service Map Class A.”

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5477582

**WICHITA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, OKLAHOMA
WICHITA NATIONAL FOREST AND GAME PRESERVE, OKLAHOMA
1901-1936**

In addition to being a proclaimed Forest Reserve in 1901, on June 2, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt, through an official Presidential Proclamation, also designated the Wichita Forest Reserve a national game preserve, dedicated to the preservation of wild animals and birds of national importance. The area includes the Wichita Mountains and a remnant of mixed grass prairie that provides habitat for a large herd of American bison, with elk, prairie dogs and many other species. The area is located northwest of Lawton, Oklahoma and even though the Wichita National Forest was abolished in 1936, the area is still managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior as a game preserve, now called the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. In 1970, the Congress created the two unit, non-contiguous, 8,570-acre Wichita Mountains Wilderness Area on the wildlife refuge.

The Wichita Forest Reserve was named for the mountains of the same name, a word that is derived from the Coctaw Indian language, *wia chiton*, or "Big Arbor." Another explanation for the name is that it is derived from two archaic Wichita native American words, "Weets," which means "man" and "ee-taw" which signified "of the North." Originally included in District 3 with headquarters in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the Wichita was transferred to District 7, later known as the Eastern District upon the District's organization in 1914. In 1926, the administration of the Wichita National Forest was again transferred, this time from the Eastern District to District 2, the Rocky Mountain District, where it remained until the forest was abolished in 1936. In that year, administrative responsibility for all National Forest System lands in the entire state of Oklahoma moved to the Southern Region (Region 8), but Forest Service mapping did not indicate this change until 1939.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of July 4, 1901 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of Indian Territory of an indeterminate date, perhaps the 1898 edition, showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established forest reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "57,120 acres." There was no purchase unit associated with the Wichita National Forest. It was formerly a part of the Kiowa – Comanche – Apache Indian Reservation. The Wichita Forest Reserve was possible after the land allotment process to tribal members had been completed and the Reservation terminated. The Reservation's "surplus lands" were used in the creation of the forest reserve. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Wichita were located in Cache, Oklahoma until the forest was discontinued in 1936. An administrative outpost was also maintained at Buffalo Lodge near the Elm Island Camp and Elk Mountain from 1919 until 1936.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1901, July 4	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1973	Established Forest Reserve from parts of the Apache, Comanche, and Kiowa Indian Reservation on 57,120 gross acres.
2) 1905, January 24	Public Law 58-23, 33 Stat. 614	Law authorized the president to establish a game preserve on the Wichita Forest Reserve.
3) 1905, June 2	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3062	Entire land area of the Wichita Forest Reserve proclaimed a game preserve for the American bison and other animals and birds of the prairie.
4) 1906, May 29	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3207	3,680 acres added. Area: 60,800 gross acres.
5) 1909, December 15	Executive Order 1147	Game preserve on the Wichita National Forest enlarged by 16,420 acres. Dominant use of the reserved lands remains as a preserve for game animals, but area given the additional purpose of protecting the water supply of Fort Sill, Oklahoma.
6) 1910, October 13	*Proclamation 1096, 36 Stat. 2754	1,204 acres added and 360 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey measures the Wichita National Forest at 61,640 gross acres.
7) 1925, July 21	Executive Order 4272	Game refuge reduced by revoking Executive Order 1147 of December 15, 1909 for certain lands described in the order.

8) 1935, July 26	Executive Order 7116	Wichita National Game Preserve enlarged to cover more area of the Wichita National Forest, specifically in T. 3 N., R. 13 & 14 W. and T. 4 N., R. 14 & 15 W., Indian Meridian.
9) 1936, June 4	Public Law 74-637, 49 Stat. 1421 (specifically 1446)	Name, Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve changed to Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge.
10) 1936, November 27	Proclamation 2211, 50 Stat. 1797 1 Federal Register 2481	Abolished 61,640-acre National Forest by revoking the Proclamations of July 4, 1901, May 29, 1906, and October 13, 1910. Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge remains and after this date, managed by the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, and after 1940 by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.
11) 1970, October 23	Public Law 91-504 84 Stat. 1104 (specifically 1105)	Congress establishes the Wichita Mountains Wilderness on 8,900 acres (surveyed to be 8,570 acres) on the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Wichita Forest Reserve, Oklahoma: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated May 29, 1906.

Compiled from G.L.O. plats; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

34 x 26 cm., folded to 32 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve boundary. Indicates location of the 35th parallel and in lower right margin, "West from Washington 21°30'." "Indian Meridian and Base Line." Proclamation adds land to the Wichita Forest Reserve but these newly added lands are not indicated on the map/diagram.

Holdings: LC; NA

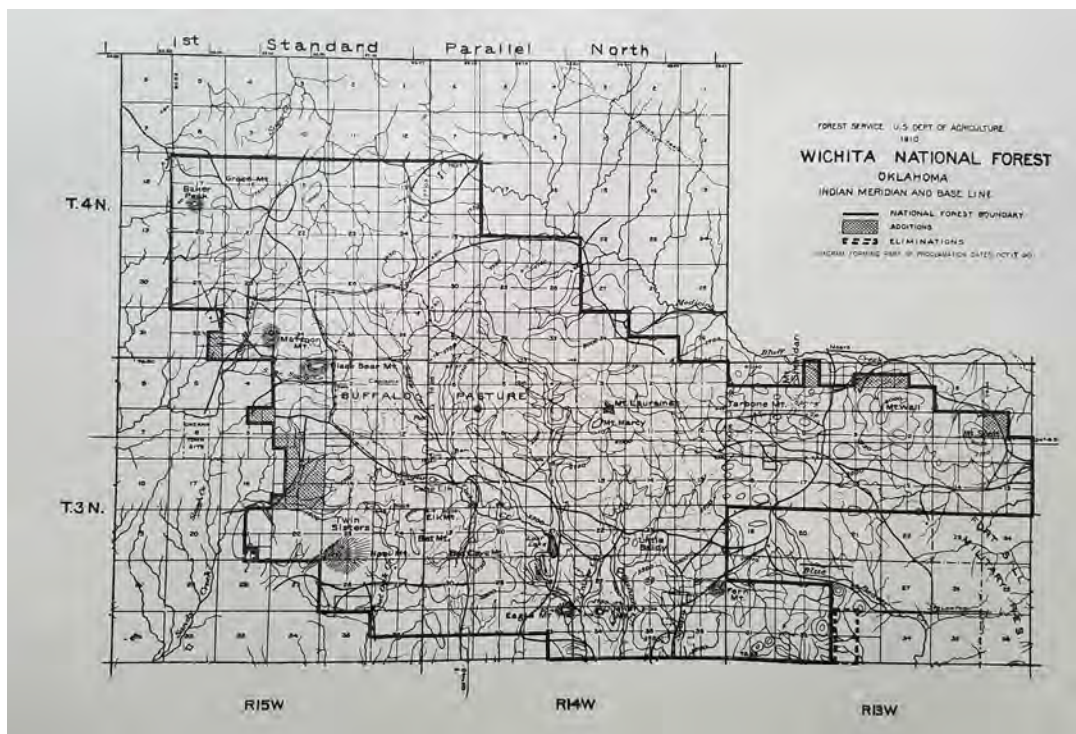


Figure 44: Wichita National Forest in 1910 (Proclamation 1096) showing land additions and eliminations.

Wichita National Forest, Oklahoma: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 13, 1910. See Figure 44

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1096.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W98°50' – W98°30'/N34°50' – N34°40'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 53 cm., folded to 32 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet). Shows national forest and Fort Sill Military Reservation boundaries, land "Additions" and land "Eliminations." Also shows populated places, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Indian Meridian and Base Line."

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Wichita Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; compiled by C.C. Bassett and D.C. Harrison, 1907; [traced by] J.S.N.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W98°50' – W98°35'/N34°50' – N34°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. One map sheet, 53 x 62 cm. folded in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. No index to map found on the front cover of the atlas (one sheet). "Indian Meridian."

Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.

Holdings: NA, YA, NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Wichita Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June 1919 from G.L.O., War Dept., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. 1:63,360. W98°50' – W98°25'/N34°50' – N34°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 40 feet).

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Topography provided for the area of the national forest and for Fort Sill only. "Indian Meridian."

No reference made in the U.S. Geological Survey Annual Report for this atlas.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Preliminary Map, Reconnaissance Survey, Wichita National Forest, Oklahoma.

Surveyed May to Oct., 1917 by Dave Windbray [Winbray?].

[1917]. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 95 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 20 feet).

Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, roads, fences, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Indian Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Wichita National Forest, Oklahoma, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Feb. 1918, from War Dept., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith and J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W99°00' – W98°15'/N34°50' – N34°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Fort Sill Military Reserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Indian Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Wichita National Forest, Oklahoma, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, February, 1918 from War Department, G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith and J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman; revised May, 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W99°00' – W98°15'/N34°50' – N34°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Fort Sill Military Reserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Indian Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, Oklahoma, 1923. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1919 from G.L.O., War Dept., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised July, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W98°50' – W98°25'/N34°50' – N34°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 66 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 40 feet).

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Fort Sill Military Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, roads, fences, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Indian Meridian."

Holdings: NA

The Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve. (Forest visitors booklet and map)

By S. M. Shanklin and James E. Scott, District 7 (Eastern District) Forest Service. United States Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Circular No. 36. Issued May, 1925. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1925. Revised [and re-issued] June, 1928, 13 pages, with "Prepared by the Forest Service."

1925. 11 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a creek amid large rocks in the Wichita National Forest. In 1923/24, the principal author of this publication, S.M. Shanklin, was the supervisor of the Wichita National Forest.

Reference (1925 edition): *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 366 (June 1925), page 873.

Reference (1928 edition): *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 401 (May 1928), page 918.

Holdings (1925): Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Missouri, Columbia; Oklahoma State Library; Univ. of Texas, Austin; (1928): LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC (1925 book): 31625953; (1928 book): 11009792

----- **Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, Oklahoma** (Forest visitor map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. Map "Revised 1928, Denver, Colo." For the 1928 re-issue of the Circular.

[1925]. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 10 x 18 cm. Relief indicated by hachures.

Map locates national forest, military, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, fences, public camp grounds, telephone lines, and drainage. Map forms page 11 in the booklet in 1925 edition and page 13 in the 1928 re-issue.

Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, Oklahoma, 1929. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1919 from G.L.O., War Dept., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised at District Office, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W98°50' – W98°25'/N34°50' – N34°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 66 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 40 feet).

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Fort Sill Military Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, roads, fences, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Indian Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST, ALABAMA 1942-PRESENT

The successor to the Black Warrior National Forest, this forest was renamed by a special act of Congress, in memory of William Brockman Bankhead (1874-1940) elected to the House of Representatives from Alabama in 1917. He rose through the ranks to become the 42nd Speaker of the House of Representative in 1936 and served in that capacity until his untimely death while in office on September 15, 1940. The William B. Bankhead National Forest originated with the Alabama Purchase Area in 1914 which led to the establishment of the Alabama National Forest in 1918. The name of the Alabama National Forest was changed to the Black Warrior National Forest with the proclamation of June 19, 1936, and, under the same proclamation, the forest area was enlarged and reorganized. For the early history of the Bankhead, see the administrative histories under these two forests.

Lewis Smith Lake, the reservoir behind Lewis Smith Dam on the Sipsey Fork of the Black Warrior River, is a major feature of southern half of the William B. Bankhead National Forest. Construction on the dam began on November 25, 1957 and its gates closed on September 5, 1961. The three-fingered, 21,000-acre reservoir extends well into the national forest creating over 500 miles of shoreline. It is named for Lewis Smith the president of Alabama Power from 1952 to 1957, when the private power company developed plans for the dam and reservoir.

The forest is home to Alabama's only Wild and Scenic River, the 61.4-mile segment of the West Fork of the Sipsey Fork of the Black Warrior River, well above the waters of Lewis Smith Lake and mostly within the Sipsey Wilderness Area. The Sipsey Wilderness Area was created in 1975 on 12,726 acres and was enlarged by 13,260 acres in 1988 to a surveyed 25,853 acres. The Sipsey Wilderness includes 83 acres of private lands within its boundaries. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters are located in Montgomery, Alabama, and have been since 1936 when the administration of all national forests and purchase units in the state were consolidated under the name of *Alabama National Forests*, and later as the *National Forests in Alabama*. The four present day national forests in Alabama administered collectively under this name have taken on the characteristics of ranger districts even though each of the four are separately proclaimed national forests. The Forest Service maintains a "Ranger District" office in Double Springs, Alabama. Today the William B. Bankhead National Forest is measured at 349,260 gross acres, of which, 181,987 acres are owned by the Forest Service, or about 52% of the area within the national forest boundaries. Colloquially, this forest is often referred to simply as the "Bankhead National Forest." Early forest visitor maps for the National Forests in Alabama can be found in Section V. Maps of the Region, C. State and Territorial Maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1942, June 6	Public Law 77-595, 56 Stat. 327	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered as the Black Warrior National Forest without change in boundaries. National Forest and Purchase Unit both are measured as having 506,604 gross acres.
2) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	William B. Bankhead Purchase Unit reduced on its western and southeastern margins by approximately 213,000 acres. Gross area: 347,658 acres.
3) 1959, November 27	Executive Order 10850 24 Federal Register 9559 (9561)	Land eliminated throughout the forest, ratifying the decision taken by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its April 17, 1956 meeting. National Forest now measures 347,516 gross acres.
4) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	Sipsey Wilderness Area established on the William B. Bankhead National Forest on approximately 12,000 acres.
5) 1988, October 28	Public Law 100-547 102 Stat. 2736	"Sipsey Wild and Scenic River and Alabama Addition Act of 1988" adds a 61.4 mile segment of the Sipsey Fork of the West Fork to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System on the William B. Bankhead National Forest to be managed by the Forest Service. Also adds 13,260 acres to the existing Sipsey Wilderness.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

William B. Bankhead National Forest, Alabama, 1950. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from United States Geological Survey, Tennessee Valley Authority, Forest Service aerial, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1939 by L.I. Neiman; revised by Helen D. O'Neill, Sept. 1949. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1950 B-3958-0(1)++.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°40' – W87°05'/N34°30' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 49 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. "Huntsville Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 56943342

William B. Bankhead National Forest, Alabama, 1958. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; reproduced from 1939 Forest Service base map.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; national forest, ranger district, game refuge, scenic area, and wildlife management area boundaries, ranger stations, and improved recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows county boundaries, roads, populated places, and permanent lookout stations.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC

OCLC: 34317494

William B. Bankhead National Forest, Alabama, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia in 1965 from U.S.G.S. quads and U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°39' – W87°05'/N34°30' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Alabama highlighting the location of the William B. Bankhead National Forest in relation to the state's other national forests and its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Huntsville Meridian." Map reflects the contraction of the boundaries of the William B. Bankhead National Forest after Executive Order 10850 of November 27, 1959.

Holdings: Auburn Univ.; Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 34317485

William B. Bankhead National Forest, Alabama, 1967. (Forest visitor map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region]. F90-R8.

1967. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates and no public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 30 x 22 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. Map reprinted in 1968 with "F-90-R8 1968" on the back panel.

National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, county, scenic area, and wildlife management area boundaries, main roads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative sites, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Text, listing of recreation areas and their facilities, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *William B. Bankhead National Forest in Alabama*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned charcoal drawing of trees.

Holdings: Univ. of Maryland

William B. Bankhead National Forest, Alabama, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia in 1965 from U.S.G.S. quads and U.S. Forest Service planimetric series maps; revised in Regional Office 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°39' – W87°05'/N34°30' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued without red compass roses.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Alabama highlighting the location of the William B. Bankhead National Forest in relation to the state's other national forests and its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Huntsville Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Alabama, Birmingham; Florida State Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5477542

VIII. Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, Kentucky-Tennessee

The Tennessee Valley Authority (T.V.A.) completed and closed the gates of Kentucky Dam on the Tennessee River on August 30, 1944. Immediately afterwards the reservoir behind it, Kentucky Lake, began to fill. It is the largest artificial lake by area in the Eastern United States, flooding nearly 160,000 acres of land. Kentucky Dam was the T.V.A.'s most expensive dam of all and the lowermost of the Authority's nine dams on the Tennessee River. The construction of Kentucky Dam and its resulting reservoir on the Tennessee River required the purchase of 320,244 acres of land, a portion of which included the area called the Land Between the Lakes, a low, north-south trending ridge separating the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. On the Cumberland River to the east of the Tennessee River, construction of Barkley Dam by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began in 1959. The dam's gates were closed and the reservoir behind the dam, the future Barkley Lake, created in 1966. The high ground between Barkley Lake on the east and Kentucky Lake on the west became the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.

The Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area is a 170,000-acre outdoor recreation and environmental education area in western Kentucky and Tennessee. This National Recreation Area was established in June of 1963 when President John F. Kennedy charged the Tennessee Valley Authority with a mission to demonstrate how an area (known then as "Land Between the Rivers" or LBR) with limited timber, agricultural, and industrial resources could be converted into a recreation asset that would stimulate economic growth in the region. The President's rationale was that a recreation area would attract large numbers of visitors, which, in turn, would stimulate the regional economy through tourist and visitor spending. With the President's authorization and congressional funding for fiscal year 1964, T.V.A. began the task of developing the area. T.V.A. subsequently built the Land Between the Lakes or LBL, into a national recreation area. In 1999, management of LBL was transferred from T.V.A. to the USDA Forest Service where it is managed as a part of the Southern Region, but not associated with any existing national forest as are all other National Recreation Areas managed by the Forest Service.

National Recreation Area (NRA) is a designation for a protected area in the United States often centered on large reservoirs and emphasizing water-based recreation for a large number of people. Other National Recreation Areas are based on an area's physical features and others on groupings of historical sites. Early National Recreation Areas were established by interagency memoranda of agreement between the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service, such as the one that existed on the Shasta Dam Project in California. In 1963, the President's Recreation Advisory Committee issued an Executive Branch policy that established criteria for establishing National Recreation Areas.⁵⁷ The policy called for all future National Recreation Areas to be established by acts of the United States Congress. The first National Recreation Area established by an act of Congress was the Boulder Dam Recreation Area (later renamed Lake Mead National Recreation Area) in 1964 in the states of Arizona and Nevada. In 1965 the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, West Virginia became the first NRA created by Congress placed under the administration of the U.S. Forest Service, within the Monongahela National Forest. In 1972 Congress created Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey under the management of the National Park Service thereby becoming the first urban national park.

⁵⁷ https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/anps/anps_5g.htm & http://nps.history.com/publications/admin_policies/policy3-general.htm

Viewing Tennessee Valley Authority maps at all scales of the Tennessee River basin including the Land Between the Lakes area from 1960 until the year the LBL was transferred to the U.S. Forest Service, there is only one map that uses the word “recreation” to describe the LBL area. That map was dated 1966 and showed recreation areas managed by the T.V.A. throughout the agency’s entire area of authority. This T.V.A. recreation map had been issued frequently in a similar format. The larger scale visitor maps issued before 1966 and all similar maps issued after that date labeled the area simply as the “Land Between the Lakes.” A 1978 map of the entire T.V.A. area included the word “demonstration” in its title, as “Land Between the Lakes Demonstration.”

The Land Between the Lakes Recreation Area does not appear to have a founding presidential document, designating the area as a national recreation area. Early maps by the Tennessee Valley Authority did not call the area a “National Recreation Area” and the *National Atlas of the United States of America*, compiled and published by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1970, labels the area only as the “Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge.” The sense of the “Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998” seems to be that there had already been designated a Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area. The 1998 law transferred the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area from the T.V.A. to the Secretary of Agriculture to be managed as a unit of the National Forest System, but the law did not include wording that explicitly created or established a Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, nor did it refer to an earlier announcement, document, or measure that had established a national recreation area. President Kennedy’s June 14, 1963 challenge to the Tennessee Valley Authority, a federally owned corporation, to create a recreation area on the Land Between the Lakes was all that was necessary at the time to motivate the T.V.A. to begin developing the area. Quite possibly, because of T.V.A.’s status as a federal corporation and as an “Independent Office” for matters of appropriations, it was exempt from the provisions of the March 26, 1963 Circular #1 of the President’s Recreation Advisory Council outlining a policy on the selection, establishment, and administration of National Recreation Areas.

The Land Between the Lakes [National] Recreation Area became a reality in 1964 when the Rushing Creek Campground, the area’s first public recreation facility, opened. Today, Land Between the Lakes is the focal point of a \$600 million tourism industry and it remains one of the most visited attractions in Kentucky and Tennessee. Most of the maps published by the Forest Service were made to illustrate land use plans and other documents relating to the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area. But, the Forest Service has issued a few of its own, separate visitor and administrative maps of the area. These are listed below. The Recreation Area measures 170,281 acres, with only 39 acres in Kentucky owned by interests other than the U.S. Forest Service. The map listing below includes maps made by the Tennessee Valley Authority for the period 1960 to 1975 and citations to the most recent maps made by the Forest Service of the Recreation Area.

RECREATION AREA ESTABLISHMENT AND MODIFICATION OF BOUNDARIES

1) 1963, March 26	Advisory Council action	President’s Recreation Advisory Council issues its Circular No. 1, “Federal Executive Branch Policy Governing the Selection, Establishment, and Administration of National Recreation Areas” stating that future NRA’s shall be established by acts of Congress.
2) 1963, June 14	Presidential Action	President Kennedy challenges the Tennessee Valley Authority to launch a Land Between the Lakes recreation project.
3) 1998, October 21	Public Law 105-277 112 Stat. 2681-310	“Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998” transfers administrative jurisdiction of the Land Between the Lakes from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the U.S. Forest Service. Also designates the North-South Trail as a national recreation trail under the National Trails System Act.
4) 2003, September 9	Federal Register Notice 68 Federal Register 53103	7,518 acres transferred from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the U.S. Department of Agriculture to be added to the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area under Public Law 105-277 of October 21, 1998

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY MAPPING

Land Between the Lakes, September, 1964. (Administrative map)

Tennessee Valley Authority, Division of Water Control Planning; assembled from GMS 460 K 614 – 1 and 2, 1:48,000. Maps and Surveys Branch. 71-MS-453 E 504 R1.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:96,000. W88°15' – W87°50'/N37°03' – N36°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 76 cm. Relief not indicated. Map reprinted in July 1967 with 71-MS-453 E 512; In July 1969 with G-MS-460-K-614; In November 1971 with 71-MS-453-E-515 R6

Map oriented with North to the left. Vegetation cover shown in green, water in blue, “light blue tint indicates coverage of future Lake Barkley at 359 elevation,” land holdings of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Kentucky Woodlands Wild Life Refuge, and the Tennessee Valley Authority shown with 3 different patterned black overlays, and major roads shown in red. Also shows state, county, and Land Between the Lakes boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, railroads, Fort Donelson National Military Park, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Kentucky; LC

OCLC: 5476899

Land Between the Lakes Region, August, 1968. (Administrative map)

Tennessee Valley Authority, Division of Water Control Planning. Maps and Surveys Branch. 71 MS 453 K 505 R2.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W88°35' – W87°40'/N37°20' – N36°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 52 cm. Relief not indicated.

Vegetation cover shown in green, campgrounds and major roads in red, water features in blue, major cities and towns shown with yellow overlay. Also shows state, county, wildlife refuge, national forest, Fort Donelson National Military Park, Military Reservation, and Land Between the Lakes boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, railroads, and streams. Includes “Location Map” showing the location of the Land Between the Lakes in relation to surrounding states.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; LC

OCLC: 5476921

Land Between the Lakes Region, May, 1969. (Forest visitor map)

Tennessee Valley Authority, Division of Water Control Planning. Maps and Surveys Branch. F69LBL.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W88°35' – W87°40'/N37°20' – N36°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 52 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Vegetation cover shown in green, campgrounds and major roads in red, water features in blue, major cities and towns shown with yellow overlay. Also shows state, county, wildlife refuge, national forest, Fort Donelson National Military Park, Military Reservation, and Land Between the Lakes boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, railroads, and streams. Includes “Location Map” showing the location of the Land Between the Lakes in relation to surrounding states.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Land Between the Lakes*. Panel illustration, two, uncaptioned color photographs: 1) sunset over a lake and, 2) people on a beach. Title panel also has “Tennessee Valley Authority” and a symbol for the Land Between the Lakes.

Holdings: personal collection

Land Between the Lakes. (Administrative map)

Tennessee Valley Authority, Division of Water Control Planning. Maps and Surveys Branch; compiled from T.V.A.-USGS 1:24,000 topographic maps, photorevised from 1966 aerial photography, April 1971. G-MS-460K614-1AR4 (Sheet 1) and G-MS-460K614-2AR4G (Sheet 2).

1971. Scale, ca. 1:48,000. W88°35' – W87°40'/N37°20' – N36°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps (Sheet 1 [North half] & Sheet 2 [South half], 53 x 84 cm. each. Relief shown by contours (Contour interval 40 feet with half interval contours show by dotted lines)

Map oriented with North to the left. Vegetation shown in green, contours in brown, water features in blue, main roads and highways in red. Recreation areas (campgrounds, lake access, waysides, etc.) and Conservation Education Center boundaries shown by red overlay. Non-T.V.A. recreation sites shown in gray overprint. Also shows state, county, recreation area, park, and wildlife refuge boundaries, minor roads, railroads, cities and towns, dams, and canals.

Holdings: LC

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, Western Kentucky & Tennessee (Forest visitor map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; September 2013.

2013. Scale, ca. 1:80,000. W88°06' – W87°55'/N37°06' – N36°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

One map printed on both sides of sheet, 102 x 29 cm., on sheet 80 x 30 cm., folded to 8 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 40 feet).

Map oriented with North to the upper right in two sections, northern part (includes title), and southern part. Shows recreation area and state boundaries, Forest Service lands, special designated areas, roads, trails, recreation sites, and populated places.

Includes color photographs, permit information, and table of facilities (northern part)

Color photographs, table of facilities (southern part) on verso. Folded panel title: *Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, Kentucky and Tennessee: Recreation Map*. Map folded into a "Z-Card Pocket Media" between two cards with title.

Holdings: personal collection.

Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, Western Kentucky and Tennessee. (Forest visitor map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised October 2016.

2016. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W88°05' – W87°50'/N37°05' – N36°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

36 x 12 cm., on sheet 24 x 28 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Map oriented with North to the upper right. Shows national forest and state boundaries, roads, trails, recreation sites, and populated places. Includes text, color photographs, and table of facilities.

Text, color photographs, calendar highlights, and location maps with table of mileages from major cities on verso.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois

OCLC: 1030159314

A general brochure with a map dated 2020 is available on the Forest Service website:

https://www.landbetweenthe lakes.us/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/GeneralBrochure_2020_Web.pdf

IX. Purchase Units of the Southern Region Not Associated with a National Forest

BLACK RIVER PURCHASE UNIT, SOUTH CAROLINA 1928-1933

In the lowland forests near the Santee River in South Carolina, the National Forest Reservation Commission created two purchase units, one on either side of the river, at its meeting of February 18, 1928. The Commission set the Wambaw Purchase Unit with a gross area of 250,000 acres on the south side of the Santee River and the Black River Purchase Unit on the north with a gross area of 100,000 acres. By 1933, purchases were being made and land actively acquired within the boundaries of the Wambaw Purchase Unit, but no land had yet been acquired in the Black River unit. The Commission, wanting to support more purchases in the active unit though an expansion of the Wambaw, but not markedly increase the total purchase unit acreage in the lowland South Carolina forest, thought that abandoning the Black River Purchase Unit in favor of enlarging the Wambaw Purchase Unit was the best decision that could be made. The Wambaw Purchase Unit was expanded by 164,000 acres to a total of 414,000 gross acres. The Black River Purchase Unit was abandoned. Both of these decisions were made by the Commission at its October 30, 1933 meeting. No maps specifically of the Black River Purchase Unit have been uncovered. The Wambaw Purchase Unit later became the Francis Marion National Forest on the south side of the Santee River.

FOREST OF DISCOVERY PURCHASE UNIT, TENNESSEE 1941-1956

The Forest of Discovery Purchase Unit was located along the eastern bank of the Mississippi River in Tennessee (Shelby, Tipton, Lauderdale, Dyer, and Lake counties) amounting to 319,900 acres and was created by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its June 4, 1941 meeting (see Figure 8). Before voting to establish the new purchase unit, a discussion took place at the meeting about the intention of the Forest Service to designate the unit as a memorial to the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi River by Hernando De Soto in 1541. Secretary of the Interior and Commission member Harold Ickes expressed his concern that if the objective of creating this unit was to memorialize the discovery of the Mississippi River by Europeans and so to preserve the area in perpetuity as a memorial, it would be more appropriate to establish the area as a

National Monument. Mr. L. L. Bishop, Assistant Regional Forester for Recreation and Lands for Region 8 assured the Commission that the new purchase unit would be managed as a regular national forest property and that the memorial feature was there only to boost the public's interest in the project. Bishop stated that the word "Memorial" was to be regarded as only incidental and that the word "Monument" should never be associated with this new purchase unit. These assurances by Forest Service staff were enough to bring Ickes to support the creation of the unit.

Mr. L.F. Kneipp, Assistant Chief of the Forest Service for Land Acquisition testified before the Commission that of the proposed purchase unit's 319,900 acres, 99,000 acres were in cropland – 85% of which should remain in cultivation and never purchased, and that 167,000 acres were purchasable at an average of \$10.00 per acre. The area would be administered with the idea of aiding in the stabilization of stream flow, providing employment with reforestation activities, and increasing forest productivity. Establishing a purchase unit along the banks of the Mississippi river had been supported by the North American Wild Life Conference meeting in Memphis Tennessee on February 19, 1941. The conferees passed a resolution backing the establishment of the purchase unit. By 1956, not one acre had been purchased, no doubt due to the United States entering World War II soon after the unit's establishment, thus taking away all momentum and potential funding from the purchase project. Low funding levels for the acquisition efforts of the National Forest Reservation Commission after the war, the Commission's priority to direct resources towards consolidating land holdings within active purchase units, and the high cost of the land were reasons why no land had been purchased. The Commission approved abolition of the Forest of Discovery Purchase Unit in Tennessee at its meeting of April 17, 1956. While no maps showing only the purchase unit have been identified, the Forest of Discovery Purchase Unit does appear on Forest Service maps of the United States, on its maps of the Southern Region, and on maps showing purchase units issued during its 15 year existence found in the annual reports of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

McNEIL EXPERIMENTAL FOREST, MISSISSIPPI 1935-1988

The annual report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for fiscal year ending June 30, 1935 (FY 1935) shows that 1,211 acres had been purchased for the McNeil Experimental Forest in Pearl River County, Mississippi in that year, within a purchase unit that totaled 1,264 acres. The 1935 purchase was the first and last for this unit. The meeting minutes and the annual report of the National Forest Reservation Commission do not mention the McNeil Experimental Forest Purchase Unit being established. The next year, the gross area of the purchase unit had been reduced to the number of acres purchased, 1,211. The cost was \$15.00 per acre for a total purchase price of \$18,158.10. The annual *Land Areas of the National Forest System* issued by the Forest Service included the 1,211 acre McNeil Experimental Forest in its listing under the state of Mississippi from 1936 to 1965, but the reference and line item had been dropped in the 1966 report. Importantly, Forest Service Directories that included staff and facilities of the Forest and Range Experiment Stations never listed the McNeil Experimental Forest as part of its system of Experimental Forests. Perhaps the acreage was used as a tree nursery. The experimental forest was transferred to the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station in 1988 and is now the McNeil Unit of the Coastal Research and Extension Center operated by Mississippi State University on Ben Gil Road, south of the town of McNeil, Mississippi.

SAURATOWN PURCHASE UNIT, NORTH CAROLINA 1934-1935

At its March 26, 1934 meeting the National Forest Reservation Commission approved the establishment of the Sauratown Purchase Unit, Stokes County, North Carolina, with a gross area of 110,700 acres. Because the landowners in this Unit would not sell their lands for less than \$25.00 per acre, far in excess of Forest Service appraisals, the Commission abandoned the entire Sauratown Purchase Unit the next year at its meeting of August 23, 1935. (See Figure 5)

SMOKY MOUNTAIN PURCHASE UNIT, NORTH CAROLINA – TENNESSEE 1911-1925

The Smoky Mountain Purchase Area was one of the very first purchase areas established by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting of December 13, 1911. A gross area of the purchase area at the time of its establishment was 604,934 acres. At its December 21, 1921 meeting, the Commission discussed the status of several inactive purchase units, the Yadkin and Smoky Mountain in North Carolina, the Androscoggin in New Hampshire and Maine, and the Youghiogheny in western Maryland. Nothing was decided at this meeting but it does indicate that the Commission was well aware and concerned about those purchase units where no land had yet been acquired. Public Law 68-437 of February 21, 1925 (43 Stat. 958) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to investigate areas in the Southern Appalachian Mountains and at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky for areas

suitable to be acquired and administered as national parks and to appoint a five member commission to conduct the investigation. With this law and resulting activities in mind, the National Forest Reservation Commission at its March 7, 1925 meeting, approved the following resolution:

Resolution of National Forest Reservation Commission Rescinding Action Establishing Smoky Mountain Purchase Unit.

WHEREAS, the National Park Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior has selected portions of the Smoky Mountain National Forest Purchase Unit as suitable for the establishment of a National Park in the Southern Appalachians:

AND, whereas no purchases have been made in the Smoky Mountain Purchase Unit the establishment of which was formally authorized by the National Forest Reservation Commission by action at its meeting of December 13, 1911;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the action establishing the Smoky Mountain Purchase Unit is revoked insofar as relates to any section selected or being considered by the National Park Commission as being suitable for the establishment of a proposed Smoky Mountain National Park.” Item No. 13, March 7, 1925.

Shortly after the National Park Commission issued its report and recommendations via the Department of the Interior on April 14, 1926, the Congress authorized the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on May 22, 1926 (Public Law 69-268 – 44 Stat. 616). The national park was established for full administration, protection, and development by Public Law 73-356 of June 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 964). (See Figure 13)

**TOMBIGBEE PURCHASE UNIT, ALABAMA
1934-1956**

Alabama’s Tombigbee Purchase Unit was authorized by the National Forest Reservation Commission on January 21, 1935. Other purchase units in Alabama were created the same day as the Tombigbee, namely the Conecuh, the Oakmulgee, and the Talladega, and the existing Alabama Purchase Unit was expanded by 344,000 acres to its south and west. The Tombigbee Purchase Unit was a large and very ambitious purchase unit encompassing 611,271 acres in the southwestern part of the state between the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. Like all Alabama federal forest areas, its headquarters were located in the state capital of Montgomery. Upon establishment, the largest land parcel available for purchase was a tract of 121,600 acres owned by the Scotch Lumber Company, consisting of 51,500 acres of virgin longleaf pine and 70,100 acres of land that had been cut over but carried a considerable amount of pulp wood and sawlogs. But it was reported to the National Forest Reservation Commission on March 25, 1935 that the Scotch Lumber Company refused to sign an option to the government for 121,605 acres and agree to the purchase price of \$1,453,035. Negotiations between the Company and the Forest Service broke down and the Forest Service lost perhaps one of the most attractive properties ever considered under the Weeks Law. Most of the other available lands in the unit soon passed off the market. However, some 1,559 acres had been acquired by 1939, but by 1947, these lands were no longer held by the Forest Service, perhaps being exchanged or transferred to the state of Alabama. Details concerning the transfer of this acreage could not be found in the minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission. Upon the recommendation of the Forest Service, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved abolition of the Tombigbee Purchase Unit in Alabama at its meeting of April 17, 1956 due to inactivity. The Tombigbee Purchase Unit should not be confused with the Tombigbee National Forest in neighboring Mississippi which was proclaimed on November 27, 1959. Lands of the Tombigbee National Forest were purchased under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937. One map has been found of the Tombigbee Purchase Unit held by the National Archives cited below. (See Figures 7 & 8)

U. S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Tombigbee Purchase Unit, Alabama, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced L.I.N. 9/34; revised G.F.V. 8/35.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Sepia print. 150 x 102 cm.

Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

“St. Stephens Meridian.” “Supervisors Headquarters at Montgomery.” This purchase unit never was proclaimed a national Forest and was abolished in 1956. It should not be confused with the Tombigbee National Forest in neighboring Mississippi.

Holdings: NA

**VERNON PURCHASE UNIT #1, LOUISIANA
1928-1931**

Vernon Purchase Unit was established at the National Forest Reservation Commission meeting of February 18, 1928 at a modest 50,000 acres and was later abandoned by the Commission at its February 25, 1931 meeting. Upon investigation by the acquisitions staff of the Forest Service, it was found that the prices of the land in the purchase unit, located in the northwestern part of Vernon Parish, were simply too high. A new unit of the same name, referred to as Vernon #2 was created in a region of equal importance but promising better opportunity for federal land acquisitions. The Commission then substituted a new Vernon Purchase Unit (#2) in place of the earlier Vernon Purchase Unit (#1) at its February 25, 1931 meeting. Vernon #2 was about 30 miles to the east and south of the original area. The gross area of the Vernon #2 Purchase Unit was 107,000 acres with a purchasable area of 75,000 acres. The Vernon #2 Purchase Unit remained inactive until fiscal year 1934 when 69,681 acres were approved for purchase. The first Vernon Purchase Unit was abandoned probably before it could be mapped.

**YADKIN PURCHASE UNIT, NORTH CAROLINA
1911-2013**

The Yadkin Purchase Area, named for the Yadkin River, was one of the first group of purchase areas established by the National Forest Reservation Commission soon after the passage of the Weeks Law in the last half of the fiscal year 1911, with a gross area of 194,496 acres. The unit adjoined the Boone Purchase Area to the northeast in Watauga, Wilkes, and Caldwell Counties in the watershed of the Pee Dee River. At its meeting of December 21, 1921, the Commission discussed the status of several inactive purchase units, the Yadkin and Smoky Mountain in North Carolina, the Androscoggin in New Hampshire and Maine, and the Youghiogheny in western Maryland. Nothing was decided at this meeting. At later meetings in the 1920s the situation of the Yadkin Purchase Unit was again discussed, this time about the possibility of eliminating the area known for its broad and productive grazing lands. Action was again deferred. In 1934 and 1935 a strong effort was made to purchase some 50,000 acres then owned by the Elk Creek Lumber Company, but the price the government offered was inadequate and the land passed into other ownership, then severely cut over. The Yadkin Purchase Unit remained on the listing of National Forest Purchase Units until 2013, with its original size of 194,496 acres and still without one acre acquired in over 100 years of existence. Aside from the map cited below associated with the Pisgah National Forest, no other map of the area has been uncovered. However, the Yadkin Purchase Unit does appear on maps of the National Forests of the United States, maps of the Southern Region, and on maps showing purchase units found in the annual reports of the National Forest Reservation Commission. (See Figures 5, 7, 8, 10 & 13)

Pisgah National Forest, Yadkin Purchase Unit, North Carolina, 1935. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; traced by N.I. Neiman Feb. 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W81°40' – W81°10'/N36°25' – N36°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Sepia print. 81 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Unit located northeast of the Pisgah National Forest in Caldwell, Watauga, and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina. Area never became a part of the Pisgah National Forest and was abandoned in 2013.

Holdings: NA

X. Wilderness and Special Area Mapping

A. Wilderness and Wild Areas

Linville Gorge Wild Area, Pisgah National Forest.

See figure 45 opposite

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

[1963?] Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 29 cm., on sheet 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures (contour interval 600 feet).

Shows national forest in shades of gray and private lands in light blue, main and secondary roads, towns, trails, lookout stations and the course of the Linville River and its tributaries in dark blue. Oriented with north on the left. Includes location diagram. This map was made in advance of the "Wilderness Act of 1964" which made all Wild Areas Wilderness Areas.

Text and black and white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned blue and white photograph of figures on a rocky promontory enjoying the view of Linville Gorge.

Holdings: personal collection

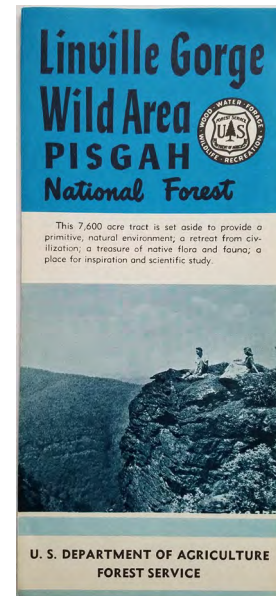


Figure 45: Title panel of the Linville Gorge Wild Area issued before 1964, the year it became a Wilderness Area.

Linville Gorge Wilderness.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region-24 1973.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:24,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 30 cm., folded to 15 x 9 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 40 feet).

Wilderness area shown uncolored; surrounding land shown in a contrasting yellow; state and federal highways, highway numbers, and primitive trails shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness and county boundaries, settlements, railroads, other trails, minor roads, trail numbers, and selected structures. Includes color location map.

Text and one color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Linville Gorge Wilderness, Pisgah National Forest – North Carolina.*

Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of the Linville Gorge.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 969 (October 1975), page 78.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Michigan; Cornell Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 5415494

Linville Gorge Wilderness.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region-5 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:24,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 30 cm., folded to 15 x 9 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 40 feet).

Wilderness area shown uncolored; surrounding land shown in a contrasting yellow; state and federal highways, highway numbers, and primitive trails shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness and county boundaries, settlements, railroads, other trails, minor roads, trail numbers, and selected structures. Includes color location map.

Text and one color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Linville Gorge Wilderness, Pisgah National Forest – North Carolina.*

Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of the Linville Gorge.

Holdings: 12 libraries

OCLC: 31270563

Shining Rock Wilderness.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region – 21 1973. *U.S. Government Printing Office—1973—743-924.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:24,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 46 cm., folded to 16 x 8 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 40 feet).

Wilderness area shown uncolored; surrounding land shown in a contrasting yellow; state and federal highways and trail mileages between points shown in red; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness and county boundaries, trails, minor roads, and selected structures. Includes color location map.

Text and one color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Shining Rock Wilderness, Pisgah National Forest – North Carolina.*

Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of forest vista.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 143.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Cornell Univ.; Ohio State Univ.; Oklahoma State Univ.; Texas Tech.; LC; NA

OCLC: 5413720

Shining Rock Wilderness.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region – 13 1976.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:24,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 46 cm., folded to 16 x 8 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 40 feet).

Wilderness area shown uncolored; surrounding land shown in a contrasting gray; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness and county boundaries, state and federal highways and trail mileages between points, minor roads, and selected structures. Includes color location map.

Text and one color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Shining Rock Wilderness, Pisgah National Forest – North Carolina.*

Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of forest vista.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Florida; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of North Carolina; Univ. of Central Oklahoma

OCLC: 7599428

Sipsey Wilderness, William B. Bankhead National Forest, Alabama.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared by the U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia from U.S. Geological Survey 7 ½ minute quadrangles; national forest land ownership current as of date of map.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:24,000. W87°30' – W87°22'/N34°20' – N34°17'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 64 cm., folded to 16 x 9 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 20 feet).

Wilderness area shown in dark green; national forest lands shown in light green; contours shown in brown; public land survey grid and section numbers, roads and road numbers, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “key map” of Alabama highlighting the state’s national forests in relation to major highways and cities.

Public land grid based on the Huntsville Meridian.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Sipsey Wilderness, Bankhead National Forest, Alabama.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of the Sipsey Fork.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan

OCLC: 65667193

X. Wilderness and Special Area Mapping

B. National Grasslands

Before 1970, all National Grasslands in Texas, and Oklahoma, the Black Kettle (Oklahoma), the Lake McClelland-McClellan Creek (Texas), and the Rio Blanca (Texas & Oklahoma), as well as the Caddo and Cross Timbers in Texas, were administered from the Southwest Region’s headquarters in Albuquerque, New Mexico as part of Region 3 as the Panhandle National Grasslands (See Figure 16). After 1970, the Caddo & Cross-Timbers National Grasslands became a part of the Southern Region and managed by the *National Forests and Grasslands in Texas*. In 1974, the Cross-Timbers National Grassland was renamed the Lyndon B. Johnson National Grassland. Maps for all national grasslands in Oklahoma and Texas without regard to their regional affiliation are listed here because they are geographically located within the boundaries of the Southern Region. The Caddo and the Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands are administered as one unit with headquarters in Decatur, Texas. For a more thorough examination of national grasslands of the Southern Region, see Section E. Land Utilization Projects and National Grasslands in the Southern Region, under Part II, Administrative History of the Southern Region.

Black Kettle National Grassland, Oklahoma, 1971. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:215,000. W100°00' – W99°30'/N35°50' – N35°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 19 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the lands of the Black Kettle National Grassland in green, roads and road numbers in red, water features in blue, dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. “Indian Meridian.” Administered by the U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region (Region 3), Albuquerque, New Mexico, Cibola National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Central Oklahoma

OCLC: 10698104

Black Kettle National Grassland, Oklahoma, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1971. 1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W100°00' – W99°30'/N35°50'/N35°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

31 x 36 cm., on sheet, 63 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the lands of the Black Kettle National Grassland in green, roads and road numbers in red, water features in blue, dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. "Indian Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A." Administered by the U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region (Region 3), Albuquerque, New Mexico, Cibola National Forest. Holdings: 18 libraries; NA
OCLC: 41589206

Caddo National Grassland, Texas, 1966. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 34 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows the lands of the Caddo National Grassland in green, roads and road numbers in red, water features in blue, dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. Includes location map.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of grassland vista. Now administered by the U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region, but the map made by Region 3. Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Texas, Arlington OCLC: 10884522

Caddo & Cross Timbers National Grasslands, Caddo-Cross Timbers Ranger District, Texas, 1972. (Administrative map)

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia in 1972, from U.S.

Geological Survey quadrangles.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 48 x 74 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Both maps show the lands of the Caddo & Cross Timbers National Grasslands in green, paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red, and water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Texas showing Forest Service administered land in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." Administered by the U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region.

Contents: **Caddo Unit.** W96°11' – W95°50'/N33°50' – N33°20'. 41 x 28 cm.; **Cross Timbers Unit.** W97°50' – W97°28'/N33°28' – N33°12'. 24 x 28 cm. Cross Timbers Unit became the Lyndon B. Johnson National Grassland in 1974.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Florida; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Detroit Public Library; Texas Tech. Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5477616

Caddo & Cross Timbers National Grasslands, Caddo-Cross Timbers Ranger District, Texas, 1973. (Forest visitor map)

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region – 9 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 45 x 71 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Both maps show the lands of the Caddo & Cross Timbers National Grassland in green, paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red, and water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Texas showing Forest Service administered land in relation to the state's major cities and highways. Administered by the U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region.

Contents: **Cross Timbers Unit.** 24 x 28 cm. Cross Timbers Unit became the Lyndon B. Johnson National Grassland in 1974; **Caddo Unit.** 41 x 28 cm.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Caddo and Cross Timbers National Grasslands, Texas.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of grassland vista.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 139.

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5477219

Cross Timbers National Grassland, Texas, 1966. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 46 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows the lands of the Caddo National Grassland in green, roads and road numbers in red, water features in blue, dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas, and other cultural features in black. Includes location map. Cross Timbers National Grassland became the Lyndon B. Johnson National Grassland in 1974.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of grassland vista. Now administered by the U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region, but the map made by Region 3.

Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.

OCLC: 10896612

Lake McClellan Recreation Area, Panhandle National Grasslands, Texas, 1961. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 16*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:7,000. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color photomap. 39 x 48 cm., on sheet, 60 x 54 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

One-color photomap serving as a base map, shows roads and parking areas in red; water features in blue. Includes black & white photograph captioned, "Lake McClellan" showing a ranger and passenger in a boat at the lake's boat launching area. Lake McClellan Recreation Area became the McClellan Creek National Grassland in 1962.

Text, black & white illustrations, and map entitled, "Panhandle National Grasslands" on verso. This key map extends from New Mexico to Oklahoma showing the locations of the Kiowa, Rita Blanco, Black Kettle, Cross Timbers, and Caddo National Grasslands in the three state area. Panel title: *Panhandle National Grasslands, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of Lake McClellan.

Holdings: personal collection

Panhandle National Grasslands (Rita Blanca National Grassland), Oklahoma and Texas, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service Planimetric maps.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W103°00' – W102°10'/N36°35' – N36°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the lands of the Rita Blanca National Grassland in green, roads and road numbers in red, water features in blue, dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Rita Blanca National Grassland in relation to the states of New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma. "Cimarron Meridian." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Forest Supervisor Headquarters, Amarillo, Texas."

Rita Blanca National Grassland administered by the U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region (Region 3).

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; Eastern New Mexico Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 5474321

Rita Blanca National Grassland, Oklahoma and Texas, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service Planimetric maps.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W103°00' – W102°10'/N36°35' – N36°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the lands of the Rita Blanca National Grassland in green, roads and road numbers in red, water features in blue, dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Rita Blanca National Grassland in relation to the states of New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma. "Cimarron Meridian." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Administered by Cibola National Forest, Supervisors Headquarters, Albuquerque, New Mexico."

Holdings: NA; LC and 13 other libraries.

OCLC: 5565565

X. Wilderness and Special Area Mapping

C. Special Areas

Appalachian Trail, Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, 1971. Southern Region 31 - 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 62 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Map reprinted in 1976 with, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976 - 648-484." Also reprinted in 1981.

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; route of the Appalachian Trail with services, shelters, and supplies for the hiker shown in red; topography shown in brown contours; water features shown in blue. Also shows roads, state boundary, towns and settlements, other trails, campgrounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Oriented with north towards the upper right.

Color illustrations and text on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a typical shelter on the Appalachian Trail.

Holdings: 21 libraries

OCLC: 7565660

Appalachian Trail on the Jefferson National Forest, Virginia. See Figure 30

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Southern Region - 15 1969.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Map reprinted in 1972 with "Southern Region - 20 1972" on verso; reprinted in 1974 by GPO with "Southern Region - 21 1974." on verso. Also reprinted in 1981.

Map printed on both sides of sheet with the route of the Appalachian Trail, proposed trail, realignments, and mileages between points printed in red; contours printed in brown. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, interstate highways, railroads, streams, trail shelters, district ranger stations, and source locations for supplies. Includes text on both sides of sheet; black & white photographs only on one side. Panel title. Panel illustration (1969 printing), uncaptioned black & white photograph of two hikers on the trail; (1972 printing), uncaptioned color photograph of autumn in the woods; (1974 printing), uncaptioned black & white photograph of two hikers on the trail.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC

OCLC: 5488491

Appalachian Trail, Jefferson National Forests, Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, Virginia, 1972.

See below: **Mount Rogers National Recreation Area** See Figure 30

Appalachian Trail North Carolina.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service - Southern Region. Southern Region - 5 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 23 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures (Contour interval 100 feet).

National forest lands shown in green; route of the Appalachian Trail, trail shelters, recreation areas, and service locations (food, telephone, etc.) shown in red; water features shown in blue; contours printed in brown. Also shows national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, other trails, and ranger stations. Authority information from the panel title.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Appalachian Trail, Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a hiker at a forest vista along the trail.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 969 (October 1975), page 75.

Holdings: NA

Appalachian Trail, Tennessee and North Carolina.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Southern Region - 4 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet, 23 x 81 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; interstate and main highways and other good or all-weather roads, points of interest, camps, recreation sites, and trail shelters shown in red; contours printed in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads and road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Oriented with north towards the upper right.

Color illustrations and text on verso. Panel title: *Appalachian Trail, Pisgah & Cherokee National Forests, North Carolina -Tennessee*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a back-packer enjoying a view from the trail.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 976 (May 1976), page 85.
Holdings: National Geographic Society; Colorado School of Mines; Georgia Institute of Technology; Univ. of Kentucky; Detroit Public Library; Texas Tech Univ.; NA
OCLC: 7565494

Black Creek Float Trip, De Soto National Forest.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service [Southern Region]
1967. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 30 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows the Black Creek River (a portion later designated a Wild and Scenic River in 1986), along with roads, trails, recreation facilities, and other recreational information. Title from the panel title.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 70235387

Chilhowee, Quinn Springs, Parksville Lake Recreation Areas, Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee. See Figure 31

Forest Service – U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Region – 30 1968.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:100,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 17 cm., on sheet, 23 x 30 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map covers the southwestern portion of the Cherokee National Forest between the Ocoee and Hiwassee Rivers that includes all three of the recreation areas and shows roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and recreation areas keyed by number on the map to a directory. Includes vicinity map.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, brown and white photograph of Parksville Lake.
Holdings: personal collection

Guide Map, Clear Springs Recreation Area, Homochitto National Forest, Mississippi.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.
[1955]. Scale, ca. 1:20,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 25 cm., folded to 22 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows roads, trails, recreation facilities in and around the reservoir in the Clear Springs Recreation Area. Includes “Key Map” of the region.
Drawings by Harry Rossoll of the many attractions of the recreation area. Panel title: *Recreation Map, Clear Springs Recreation Area, Homochitto National Forest, Mississippi*.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory, North Carolina, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station; compiled by U.S. Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. from 1:18,000 aerial photography taken March, 1970.
1972. Scale, 1:7,200. W83°29' – W83°25'/N35°04' – N35°01'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. UTM grid. Color. 110 x 87 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (Contour interval 10 feet).
Forest land shown in green; contours in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows roads, trails, Forest Service structures and other buildings, recording stations, and experimental areas.
Holdings: Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory

Hanging Dog Recreation Area

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Southern Region – 20 1969.
1969. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black on brown paper. 23 x 20 cm., folded to 32 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.
A map of the campground in the Hanging Dog Recreation Area showing campsites, roads, and locations of rest rooms. Includes text and drawings. The Recreation Area is located on Hiwassee Lake four miles northwest of Murphy, North Carolina.
Text and a location map on verso. Panel title: *Hanging Dog Recreation Area, Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina*.
Panel illustration, uncaptioned, brown and white photograph of a camper on the shore of Hiwassee Lake.
Holdings: personal collection

Indian Boundary Recreation Area, Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region – 17 1967.
1967. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 30 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. Reprinted in 1970 in blue and white.

Map shows the layout of the campground area with two inset maps (location map and vicinity map), drawings and one photo. Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, brown and white photograph of Indian Boundary Lake.

Holdings: Colorado State Univ.

OCLC: 70235431

Jackrabbit Mountain Recreation Area, Nantahala National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. F33-R8

[1966]. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 22 x 29 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the recreation area (camping, boating, picnic facilities) on Lake Chatuge in North Carolina. Includes location map and a diagram of a “Typical camp site.”

Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: *Jack Rabbit Mountain Recreation Area, Nantahala National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of an arm of Lake Chatuge.

Holdings: personal collection

The Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

See below: **Part of Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, showing location of Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, 1939.**

Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest in Nantahala National Forest.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

[1964]. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 29 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours, altitude tints, and hachures (contour interval 600 feet)

Streams shown in green. Also shows boundaries of the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, roads, and trails. Includes location map.

Text, black & white photographs, and tree identification guide on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color photograph of the deep woods.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

Laurel River Lake, Daniel Boone National Forest, Kentucky.

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service – Southern Region. Southern Region 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:72,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Map printed in black on green paper. 22 x 39 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows Laurel River Lake behind the Corps of Engineers Laurel River Dam in relation to the roads and settled areas.

Includes listing of visitor facilities and indicates where jet skis are not permitted.

Text, map of White Oak boat access campground at 1" = 500 feet scale. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, group of four Forest Service recreation signs for fishing area, water skiing, camping, and boating.

Holdings: Univ. of Maryland

Marathon Recreation Area, Bienville National Forest

[Raleigh, MS] : [United States, Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service].

1975. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 22 x 19 cm., on sheet 22 x 28 cm, folded to 22 x 9 cm.

Map includes area facilities index. North oriented to the right.

Tourist information and other text on verso.

Holdings: Univ. of Florida

OCLC: 281330215

Mena Recreation Area of the Ouachita National Forest.

Prepared in Regional Office, U.S.F.S., Atlanta, Ga.; L.S.N.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:240,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white 21 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows Ouachita National Forest and state boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset map of the Shady Lake Recreation Area. Alternate title: *Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, Mena & Vicinity showing roads and points of interest.*

Text describing tourist attractions on verso.

Holdings: LC

OCLC: 5480420

Mount Rogers National Recreation Area.

U.S. Forest Service; this map printed as a public service by the Mount Rogers Citizens Development Corporation.
[1968?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

Map on sheet, 44 x 71 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National Forest land shown in gray. Also shows, national recreation area, state park, and state boundaries, roads, populated places, Forest Service administrative sites, recreation sites, major streams, and the route of the Appalachian Trail.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Mount Rogers National Recreation Area; the Mile High Rooftop of Virginia*. Back folded panel has a vicinity map of the region highlighting the location of the Jefferson National Forest and the location of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area.

Holdings: personal collection

Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, Jefferson National Forest, Virginia. See Figure 31

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. Published by Mount Rogers Citizens Development Corporation.

[1970?]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Green & white.

Map on sheet, 21 x 41 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Shows national forest land in green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, interstate highways, streams, route of the Appalachian Trail, and campsites. Includes recreation site index.

Text on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, green abstract drawing of two mountains.

Holdings: personal collection

Mount Rogers National Recreation Area. See Figure 30

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Southern Region – 20 1972.

1972. Scale, 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 71 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National Forest land shown in green; state parks shown in purple, main roads, road numbers, route of the Appalachian Trail, trail mileages between points, and trail amenities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national recreation area and state boundaries, dirt roads, other trails, campgrounds, and Forest Service stations.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Appalachian Trail, Jefferson National Forests, Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, Virginia*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a forest vista with fall colors.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 976 (May 1976), page 85.

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; NA

OCLC: 315909861

Part of Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, showing location of Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, 1939.

See Figure 20

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region; L.I.N. 6-39.

1939. Scale, ca. 1: 253,440. W84°03' – W83°30'/N35°30' – N35°05'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Dark green on green paper. 16 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map highlighting the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest located between Lake Santeetlah and the Tennessee/North Carolina boundary showing the national forest and state boundaries, roads, railroads, the route of the Appalachian Trail, lookout towers, and district ranger headquarters.

Issued with an 8 page typescript descriptive text on the Memorial Forest and the life of poet and World War I veteran, Joyce Kilmer who wrote the famous poem "Trees." Panel title: *The Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, human figure, hat in hand, in deep woods, by Harry Rossoll. Title panel has, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 540 (December 1939), page 1660.

Holdings: LC; NA

Trails on the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas – Oklahoma

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region 4, 1973.

1973. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown and white. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet, 23 x 43 cm., on sheet 23 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights.

Map updated and reissued in 1976.

Existing and proposed trails shown in dark brown on a brown base map of the forest. Map features shown in white. Includes trail descriptions of named trails on the map. Does not include the northern portions of the Ouachita National Forest or lands in Oklahoma.

Title taken from panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, light brown photograph of a hiker near a stream.

Holdings: personal collection

Ouachita River Float Trip, Ouachita National Forest.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southern Region – 16 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue & white. On sheet, 23 x 31 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in pale blue; private lands shown uncolored; roads shown in dark blue; float areas along the Ouachita River shown with a blue dot pattern. Also shows landings.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ouachita River Float Trip, Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a figure in a canoe.

Holdings: NAL

OCLC: 26728068

Ouachita River Float Trip, Ouachita National Forest.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southern Region – 16 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue & white. On sheet, 23 x 31 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in pale blue; private lands shown uncolored; roads shown in dark blue; float areas along the Ouachita River shown with a blue dot pattern. Also shows landings.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ouachita River Float Trip, Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a figure in a canoe.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

Outdoors in the Unaka Mountains, Cherokee National Forest.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. R66-R8.

[1966?] Scale, ca. 1:100,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Orange & brown. 18 x 18 cm., on sheet, 23 x 31 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in pale orange; private lands shown uncolored; roads, trails, road numbers, place names, state and county boundaries, and forest service administrative locations shown in brown; names of ridges, creeks and rivers shown in bright orange. Includes text, table of recreation areas, and location diagram.

Text and one-color (brown) photographs on verso. Title from folded panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned one-color photograph of a waterfall. A good part of the area depicted on the map is now within the Unaka Mountain Wilderness Area.

Holdings: personal collection

Rocky Bluff Recreation Area, Pisgah National Forest. See Figure 31

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region.

[1965?] Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown & white. 22 x 19 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the recreation area (camping, picnic area, trails, and vistas) in Madison County, North Carolina, 3 miles south of Hot Springs on North Carolina Route 209. Includes location diagram.

Descriptive text on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, brown & white photograph of river cascades. "This site of 75 acres was purchased in 1938 from Robert V. Brooks for \$469.00."

Holdings: personal collection

Scenic Red River Gorge in the Daniel Boone National Forest. See Figure 31

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region. Southern Region 16-68.

[1968] Scale, ca. 1:55,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 21 x 29 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in gray. Also shows the locations of natural stone arches, scenic overlooks, and points of interest, picnic areas, roads, trails, toll roads, state park boundaries, and drainage. Includes index of trails.

Text, black & white photographs, and vicinity map on verso. Panel title: *Scenic Red River Gorge, Land of Natural Bridges, Daniel Boone National Forest, Kentucky*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white drawing of a scenic overlook.

Holdings: Univ. of Kentucky

OCLC: 35097806

Sherando Lake Recreation Area. See Figure 31

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Bridgewater, Va. – F63 R 8.

[1971] Scale, ca. 1:4,800. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 46 cm., on sheet, 22 x 55 cm., folded to 22 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated. Bar scale indicates 400 feet to the inch.

Map shows lakes and streams in blue. Also shows roads, trails, picnic areas, recreations site information, and campgrounds.

Text, location map and illustration on verso. Panel title: *Sherando Lake Recreation Area, George Washington National Forest*.
Panel illustration, uncaptioned blue & white photograph of Sherando Lake through the trees.
Holdings: Univ. of Florida
OCLC: 706146615

South Toe River Trail Map, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region – 8 1975.
1975. Scale, ca. 1:24,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 44 cm., folded 15 x 9 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
National forest land shown in gray. Also shows trails, roads, picnic and camping areas, settlements, rivers, lakes and streams.
Includes photographs in margins and vicinity map showing the location of the South Toe River area in western North Carolina.
“Trail Descriptions,” history of the region and other text along with black and white illustrations and drawings on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a hiker in the forest.
Holdings: 11 libraries; LC
OCLC: 234021234

Standing Indian Recreation Area, Nantahala National Forest.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southern Region. 66 F45-R8
[1966]. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 16 x 29 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the recreation area (camping, boating, picnic facilities) on the Nantahala River in North Carolina. Includes location map and a diagram of a “Typical camp site.”
Descriptive text on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a road through the forested mountain country.
Holdings: personal collection

Watauga Lake Recreation Areas.

Cherokee National Forest.
[1968?] Scale ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Green & white. 22 x 29 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National Forest land shown by an absence of color. Also shows roads and road numbers, cities and settlements, state boundary, route of the Appalachian Trail, Watauga Scenic Area location, recreation areas, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes vicinity map of a multi-state region showing the location of the Cherokee National Forest and area shown on the main map as well as a table of recreation areas and their features.
Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of Watauga Lake. Panel title same as inside title.
Holdings: personal collection

XI. Index to Cartographers

A. U.S. Forest Service

Acker, Sara Lillian. S. L. Acker. S. L. A. (Washington Headquarters Office) Active from 1912 to 1946, Sara L. Acker worked on maps for all Forest Service areas and is found in the 1910 and following editions of the Washington, D.C. city directories. Later editions of the city directories list her name as “S. Lillian Acker,” but in all cases, employed as “draftsman” for the Forest Service. Her last map credit was for tracing the 1941 Sequoia National Forest for the California Region.

Cherokee National Forest, 1931, traced by
Cherokee Purchase Unit, 1934, traced by
Nantahala National Forest, 1924, traced by
Ocala National Forest, 1930, traced by
Pisgah National Forest, French Broad Division, 1931, traced by

Allen, Gerrard W. G. W. Allen. G. W. A. Allen's name can first be found in the Atlanta City Directory for 1936 and the November 1936 Forest Service *Directory*, both of which list his occupation as a draftsman. He continued to work for the Forest Service until 1942 as a draftsman, when he joined the U.S. Marine Corps at the start of World War II. The Atlanta city directory of 1947 includes his name and adds that he was employed as a civil engineer with the Department of the Navy.

Cherokee National Forest, Unaka Division, 1938, compiled by
Cherokee National Forest, Unaka Division, 1946, compiled and revised by
Cherokee National Forest, Cherokee Division, Hiawassee and Tellico Ranger Districts, 1939, compiled by
Cherokee National Forest, Cherokee Division, Hiawassee and Tellico Ranger Districts, 1946, compiled and revised by (1960)
Croatan National Forest, 1946, revised by
De Soto National Forest, Delta Purchase Unit, 1935, traced by
De Soto National Forest, Delta Purchase Unit, 1939, traced and revised by
Francis Marion National Forest, 1945, revised by (1957)
Holly Springs National Forest, 1940, compiled by (1950)
Homochitto National Forest, 1937, boundary corrected by
Kisatchie National Forest, Vernon Unit, 1936, revised by
Ouachita National Forest (Arkansas Division), Arkansas, 1945, revised by
Ozark National Forest, Sylamore Ranger District, 1941, compiled by
Ozark National Forest, Main Division, 1946, compiled and traced by
Pisgah National Forest, Mt. Mitchell Ranger District, 1945, revised by
Sumter National Forest, General Pickens Ranger District, 1941, compiled by (1952)
Sumter National Forest, Enoree Division, 1947, revised by
Talladega National Forest, Oakmulgee Division – West Half, 1938, [drawn by]

Bassett, Charles C. C. C. Bassett. (Washington Headquarters Office) Bassett began his career in surveying and mapping in 1882 under Gilbert Thompson of the U.S. Geological Survey as Thompson's aid. Bassett was attached to Thompson's 1882 Summer field assignment to California. When Bassett transferred to the Forest Service from the Geological Survey is unclear, but Bassett held a position under Fred G. Plummer in the Forest Atlas project and worked on four folios during the years 1907-1908. He was appointed as one of the instructors to teach Forest Service Rangers in the field the surveying and mapping skills they would need to keep the Forest Atlases up to date. Washington, D.C. city directories from 1910 to 1915 indicate that Bassett worked for the Department of Agriculture as a "draftsman" as well as a "soil cartographer."

Wichita Folio, 1907, compiled by

Bleckley, Kenneth L. K. L. Bleckley. K. B. First listed in the 1937 Atlanta city directory as being an "engineering draftsman" with the Forest Service to 1940. Not listed in the Atlanta city directories from 1941 forward.

Croatan National Forest, 1937, assembled and traced by (1946)
Francis Marion National Forest, 1939, traced by (1945, 1957)

Bradford, Frederick D. F. D. Bradford. F. D. B. (Washington, D.C. Office, Engineering staff) Active from 1912 to 1919, primarily with proclamation diagrams for all Districts and found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being with the Forest Service.

Florida Proclamation diagrams of 1920 and 1926, Choctawhatchee Division, compiled by
Florida National Forest, Western [Choctawhatchee] Division, 1917, compiled by (1926)
Florida National Forest, Choctawhatchee Division, 1918, compiled by

Bradley, William Cecil. Wm. C. Bradley. W. C. Bradley. Bradley was listed as being a draftsman with the Forest Service in the 1940 – 1942 editions of the Atlanta city directory.

Holly Springs National Forest, 1940, compiled by (1950)
Ozark National Forest, Sylamore Ranger District, 1941, compiled by
Pisgah National Forest, French Broad Ranger District, 1938, traced by (1954)
Pisgah National Forest, Mt. Mitchell Ranger District, 1938, traced by (1945)
Pisgah National Forest, Pisgah Ranger District, 1938, traced by (1941)
Pisgah National Forest, Grandfather Ranger District, 1939, traced by (1949)
Sumter National Forest, General Pickens Ranger District, 1941, compiled by (1952)

Broadbent, Sam R. Broadbent had been serving as the Forest Supervisor on the Unaka National Forest in Bristol, Tennessee from 1926 to 1930, when he wrote the text for the back of the 1929 Unaka National Forest visitor map. The October 1930 edition of the Forest Service Directory shows that he had moved to Pensacola, Florida as supervisor for the Choctawhatchee National Forest. By April 1933 he transferred to Athens, Tennessee as supervisor for the Cherokee National Forest. The 1936 Forest Service Directory finds Broadbent in the Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office in charge of Programs in the Division of Information and Education, rising to Alternate Chief of the Division of Operations, Administrative Management and Information Group in 1938. Forest Service Directories after June of 1938 do not carry his name.

Unaka National Forest, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1929, (Forest visitor map), text by

Buckman, Louis H. L. H. Buckman. L. H. B. (Washington Headquarters Office) The first time Buckman's name can be found in the Washington, D.C. city directory was in 1914 when he was listed as being a "clerk" with the Forest Service. By 1917 "clerk" had been replaced with "draftsman" as his occupation. Between 1919 and 1922 Buckman was employed once again as a "clerk" but this time working for the Census Office with the federal Department of Commerce. Between 1923 and 1926 he disappeared from the pages of the Washington, D.C. city directory only to reappear in 1927 again as a "draftsman" with the Department of Agriculture. He continued in this capacity well into the 1940s as the map record Shows, with map credits for forests in Regions 4, 6, 8, and 9.

Kisatchie National Forest (Catahoula Division), Grant and Rapides Parishes, 1930, compiled and traced by
Kisatchie Purchase Unit, Natchitoches, Rapides and Vernon Parishes, [1933, drawn by]
Ouachita Proclamation diagram, 1931, Arkansas Division, traced by
Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma (Arkansas Division), 1931, traced by

Burnett, F. Grady. F. G. Burnett. F. G. B. First listed in the 1937 edition of the Atlanta city directory as a draftsman without an employer, 1938 to 1942, a draftsman with the Forest Service, and in 1943 as a Captain in the U.S. Army. Until 1948, city directories continued to record his name as a citizen of Atlanta and as serving in the U.S. Army.

Nantahala National Forest, 1938, traced by (1942)
Talladega National Forest, Oakmulgee Division, 1937, revised by

Cain, Hubert C. Cain, H. C. H. C. C. Cain first finds a place in the 1935 edition of the Atlanta city directory and in the November 1936 Forest Service *Directory*, both sources listing his occupation as a draftsman. References indicate he remained with the Forest Service until the outbreak of World War II.

National Forests and Purchase Units, Region 8, 1936 [drawn by]
Holly Springs National Forest, 1940, compiled by (1950)
Ozark National Forest, Sylamore Ranger District, 1941, compiled by
Ozark National Forest, Main Division, 1946, compiled by
Sumter National Forest, General Pickens Ranger District, 1941, compiled by (1952)

Calvert, Wallace R. W. R. Calvert. W. Calvert. (Region 5, San Francisco and Washington Headquarters Office) The 1937 edition of the San Francisco city directory lists Calvert as being a "draftsman" for the Forest Service. An earlier San Francisco listing, 1931, has Calvert working as a lithographer. These are the only two references to Wallace R. Calvert in the San Francisco Directories. He is credited as the one who traced three maps of California national forests. Later, Calvert's name appears only once in the Washington, D.C. city directory for the year 1940 as a draftsman with the Forest Service. The map record indicates that it was during his 1940 stay in Washington, D.C. that he compiled and traced the Pisgah National Forest map of 1940 and the 1940 map of the Tongass National Forest, both of which indicate that he was working from the Washington, D.C. office in the statement of responsibility on the maps. His name is not found in the Atlanta city directories of the time.

Pisgah National Forest, 1940, compiled and traced by

Caraway, Arthur C. , Jr. A. C. Caraway, Jr. First listed in the Atlanta city directory as a draftsman for the Georgia Pacific Company in 1941 and the years following as a draftsman without an employer listed. Subsequent city directories indicate that he served in the U.S. Army during World War II and by 1948, had joined the staff of Engineering Division of Region 8 as a draftsman.

Conecuh National Forest, 1951, revised by
Ozark National Forest, Magazine Mountain Ranger District, 1951, revised by
Talladega National Forest, Oakmulgee Division, 1951, revised by

Carrier, Ralph E. Ralph Carrier. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Carrier was listed in the 1932 edition Washington, D.C. city directory as being a “transitman” with the Department of Agriculture. This was his only listing. However, in the Forest Service directories, his first entry was recorded in 1932 as a transitman in the Engineering Division’s Acquisition Surveys Section. He moved from Region 7 headquarters in Washington to the George Washington National Forest to do survey work as an acquisition assistant in 1934. He later went on to become the Chief, Maps and Surveys Section, Division of Engineering for the Eastern Region based in Upper Darby, outside of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania until the late 1950s.

Ouachita Proclamation diagram, 1931, Arkansas Division, compiled by
Ouachita National Forest, 1931, Arkansas Division, compiled by
Pisgah National Forest, Grandfather Division, 1933, compiled by

Christensen, Viggo. V. Christensen. Christensen is most associated with topographic work for Northern Region from 1926 to 1934. Christensen served as an “draftsman” with the Forest Service as noted in Polk’s Missoula, Montana city directories of the time. Prior to 1926, he worked as a draftsman in the Rocky Mountain District. In 1934 he moved to Atlanta, the headquarters for the newly created Southern Region (Region 8) and by 1936 he is listed in the Forest Service *Directory* as “Chief, Drafting.” However, he has no map credits to his name during his service in the Southern Region, 1934 to 1941.

Claflin, Frederick F. F. Claflin. F. F. Claflin F. F. C. F. C. The Forest Service *Directory* for July 1934 lists Claflin as being a draftsman serving under Viggo Christensen. The Atlanta city directory first recorded his name the next year until 1938.

Apalachicola Proclamation diagram, 1936, prepared by
Apalachicola National Forest, 1935, traced by
Apalachicola National Forest, 1936, prepared by
Apalachicola National Forest, 1938, traced by (1949, 1968)
Chattahoochee National Forest, 1937, assembled and traced by (1944, 1954, 1960, 1964)
De Soto National Forest, Homochitto Purchase Unit, 1935, traced by
De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Div – West Half Leaf River Ranger Dist., 1937, revised by
Homochitto National Forest, 1937, traced and boundary corrected by
Nantahala National Forest, 1935, revised by
Sumter National Forest, Enoree Division, 1938, compiled by (1947)
Sumter National Forest, Long Cane Division, 1938, compiled by (1947)

Colton, Clara A. C. A. Colton. C. A. C. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Map credits indicate that Colton joined the Forest Service as a draftsman in 1936, but she first appeared in the Forest Service staff *Directory* in 1934 and in the 1937 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory.

Cumberland National Forest (Red River Ranger District), 1937, North Half, land status entered by
Cumberland National Forest, 1937, 1:253,440-scale administrative map, land status entered by
George Washington National Forest, Dry River Ranger District, 1938, land status entered by
George Washington National Forest, Warm Springs Ranger District, 1938, land status entered by
Jefferson National Forest, Glenwood Ranger District, 1938, land status entered by

Crawford, John L. J. L. C. The 1937 edition of the Atlanta city directory is the first to record Crawford. In that year, it is noted that he is working for the Forest Service as a “messenger/clerk.” 1938 finds him working as a draftsman for the Warren Company of Atlanta, a refrigerator manufacturer.

Recreation map of Pisgah National Forest, 1937, [drawn by]

Culverwell, Thomas Speiden. Tom Culverwell. Culverwell. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Culverwell had been annually listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory from the 1920s onward as an artist, illustrator, or commercial artist until joining the Forest Service in 1936 in the same capacity. Before joining the Forest Service, he regularly supplied illustrations and comics for Washington, D.C. newspapers. His 1937 entry in the city directory recorded his occupation as that of a draftsman working for the Forest Service. He was responsible for the memorable pictorial maps of the national forests of the Eastern Region and for many public service posters featuring Smoky Bear as well as for his illustrations for Forest Service calendars that emphasized on the job safety. He retired to the coast of Maine in 1956.

Map of the Northern Portion of the George Washington National Forest, [1938, drawn by]
Map of the Southern Portion of the George Washington National Forest, [1938, drawn by]
George Washington National Forest, 1950, [drawn by] (1956)

Diaz, Antonio B. A. B. Diaz. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Diaz is listed in the 1939 and 1940 editions of the Washington, D.C. city directory as a draftsman working for the Department of Agriculture.

George Washington National Forest, Warm Springs Ranger District, 1938, compiled by

Doty, Wilbur I. W. I. Doty. (Region 7, Washington, D.C. & Philadelphia) 1926 marks the first year that Doty is first listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory. That year found him working as a draftsman for the Department of the Navy. The next year, the city directory indicates he switched employers and began working for the Department of Agriculture in the same capacity. Forest Service directories first included his name in the October 1928 edition being the only name listed after “Drafting” for the Eastern District. His name does not appear again in a Forest Service Directory until the April 1932 edition and by the November 1935 edition he held the title as “Chief Draftsman” for the Eastern Region, a position he held well into the 1940s.

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Clinch Ranger District, 1942, Eastern Section, checked by

Fenton, Katherine J. K. J. F. (Washington Headquarters Office) The 1910 edition of Polk’s Washington, D.C. city directory lists Fenton as being employed by the Forest Service.

Choctawhatchee Folio, 1910, [traced by]

Fairfax, Randolph R. R. R. Fairfax. R. R. F. Fairfax’s duty station was in Jackson, Mississippi, the headquarters of the National Forests in Mississippi working, according to the Jackson city directory of the time, as a “technician” for the Forest Service.

Bienville Ranger District (Bienville National Forest), 1935, compiled and traced by (1937, 1949)
Holly Springs National Forest, 1937, compiled and traced by

Gay, Mills E. M. E. Gay. M. E. G. (Region 7, Washington, D.C. to 1934, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia 1934 onwards) The Washington, D.C. city directory first lists Gay in 1928 as being a “chainman” for the government of the District of Columbia and later, in 1931, as a “rodman” for the District government. He began his drafting career in the Eastern Region’s Washington, D.C. office in 1932 but relocated to Atlanta in 1934 the year the Southern Region was established. All of his map credits are found on maps of national forests of the Southern Region and all after 1934, although he began his cartographic career with Region 7 when the Region embraced a larger geographic area. The Atlanta city directory of 1935 first lists his name as working for the Department of Agriculture as a draftsman up to 1941. Between 1942 and 1945 Gay’s name was not recorded in the Atlanta city directory indicating military service, and he returned to the Forest Service in 1946 as an “engineering draftsman. He left Atlanta in 1953.

National Forests and Purchase Units of the Southern Region, Region 8, 1942, forest overlay assembled by
Conecuh National Forest, 1935, revised by (1937)
Davy Crockett National Forest, 1948, revised by
Holly Springs National Forest, 1940, reduced and traced by (1950)
Holly Springs National Forest, 1950, revised by
Sam Houston National Forest, 1936, revised by
Sam Houston National Forest, 1948, revised by
Sumter National Forest, Enoree Division, 1947, revised by
Sumter National Forest, Long Cane Division, 1947, revised by

Gifford, John Clayton. John C. Gifford. (Washington, D.C.) Dr. Gifford (1870-1949) served as an Agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry and investigated the public lands of Puerto Rico in 1902. Gifford Pinchot later had his findings published as Bureau of Forestry *Bulletin* No. 54 in 1905. He left medical school at Johns Hopkins University to study forestry, but like Gifford Pinchot, had had to travel to Europe for his degree. He was awarded a Doctorate in Economics from Munich University. Upon his return to the United States, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Economic Forestry at Cornell University’s School of Forestry in 1898. He settled in Florida in 1905 and was a noted expert in tropical forestry, although his employment as an Agent in the Bureau of Forestry for the purpose of investigating the forests of Puerto Rico does not seem to have been a permanent position.

The Luquillo Forest Reserve, Porto Rico, 1905, booklet with map, text by

Good, Lewis S. L. S. Good. L. S. G. Good is first found in the Denver city directory in 1915 and is listed as a student.

The next year finds him employed as a “draftsman” for the renowned Clason Map Company. After a short hiatus, no doubt due to the war, Good returned to the Denver city directory in 1919 as a “draftsman” with the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, at that time an agency within the U.S. Department of Agriculture. By 1922 he has transferred to the Rocky Mountain District of the Forest Service as “draftsman.” The last entry for Lewis S. Good in the Denver city directory came in 1935; the next year he had transferred to the Southern Region in Atlanta, but was first listed in the Atlanta city directory in 1937 and subsequent directories until 1942.

National Forests in the Southern Appalachians, 1939, drafted by
Apalachicola National Forest, Wakulla Ranger District, 1941, redrafted by (1955, 1964)
Caribbean National Forest, Puerto Rico, 1938, revised by
Chattahoochee National Forest, Hitchiti Experimental Forest, 1938, compiled and traced by
Chattahoochee National Forest, Armuchee Ranger District, 1940, compiled and traced by (1955)
Chattahoochee National Forest, Tallulah Division (Toccoa Area), 1941, compiled and traced by
Chattahoochee National Forest, [all three Ranger District maps], 1944, revised by
De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Div – East Half Leaf River Ranger Dist, 1937, revised by
De Soto National Forest, 1938, traced by (1941)
Francis Marion National Forest, 1939, traced by (1945, 1957)
Kisatchie National Forest, 1938, revised by (1941)
Ouachita National Forest, Magazine Mountain District, 1940, traced by
Ozark National Forest, Sylamore Ranger District, 1941, traced by
Ozark National Forest, Magazine Mountain Ranger District, 1951, traced by
Sumter National Forest, General Pickens Ranger District, 1941, traced by (1952)

Gordon, Helen W. When the Forest Service directories attempted to widen their scope to become a comprehensive listing of all of its employees beginning in the early 1930s, the July 1934 edition of the Directory identifies Helen Gordon as working as a “Clerk” on the George Washington National Forest, the successor to the Shenandoah National Forest, in Harrisburg, Virginia. Earlier directories did not include lower level or seasonal staff. By the time the November 1936 edition of the *Directory* was issued, Gordon was listed as a Clerk in the Education and Information section of Region 7, reporting to the Regional Forester, serving in that capacity until 1938. January of 1939 finds Gordon still with the renamed “Information and Education” section, of the Eastern Region, but with the specialization of “Women’s Activities.” She is the author, along with Inez S. Wharthen, of the seven-page pamphlet issued by the Forest Service in 1939 entitled, *Planting Trees to Observe the D.A.R. Golden Jubilee*.

Shenandoah National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1927. (Forest visitor map), text by

Harrison, Dabney C. D. C. Harrison. (Washington Headquarters Office) The 1910 Washington, D.C. directory lists Harrison as working for the Forest Service where he was assigned the task of compiling National Forest Atlas folios. Appointed to the U.S. Geological Survey in June of 1885 as a topographer, Harrison is credited with his work on the 1896 Indian Territory Survey and on the land classification and topography for the Sandpoint Quadrangle issued in the U.S. Geological Survey’s 21st Annual Report of 1901 and many other maps published by the Survey. Harrison transferred to the Forest Service in the Spring of 1907, and was assigned to the Forest Atlas project under Fred G. Plummer. Soon afterwards Harrison had been named as one of the instructors to teach Forest Service Rangers in the field, the surveying and mapping skills they would need to keep the Forest Atlases up to date.

Choctawhatchee Folio, 1910, compiled by
Wichita Folio, 1907, compiled by

***Hayden, J. E.** Hayden’s name could not be found in the city directories for either Atlanta or Tallahassee (headquarters of the National Forests in Florida) for this time period. He could very well have been working at the Ocala National Forest administrative offices in Ocala, Florida, a town too small in the 1930s to have its own city directory.

Ocala National Forest, 1938, compiled by (1949, 1956?)

Hedden, Robert T. R. T. Hedden. First listed in the 1938 edition of the Atlanta city directory as being a cadastral engineer working for the Forest Service to 1941.

Holly Springs National Forest, 1940, compiled by (1950)
Ozark National Forest, Sylamore Ranger District, 1941, compiled by
Ozark National Forest, Main Division, 1946, compiled by

Sumter National Forest, General Pickens Ranger District, 1941, compiled by (1952)

Heffner, Kelly B. K. B. Heffner. Heffner is found in the Forest Service *Directory* of July 1934 as working as a draftsman for the Southern Region and also in the Atlanta city directory of 1935, listing his name as working for the Department of Agriculture as a draftsman. References indicate he remained with the Forest Service's Southern Region through the war years to 1951, moving from the position of draftsman to a civil engineer with a specialty in structures. During the 1960s, Heffner served as the Regional Engineer for the Southern Region.

Holly Springs National Forest, 1940, reduced and traced by (1950)

Hilton, George P. G. P. Hilton. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) The U.S. Forest Service's publication, *Field Program for November 1906*, reported that, George Hilton had been appointed as a draftsman at \$900.00 per annum in December of 1906. Washington, D.C. city directories indicate that Hilton worked as a draftsman in Washington, D.C. well before joining the Forest Service in 1906. His map credits include maps for the Eastern Region as well as for forests that would, in 1934, become part of the Southern Region. For three years, 1932-1934 Forest Service staff directories place him among the Eastern Region's Engineering Division in the Drafting Section. Washington, D.C. city directories carry his name from 1901 to 1935 and even though Hilton has map credits for two maps of national forests in the Southern Region (Caribbean, 1938 and Nantahala, 1935), his name does not appear in the Atlanta city directory for this time period.

Caribbean National Forest, Puerto Rico, 1938, [drawn by]
Cherokee Proclamation diagram, 1928, compiled and traced by
Cherokee National Forest, 1928, compiled and traced by
Choctawhatchee National Forest, 1933, revised by
George Washington National Forest, 1932, compiled and traced by
McClellan Executive Order diagram, 1924, [drawn by]
Nantahala National Forest, 1935, revised by
Natural Bridge Proclamation diagrams of 1924 and 1927, compiled by
Natural Bridge National Forest, 1924, compiled by (1927, 1930)
Natural Bridge National Forest, 1933, compiled and revised by
Shenandoah Proclamation diagram, 1927, compiled and traced by
Shenandoah National Forest, 1927, compiled and traced by

Hodgson, William R. W. R. Hodgson. W. R. H. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) The first entry for Hodgson is found in the 1929 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory. In that year he is listed as being a draftsman for the C & P (Chesapeake & Potomac) Telephone Company, a local company based in the Columbia Heights neighborhood. After an absence from the Washington D.C. directory between 1931 and 1934, he reappears in 1935 as working for the U.S. Census Bureau as a "Draftsman" until 1937. In that year, he joined the staff of the Eastern Region Engineering Division. In 1940 the city directory indicates he left the Forest Service to become a draftsman for the local electric utility, Potomac Electric Power Company or Pepco. Hodgson perhaps did not want to relocate with the Eastern Region Headquarters to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1941 and chose to remain in Washington, D.C. by changing employers.

George Washington Proclamation diagram, 1938, checked by
George Washington National Forest, Warm Springs Ranger District, 1938, checked by
George Washington National Forest, Deerfield Ranger District, 1939, compiled by
George Washington National Forest, Lee Ranger District, 1939, compiled and checked by
Jefferson National Forest, Glenwood Ranger District, 1938, compiled and checked by
Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Newcastle Ranger District, 1939, East & West Halves, checked by
Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Clinch Ranger District, 1940. Northern & Southern Sections, compiled by

***C. E. J.** Cartographer could not be identified with standard directories.

Talladega Purchase Unit, Alabama, 1935, drawn by

Jeffers, Norton L. N. L. Jeffers. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Jeffers is first listed in the 1937 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory as being a draftsman with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1941 Jeffers transferred to the War Department, the year the Eastern Regional Headquarters of the Forest Service moved from Washington, D.C. to Philadelphia.

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Clinch Ranger District, 1940 Northern & Southern Sections, checked by

Jensen, J. Bergithon. (War Department, Washington, D.C.) The 1903 and 1904 editions of Polk's Washington, D.C. city directory lists Jensen as being employed by the War Department as a "draftsman" and living in Fairfax, Virginia.

The Luquillo Forest Reserve, 1905, drawn by

Keefer, Frank C. Frank C. Keefer. (Washington Headquarters Office) Washington, D.C. directories list Keefer as being with the Department of Agriculture (1911), the Coast and Geodetic Survey (1912), then back with the Agriculture Department (1914).

National Forests, District 3, 1912, drawn by

Kinney, Alfred R. A. R. Kinney, Jr. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Kinney's name never appeared in the Washington, D.C. city directory even though his name was carried from 1929 to 1934 as a survey examiner in the Eastern Region's Engineering Division by the Forest Service staff directories. Land acquisition took place in several locations throughout the Eastern Region. Most likely, Kinney worked in one of these outlying offices. By 1936, the Forest Service Directory locates Kinney in Asheville, North Carolina serving as the road superintendent on the Pisgah National Forest. The 1940 edition of the Atlanta city directory records his name and lists his occupation as an "assistant technician" with the Forest Service, but no listing for the 1941 edition. An interesting sequence of job titles are recorded in the Atlanta city directories for Kinney: 1942 photographic engineer without employer; 1943, civil engineer, without employer; 1944 defense worker, Bell Aircraft. In 1945, Kinney returned to the Forest Service as a civil engineer and remained there until 1948, when he transferred to the U.S. Public Health Service as a training specialist.

Holly Springs National Forest, 1940, compiled by (1950)

Ozark National Forest, Sylamore Ranger District, 1941, compiled by

Lo Jacono, Salvatore S. Lo Jacono. S. Lo J. (Washington Headquarters Office, Eastern Region, Washington, D.C.) Lo Jacono is first listed in the 1920 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory as being a "draftsman" for the Department of Agriculture. Forest Service directories first recorded his name in the April 1932 edition and Lo Jacono's name last appeared in the January 1960 issue. Early in his career, he drafted maps for western forests which indicates he worked for Headquarters Office before moving over to the Eastern District as Chief Draftsman (November 1935 Forest Service *Directory*). There, he drafted maps for national forests in the eastern United States including those that would, in 1934, become part of the Southern Region. The May 1941 issue of the Forest Service *Directory* has Lo Jacono serving in the Engineering Division of Region 7, and in the next edition of the Directory, April 1942, has him on the staff of the Washington Headquarters Office, indicating that Lo Jacono did not move with Region 7 from Washington, D.C. to its new headquarters in Philadelphia in 1941. Perhaps his final project for the Engineering Division was compiling the first edition of the reference work, *Establishment and Modification of National Forest Boundaries: A Chronological Record, 1891-1959* published by the Forest Service in September of 1959. His last name is seen printed both as LoJacono and Lo Jacono.

Alabama National Forest, 1924, compiled by

Caribbean National Forest and Purchase Unit (Luquillo Division), Puerto Rico, 1945, compiled by

Caribbean National Forest and Purchase Unit (Toro Negro Division), Puerto Rico, 1946, compiled by

George Washington National Forest, Pedlar Ranger District, 1942, compiled by

Humphreys National Forest, 1925, Executive Order map, [drawn by]

Jackson National Forest, 1924, Executive Order map, [drawn by]

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Newcastle Ranger District, 1939, East & West Halves, land status by

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Clinch Ranger District, 1940, Northern & Southern Sections, land status by

Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Wythe Ranger District, 1941, North & South Halves, checked and land status by

Nantahala Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled and traced by

Nantahala National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, 1924, compiled by

Nantahala National Forest, 1929, compiled and traced by (1935)

Osceola National Forest, 1931, compiled and traced by

Ozark National Forest, Central Division, 1932, compiled by

Ozark National Forest, Eastern Division, 1933, compiled by (1938)

Ozark National Forest, Western Division, 1933, compiled by

Unaka Proclamation diagram, 1927, compiled and traced by

Unaka National Forest, 1927, compiled and traced by

Unaka National Forest, 1929, Forest visitor map, compiled and traced by

***D. E. M.** Cartographer could not be identified with standard directories.

Ozark National Forest, Arkansas. (Forest visitor booklet and map), 1952, revised by (1956)

Mathis, Russell L. R. L. Mathis. R. L. M. Mathis came to the Forest Service in 1954 as a highly experienced draftsman. He is first found in the 1942 edition of the Atlanta city directory working for the National Resources Planning Board as a draftsman and the next year as a draftsman for its successor agency, the U.S. Planning Board. In 1944 he transferred to the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Administration as a draftsman and later became an airport engineer. In the early 1950s he served as a draftsman with the Public Health Service and its successor agency the Federal Security Administration. He left the Atlanta area in 1958 but returned in 1962 and resumed his position as draftsman for the Southern Region. Russell later was put in charge of the Cartography Section of the Southern Region's Engineering Division.

The National Forests of the Southern Appalachians, Recreation map, 1954, [drafted by]
Recreation map, Osceola National Forest, 1955, revised by
Apalachicola National Forest, Wakulla Division, 1955, revised by
Francis Marion National Forest, 1957, revised by
Recreation map, Kisatchie National Forest, 1957, [drawn by]
Nantahala National Forest, 1956, revised by
Recreation map, Ocala National Forest, 1955, [drawn by]
Recreation map, Osceola National Forest, 1955, [drawn by]
Recreation map, Pisgah National Forest, 1957, [drawn by]

Meekham, Hofer S. H. S. Meekham. (Washington Headquarters Office) Perhaps the most productive cartographer throughout the first three decades of the Forest Service, compiling folios on all western Districts beginning in 1907, the flurry of Proclamation diagrams from 1910 to 1915, then moving on to administrative maps of western forests. As cartographic operations in the far flung districts of the Forest Service became established drawing their own maps, his name disappears from administrative maps of the west and turned to making maps of eastern national forests. He continued to work on proclamation diagrams and administrative maps of the Eastern District (including southern forests) until about 1932 when the Washington, D.C. city directory ceases to record his name. Meekham was first listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory of 1910 as being with the "Dept. of Agr."

Alabama National Forest, 1930, compiled by
Cherokee National Forest, 1931, compiled by (1932)
Cherokee Purchase Unit, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee [1932], status lines to date, Sept. 15, 1932 by
Choctawhatchee National Forest, 1929, compiled by
Luquillo National Forest, 1929, compiled by
Osceola National Forest, 1931, compiled by
Ouachita Proclamation diagram, 1931, Arkansas & Oklahoma Divisions, compiled by
Ouachita National Forest, 1931, Arkansas Division, compiled by
Ouachita National Forest, 1931, Oklahoma Division, compiled by
Ozark Proclamation diagram, 1928, compiled by
Ozark National Forest, 1919, compiled by
Ozark National Forest, 1928, compiled by
Pisgah Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled by
Pisgah National Forest, 1929, compiled by
Pisgah National Forest, Mt. Mitchell Division, 1930, compiled by
Pisgah National Forest, French Broad Division, 1931, compiled by
Pisgah National Forest, Pisgah Division, 1931, compiled by

Mehurin, Ellen L. E. L. Mehurin. E. L. M. (Washington Headquarters Office) Mehurin is credited with tracing many folio sheets, proclamation diagrams, and administrative maps from 1915 to 1938. Towards the end of her career, she worked primarily on maps of the Southern forests, her last map credits coming in 1938 for the Homochitto and Ocala National Forests. She can be found in Washington, D.C. city directories from 1912 to 1938.

Arkansas National Forest, 1925, compiled and traced by
Florida National Forest, Western [Choctawhatchee] Division, 1917, traced by
Homochitto National Forest, 1938, traced by (1959)
Knox National Forest Proclamation diagram, 1925, [drawn by]
Natural Bridge National Forest Proclamation diagrams of 1924 and 1927, compiled and traced by
Natural Bridge National Forest, 1924, compiled and traced by (1927, 1930, 1933)

Ocala National Forest, 1930, compiled by
 Ocala National Forest, 1938, traced by (1949, 1956?)
 Ouachita Proclamation diagram, 1926, compiled and traced by
 Ouachita Proclamation diagram, 1931, Arkansas Division, traced by
 Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma (Arkansas Division), 1931, traced by
 Ozark National Forest, Central Division, 1932, traced by
 Pisgah Proclamation diagram, Part 1, 1921, compiled and traced by
 Pisgah Proclamation diagram, 1929, traced by
 Pisgah National Forest, 1921, topographic map, compiled and traced by (1923)
 Pisgah National Forest, 1929, traced by
 Shenandoah Proclamation diagram, 1919, compiled and traced by
 Shenandoah National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by
 Wichita Folio, 1919, compiled and traced by
 Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, 1923, topographic map, compiled and traced by (1929)

***L. S. N.** Searching both the Atlanta city directories (Regional Headquarters) as well as the Hot Springs, Arkansas city directories for the time period 1968 to 1970 failed to yield any references to an L.S.N. working for the Forest Service. These initials given on the map cited below were the very last map credit made in the Southern Region identifying an individual.

Mena Recreation Area of the Ouachita National Forest, 1969, [drawn by]

Neiman, Lloyd I. L. I. Neiman. L. I. N. Neiman is first listed in the 1925 edition of the Albuquerque city directory as a “draftsman, U.S. Forest Service.” According to the map record and Forest Service directories, Neiman transferred to Atlanta, the location of the newly created Southern Region’s headquarters in 1935. His name last appeared in the 1934 Albuquerque city directory and first appeared in the Atlanta directory in 1935 working as a draftsman for the Department of Agriculture up to 1942. With Helen O’Neill, he became one of most productive cartographers of the Southern Region with a remarkable number of map credits to his name.

National Forests and Purchase Units in Region 8, 1935, [drafted by]
 Puerto Rico and Contiguous Islands under its Jurisdiction, 1939, revised by
 Angelina National Forest, 1937, assembled and traced by (1948)
 Bienville National Forest, 1937, revised by
 Black Warrior National Forest, 1939, traced by
 Caribbean National Forest, Luquillo Ranger District, Puerto Rico, 1940, administrative map, traced by
 Puerto Rico and Contiguous Islands Showing Caribbean National Forest and Toro Negro Purchase Unit, 1939, traced by
 Armuchee Purchase Unit [Chattahoochee National Forest], 1937, compiled and traced by
 Lookout Mtn. Purchase Unit [Chattahoochee National Forest], 1937, compiled and traced by
 Choctawhatchee National Forest, 1939, topographic map, traced by
 Conecuh National Forest, 1935, traced by (1937)
 Conecuh National Forest, 1939, traced by (1951)
 Davy Crockett National Forest, 1937, assembled and traced by (1948)
 De Soto National Forest, Chickasawhay Purchase Unit, 1934, traced by
 De Soto National Forest, Biloxi Purchase Unit, 1935, traced by
 De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Purchase Unit, 1935, Eastern Half, traced by
 De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Division, West Half, 1936, revised by
 De Soto National Forest, Chickasawhay Division, 1937, traced and revised by
 De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Division – Biloxi Ranger District, 1937, traced by
 De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Div – East Half Leaf River Ranger Dist., 1937, traced and revised by
 De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Div – West Half Leaf River Ranger Dist., 1937, revised by
 De Soto National Forest, Biloxi Ranger District of the Leaf River Division, 1940, traced by
 De Soto National Forest, Chickasawhay Division and Ranger District, 1941, traced by (1961)
 De Soto National Forest, Leaf River Division, East Half, Leaf River Ranger District, 1941, traced by
 Francis Marion National Forest, 1939, traced by (1945, 1957)
 Holly Springs National Forest, 1937, revised by
 Homochitto National Forest, 1937, revised by
 Homochitto National Forest, 1938, compiled by (1959)
 Kisatchie National Forest, Vernon Unit, 1936, traced by
 Kisatchie National Forest, 1941, revised by
 Nantahala National Forest, 1942, revised by
 Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas Division, 1937, traced by (1945)

Ouachita National Forest, 1938, compiled and traced by
 Ozark National Forest, Main Division, 1938, compiled and traced by
 Ozark National Forest, Sylamore Ranger District, 1941, traced by
 Ozark National Forest, Main Division, 1946, traced by
 Pisgah National Forest, Yadkin Purchase Unit, 1935, traced by
 Pisgah National Forest, Pisgah Ranger District, 1941, revised by
 Sabine National Forest, 1937, assembled and traced by (1949)
 Sam Houston National Forest, 1936, assembled and traced by
 Sam Houston National Forest, 1938, assembled and traced by (1948)
 Sumter National Forest, Enoree Division, 1938, revised by (1947)
 Sumter National Forest, Long Cane Division, 1938, revised by (1947)
 Oakmulgee Purchase Unit [Talladega National Forest], 1935, drawn by (1937)
 Talladega Purchase Unit, 1935, drawn by
 Talladega National Forest, Oakmulgee Division, 1940, reduced and traced by (1951)
 Talladega National Forest, Talladega Division, 1940, reduced and traced by (1950)
 Tombigbee Purchase Unit, Alabama, 1935, traced by
 William B. Bankhead National Forest, 1950, traced by
 Part of Nantahala National Forest, showing location of Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, 1939, [drawn by]

Noel, John P. J. P. N. The 1934 edition of the Washington, D.C. directory records the name of John P. Noel working as a lithographer that could very well stand for the initials “J. P. N.” Atlanta city directories for this time period do not include any names that could be conceived as being cartography related. And it is important to note that even though a Southern Region was created in 1934 to manage the expanding national forests in the South, it was not until the next year, 1935, that the administrative authority over the re-named (1935) Caribbean National Forest was transferred to the Southern Region.

Toro Negro Purchase Area, Puerto Rico, 1934, [drawn by]

Noel, Joseph Snider. J. S. Noel. J. S. N. (Washington Headquarters Office) Noel worked mostly on tracing folio pages for the national forests throughout the West and later Proclamation diagrams and is found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being a “draftsman, Dept. Agr.” Noel is also credited with the tracing and lettering of the special edition of the General Land Office (U.S. Department of the Interior) map of Alaska, made for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909.

Wichita Folio, 1907, [traced by]

Noyes, Clare B. C. B. Noyes. C. B. N. (Washington Headquarters Office) Noyes was another highly productive cartographer with a specialty in topography, but her name can also be found on proclamation diagrams, folio map plates, and administrative maps for all regions of the Forest Service except Alaska. She was appointed to the position of “Draftsman” in April of 1907 and her name first appears on the Snoqualmie National Forest Folio of 1907 and last found on the 1940 Los Padres National Forest, Monterey Division administrative and topographic maps as the one who traced these maps. The 1940 credit probably notes her work on the 1934 Monterey Division map of the then named Santa Barbara National Forest. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. beginning in 1915 and thereafter.

National Forests of the Eastern District (District 7), 1921, compiled and traced by
 Alabama National Forest, 1924, traced by
 Cherokee Proclamation diagram, 1928, traced by
 Cherokee National Forest, 1928, traced by
 Choctawhatchee National Forest, 1929, traced by (1933)
 Ouachita Proclamation diagram, 1931, Oklahoma Division, traced by
 Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma (Oklahoma Division), 1931, traced by
 Ozark Proclamation diagrams of 1928 and 1936, revised and traced by
 Ozark National Forest, 1928, revised and traced by (1936)
 Pisgah National Forest, Parts 2 and 4, North Carolina and Tennessee, 1925, compiled by
 Pisgah National Forest, Pisgah Division, 1931, traced by
 Pisgah National Forest, Grandfather Division, 1933, traced by

O'Neill, Helen D. H. D. O'Neill. H. O'Neill. H. O'N. In 1935 both the Atlanta city directory and the Forest Service *Directory* list O'Neill for the first time and indicate she worked as a draftsman. She went on to become one of the most productive cartographers of the Southern Region with a remarkable number of map credits to her name. Atlanta city directories track her continuous service with the Southern Region from 1935 to 1958.

Recreation map, Ocala National Forest, 1955, [drawn by
Angelina National Forest, 1948, revised by
Apalachicola National Forest, Apalachicola Ranger District, 1949, revised by (1968)
Chattahoochee National Forest, [all three Ranger District maps], 1944, revised by
Chattahoochee National Forest, 1954, administrative map, revised and traced by (1960, 1964)
Chattahoochee National Forest, 1954, Forest visitor map, drawn by
Chattahoochee National Forest, Armuchee Ranger District, 1955, revised by
Conecuh National Forest, 1935, traced by (1937)
Conecuh National Forest, 1951, revised by
Davy Crockett National Forest, 1948, revised by
Francis Marion National Forest, 1957, revised by
Kisatchie National Forest, Catahoula Division, 1952, traced by
Kisatchie National Forest, Kisatchie – Vernon – Evangeline Divisions, 1952, traced by
Recreation map, Nantahala National Forest, 1948, [drawn by]
Nantahala National Forest, 1950, drawn and traced by (1956)
Ocala National Forest in *Florida National Forests*, [1951], Forest visitor booklet and maps, revised by
Recreation Map, Ocala National Forest, Florida, 1952, [revised by]
Ocala National Forest in *Florida National Forests*, 1955, Forest visitor booklet and maps, revised by
Ocala National Forest, 1949, revised by (1956?)
Ouachita National Forest, 1938, compiled and traced by
Ouachita National Forest, 1953, traced by
Ozark National Forest, 1941, forest visitor map, prepared by
Ozark National Forest, Boston Mountain addition, 1945, prepared by
Ozark National Forest, Main Division, 1946, traced by
Ozark National Forest, Magazine Mountain Ranger District, 1951, revised by
Ozark National Forest, 1954, drawn by
Pisgah National Forest, Grandfather Ranger District, 1949, revised by
Pisgah National Forest, French Broad Ranger District, 1954, revised by
Sabine National Forest, 1949, revised by
Sam Houston National Forest, 1948, revised by
Sumter National Forest, General Pickens Ranger District, 1952, revised and traced by
Talladega National Forest, Talladega Division, 1950, revised by
Talladega National Forest, Oakmulgee Division, 1951, revised by
Pisgah – Unaka Natl Forest, Uwharrie Purchase Unit, 1935 [1944], revised by
William B. Bankhead National Forest, 1950, revised by

***M. E. P.** M. P. Cartographer could not be identified with standard directories.

Ouachita National Forest. (Forest visitor booklet and map), 1956, revised by
Ozark National Forest, Arkansas. (Forest visitor booklet and map), 1956, revised by

Payne, Neil G. City directories of Roanoke, Virginia, the headquarters of the Jefferson National Forest, include Payne's name as a resident of the city and working as an artist. He was perhaps contracted to produce the drawings for the set of 1964 forest visitor maps for the Jefferson National Forest by the Eastern Region of the Forest Service. All six of the ranger districts of the Jefferson National Forest are represented in this set (see Figure 40 above in the Jefferson National Forest map listings).

Jefferson National Forest, Clinch Ranger District, [1964], black & white drawings by
Jefferson National Forest, Holston and Wythe Ranger Districts [1964], black & white drawings by
Jefferson National Forest, Blacksburg Ranger District & Jefferson National Forest Newcastle Ranger District [1964], black & white drawings by
Jefferson National Forest, Glenwood Ranger District, [1964], black & white drawings by

Piniera, Felix M. F. M. Piniera. F. M. P. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Piniera began his career as a draftsman with the U.S. Census Bureau in 1931. By the time of the 1934 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory, he is working as a clerk in the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, switching to the Eastern Region of the Forest Service in 1936.

Cumberland National Forest, Red River Ranger District, 1937, South Half, compiled by
George Washington Proclamation diagram, 1936, revised by
George Washington Proclamation diagram, 1938, [drawn by]
George Washington National Forest, 1936, revised by
George Washington National Forest, Dry River Ranger District, 1938, compiled by
George Washington National Forest, Deerfield Ranger District, 1939, compiled by
George Washington National Forest, Pedlar Ranger District, 1942, land status and checked by
Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Newcastle Ranger District, 1939, East & West Halves, compiled by
Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Wythe Ranger District, 1941, North & South Halves, compiled and traced by
Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Holston Ranger District, 1942, compiled, checked, and land status by
Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Clinch Ranger District, 1942, Eastern Section, compiled and traced by

Reese, Ed L. E. L. Reese. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Like his colleague Alfred R. Kinney, Reese is listed in the April 1931 edition of the Forest Service Directory as being an examiner of surveys for the Eastern Region. Since land acquisition took place in several different locations throughout Region 7, there is a good chance Reese worked outside the Washington, D.C. area in one of these outlying offices, especially since his name cannot be found in the pages of the Washington, D.C. city directories for this time period. Reese's name turns up again in the Forest Service *Directory* of November 1935 as the road superintendent for the De Soto Purchase Unit based in Jackson, Mississippi.

Ouachita Proclamation diagram, 1931, Arkansas Division, compiled by
Ouachita National Forest, 1931, Arkansas Division, compiled by

Rossoll, Harry Ludwig. Harry L. Rossoll. Harry Rossoll. H. L. R. Atlanta native, Harry Rossoll (1910-1999) was a prolific illustrator working in the Forest Service's regional office in Atlanta since the mid-1930's. His more than 1000 "Smokey Says" newspaper cartoons helped make Smokey Bear an almost universally recognized symbol of forest fire safety and prevention and one of our country's most successful public relations campaigns. While he is most remembered for his Smokey Bear illustrations, his signature can be found on many of the panel illustrations decorating the covers of forest visitor maps and booklets of national forests of the Southern Region. See Figure 42 for his one map discovered by this research project, a "pictorial guide" map of the Ouachita National Forest. Included in Atlanta city directories beginning in 1938 to the 1960s alternately as an "Artist," "Illustrator," and "Visual Information Specialist" with the Forest Service, his name was first included in the Forest Service Directory of July 1939 as an "Illustrator" in the Information and Education Division of the Southern Region, however, his illustrations began to appear on the Southern Region's Recreation Guide Series in 1937.

Recreation Map of National Forests in Region 8. (Forest visitor map), 1937, cover drawing by
The National Forests of the Southern Appalachians in relation to Principal Motor Highways. (Forest visitor map), 1937, drawings by
Recreation Map of Alabama National Forests. (Forest visitor map), 1947, drawings by
Alabama National Forests, Facts About the Forests, (Forest visitor booklet and map), [1953], drawings by
Recreation map of Texas National Forests, (Forest visitor map), 1938, drawings by
Recreation map, Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, [1955], drawing by
Apalachicola National Forest, Leon and Wakulla Ranger Districts, Florida, Recreation map, 1955, drawing by
Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, Recreation map, 1937, 1939, 1949, 1956, and 1959, drawing by
Pictorial Guide Map of the Western Section of the Chattooga Ranger District, Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1960, [drawn by]
Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, 1965, Forest visitor map, cover drawing by
Florida National Forests, [1951], Forest visitor booklet and maps, drawings by
Florida National Forests, 1955, Forest visitor booklet and maps, drawings by
Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina, 1963, Forest visitor map, drawing by
George Washington National Forest, 1968, drawings by
Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana, Recreation map, 1937, illustrations by
Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana, 1964, Forest visitor map, drawing by
Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, Recreation map, 1937 and 1938, drawing by
Nantahala National Forest: Facts About the Forest, Forest visitor booklet and map, [1949] drawing by
Ocala National Forest, Florida, Recreation map, 1937, drawing by
Juniper Spring and Fern Hammock: A Recreational Development on the Ocala National Forest, Florida, Recreation Development, 1937 & 1938, drawings by

Osceola National Forest, Florida, Recreation map, 1955, drawing by
 Ouachita National Forest, Region 8, Arkansas. Recreation map, [1936?] drawn by
 Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, Pictorial Guide, [1940?] drawn by (*See Figure 42*)
 Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma, 1966, drawing on verso by
 Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, (Forest visitor booklet and map), 1952, drawings by
 Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, (Forest visitor booklet and map), 1956, drawings by
 Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, Recreation map, 1937, drawings by
 Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina, Recreation map, [1960?], drawings by
 St. Francis National Forest, Arkansas, Forest visitor map, 1968, drawing by
 Clear Springs Recreation Area, Homochitto National Forest, Mississippi, Guide map, [1955], drawings by
 Part of Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, showing location of Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, 1939, drawings by

***M. C. S.** Cartographer could not be identified with standard directories.

Conecuh National Forest, 1937, [revised] to date

Scott, James E. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Scott was serving as the Assistant District Forester for Public Relations for the Eastern District (District 7) at the time he wrote the text to this Forest Service publication with S. M. Shanklin, the Forest Supervisor on the Wichita National Forest.

The Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, 1925 & 1928, (Forest visitors booklet and map) text by

Sears, H. M. Sears served as the Forest Supervisor for the Natural Bridge National Forest in its Lynchburg, Virginia, headquarters in the 1920s when he wrote the text for the 1927 forest visitor map for his forest, according to the Forest Service Directories from April 1924 through April 1933. Earlier, he was based in Buena Vista, Virginia as a “Forester” in the town that later became the Ranger District Office of the Pedlar Ranger District of the Natural Bridge National Forest. This information is based on the 1916 birth certificate of his daughter. Sears was also the supervisor on the Sumpter Purchase Unit in Columbia, South Carolina in 1935. None of these sources fully spelled out his first name or middle names.

Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia, 1930. (Forest visitor map), text by

Shanklin, S. M. Shanklin was the Forest Supervisor on the Wichita National Forest at the time he provided the text to this Forest Service Publication, co-authored with James E. Scott.

The Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, 1925 & 1928, Forest visitors booklet and map, text by

Shaw, John A. J. A. Shaw. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Shaw was a draftsman for the U.S. Treasury Department in the early 1930s before transferring his skills to the Forest Service in 1937, where he earned only one map credit as the compiler on the map cited below. The 1937 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory was the only one that recorded his name as working for the Forest Service. Subsequent directories do not carry his name at all.

George Washington National Forest, Dry River Ranger District, 1938, compiled by

Shaw, Rose S. R. S. Shaw. R. S. S. (Washington Headquarters Office, after 1934, Region 7) Shaw first began her work in the Washington, D.C. Office tracing Forest Atlas folio sheets for California forests in 1914. Until 1930 she worked on maps for all regions of the Forest Service, moving on after that date to compiling and tracing duties for maps of the Eastern Region. She remained with the Eastern Region after the creation of the Southern Region in 1934. Her last map credit is for the 1937 map of the Cumberland National Forest. Her last entry in the Washington, D.C. city directory as a draftsman with the Forest Service came in 1941.

Alabama National Forest, 1930, traced by
 Cherokee National Forest, 1932, revised and traced by
 Cherokee Purchase Unit, 1934, additional compilation and new boundary by
 Choctawhatchee National Forest, 1933, traced by
 Cumberland Purchase Unit, Laurel Ranger District, 1936, land status and checked by
 Cumberland National Forest, 1937, 1:253,440-scale administrative map, compilation tracing made by
 George Washington National Forest, Pedlar Ranger District, 1942, traced by
 Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Holston Ranger District, 1942, traced by
 Ouachita Proclamation diagram, 1931, Arkansas Division, traced by
 Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas and Oklahoma (Arkansas Division), 1931, traced by

Ozark National Forest, Eastern Division, 1933, traced by
Ozark National Forest, Western Division, 1933, traced by

Sizer, Francene E. F. E. Sizer. (Washington Headquarters Office) Sizer was active from 1921 to the late 1940s working in the Washington Headquarters office as assigned on maps of all Districts except the Rocky Mountain District. She later came to focus on mapping the southern forests, although she did not transfer to Atlanta, Georgia, the headquarters of the Southern Region when it opened in 1934. Her last map credits came in 1945 and 1946 on two maps of the Caribbean National Forest. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. during her active period until 1941.

Caribbean National Forest and Purchase Unit, Luquillo Division, Puerto Rico, 1945, traced by
Caribbean National Forest and Purchase Unit, Toro Negro Division, Puerto Rico, 1946, traced by
Cherokee Proclamation diagrams of 1920 and 1924, compiled and traced by
Cherokee National Forest, 1921, compiled and traced by
Luquillo National Forest, 1929, traced by
Nantahala Proclamation diagram, 1920, compiled and traced by
Nantahala National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by
Nantahala National Forest, 1924, traced by
Pisgah Proclamation diagram, Part 3, 1921, compiled and traced by
Pisgah Proclamation diagram, 1929, traced by
Pisgah National Forest, 1929, traced by
Pisgah National Forest, Mt. Mitchell Division, 1930, traced by
Pisgah National Forest, French Broad Division, 1931, traced by

Smith, Clinton G. (Eastern Region, Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Smith served as the Forest Supervisor on the Alabama and the Cherokee National Forest from 1928 to 1933 when the headquarters for both forests were located in Athens, Tennessee. Before his supervisory positions, he was Assistant District Forester for Range Management for the Eastern District. He later served as the Forest Supervisor of the Choctawhatchee National Forest and then took on the responsibility of management of the Apalachicola Purchase Unit in 1934. He later moved into the State and Private Forestry Section first in Region 7 and later in Region 8 specializing in private forest management. Having served five years as Supervisor on the Cherokee National Forest uniquely qualified him to write the text on the forest visitor map of 1932.

Alabama National Forest, Alabama, 1930, forest visitor map, text written by
Cherokee National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, 1932, forest visitor map, text written by

Smith, Helen B. H. B. Smith. H. B. S. (Washington Headquarters Office) The earliest map credit for Smith came in 1914 for her tracing work on the Kern (California) Folio. Her cartographic credits are primarily for proclamation diagrams for Eastern District forests in the 1920s and several maps for the Northern, Intermountain, and California Districts. She can be found in city directories for Washington, D.C. from 1914 to 1941 as working in various capacities with the Forest Service.

Arkansas National Forest, 1925, compiled by
Boone Proclamation diagram, 1920, compiled and traced by
Boone National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by
Florida Proclamation diagrams of 1920 and 1926, Choctawhatchee Division, traced by
Florida Proclamation diagrams of 1920 and 1926, Ocala Division, compiled by
Florida National Forest, Choctawhatchee Division, 1918, traced by (1926)
Florida National Forest, Ocala Division, 1918, compiled by (1926)
Ouachita Proclamation diagram, 1926, compiled by
Ozark Proclamation diagram, 1928, compiled by
Ozark National Forest, 1919, compiled by
Ozark National Forest, 1928, compiled by
Pisgah Proclamation diagram, Part 2, 1921, compiled and traced by
Unaka Proclamation diagram, 1920, compiled by
Unaka National Forest, 1920, compiled by
Wichita National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1920)

Thompson, S. Marshall. S. M. T. (Washington Headquarters Office) Thompson's name can be found in the 1916, 1917, and 1918 editions of the Washington, D.C. city directories as being a "clerk" for the Forest Service.

Alabama Proclamation diagram, 1918, [drawn by]

Trembly, Guy T. G. T. Trembly. G. Trembly. G. T. T. (Washington Headquarters Office) U.S. Forest Service, *Field Program for November 1906*, reports that, “Guy T. Trembly had been appointed as a draftsman at \$900.00 per annum.” With Ellen L. Mehurin, Trembly was the most productive map tracer in the Washington Office, working first on tracing proclamation diagrams and folio sheets beginning in 1907 then administrative maps for all Forest Service Regions, except for the Eastern and Alaska Regions, all the way to the mid-1930s with a 1935 map of Puerto Rico. In 1910 he was listed as a “draftsman” in the Washington, D.C. city directory. Trembly compiled a remarkable record of 70 maps, many of which were very early and important proclamation diagrams.

Porto Rico and Contiguous Islands under its Jurisdiction [1935], draftsman (1939)
Florida Proclamation diagram, 1920, Ocala Division, traced by
Florida National Forest, Ocala Division, 1918, traced by (1926)
Ocala Folio, 1910, [traced by]
Ozark National Forest, 1919, traced by
Unaka Proclamation diagram, 1920, traced by
Unaka National Forest, 1920, traced by

Uzefovich, Alexis M. A. M. Uzefovich. (Region 7, Washington, D.C) Uzefovich first position as a draftsman was in 1932 when he worked for the U.S. Shipping Board. In 1934 he moved on to the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and in 1936 to the Census Bureau. His last position as a draftsman in Washington, D.C. came in 1937 when the city directory indicates that he was employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. There are no other listings for him after 1937.

George Washington National Forest, Dry River Ranger District, 1938, checked by

Vogel, George F. G. F. V. Vogel’s map credits indicate he began work with the Southern Region in 1935. This start date is confirmed by his name being listed in the Atlanta city directory for the same year with his last listing in 1939.

National Forests in the Southern Region (Region 8), 1934, traced and revised by
Black Warrior National Forest, 1936, [drawn by]
Ozark National Forest, Eastern Division, 1938, traced by
Sam Houston National Forest, 1936, revised by
Oakmulgee Purchase Unit [Talladega National Forest], 1935, revised by (1937)
Talladega Purchase Unit, 1935, revised by
Tombigbee Purchase Unit, Alabama, 1935, revised by

Waggaman, Josephine M. J. M. Waggaman, J. Waggaman, J. M. W. (Washington Headquarters Office) Waggaman was hired by the Forest Service as a “Draftsman” in April of 1907 and her name continued to be listed in Forest Service Organizational Directories until the late 1940s. She made maps for all Districts, including administrative, folio and grazing atlas sheets, and proclamation diagrams. The last of her 26 maps (her first map credit came in 1912) was the 1922 Executive Order map for the Dixie National Forest.

Wichita National Forest, Oklahoma, 1918, compiled and traced by (1920)

***Wiese, F. W.** Author who could not be identified with standard directories.

Nantahala National Forest, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, 1936, (Forest visitor booklet and map), text by

Windbray, Dave. Dave Winbray. (Southwestern Region and Eastern Region – duty station unknown) Volume One of the 1901 and 1905 editions of the *Official Register of the United States* (page 952), lists a Dave Winbray as a surveyor employed by the Indian Service, Department of the Interior, assigned to the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory. However, the names Windbray and Winbray could not be found in the city directories for Albuquerque or Washington, D.C. for this time period. His 1912 map of the Sitgreaves National Forest indicates an affiliation with District 3. Between 1907 and 1914, District 3 included the national forests of Arizona, New Mexico, Arkansas and Florida, but also the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma. He is also credited as being the surveyor on the preliminary reconnaissance survey of the 1917 Wichita National Forest of Oklahoma. It seems likely that the Dave *Windbray* as it is found on the Sitgreaves and Wichita National Forest maps is the same as Dave Winbray, the Oklahoma surveyor. If that is the case, Dave Winbray retired to San Antonio Texas in the early 1930s and died on December 12, 1945 at the age of 78. His death certificate has “Unknown” typed into the spaces provided for his marital status, date of birth, and occupation, but it does note that he was taken to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma for burial. The 1940 United States Census states Dave Winbray’s age at 73.

Preliminary map, reconnaissance survey, Wichita National Forest, 1917, surveyed by

Williams, Everett E. E. E. Williams. E. E. W. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) A draftsman for the Forest Service from 1936 to 1939, Williams is first listed in the 1937 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory.

Cumberland Purchase Unit, Laurel Ranger District, 1936, compiled and land status by
Cumberland National Forest, Rockcastle and Sublimity Ranger Districts, 1937, North & South halves, compiled by
George Washington National Forest, Lee Ranger District, 1939, compiled by
Jefferson National Forest, Glenwood Ranger District, 1938, compiled by
Jefferson National Forest and Purchase Unit, Clinch Ranger District, 1940, Northern & Southern Sections, compiled by

B. U.S. Geological Survey (PP = U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper series)

Ashe, W. W. (William Willard Ashe)

Land-classification map of part of the Southern Appalachian Region, 1904 (PP 37, *The Southern Appalachian Forests*), report and map by

Ayres, H. B. (Horace Beemer Ayres)

Land-classification map of part of the Southern Appalachian Region, 1904 (PP 37, *The Southern Appalachian Forests*), report and map by

Cudlipp, M. L. ((Malcolm Lloyd Cudlipp)

Map of Indian Territory, showing distribution of woodland, 1901 (21st Annual Report), compiled by

Douglas, E. M. (Edward Morehouse Douglas)

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Luquillo, Porto Rico, Folio, geographer in charge of party and boundary survey by

Fitch, C. H. (Charles H. Fitch)

Map of Indian Territory, showing distribution of woodland, 1901 (21st Annual Report, *Woodland of Indian Territory*), report by and map compiled under the direction of

Hannegan, Duncan.

Benning National Forest, Georgia, 1924: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated October 3, 1924, topography by (Forest Service map made from a U.S. Geological Survey, Columbus, Georgia-Alabama 15-minute topographic quadrangle)

Kendall, C.B. (Clyde B. Kendall)

Benning National Forest, Georgia, 1924: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated October 3, 1924, control by (Forest Service map made from a U.S. Geological Survey, Columbus, Georgia-Alabama 15-minute topographic quadrangle)

Marshall, R. B. (Robert B. Marshall)

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Luquillo, Porto Rico, Folio, Chief Geographer

Matthes, F. E. (Francois E. Matthes)

Map of Indian Territory, showing distribution of woodland, 1901 (21st Annual Report), compiled by

Nelson, C. L.

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Luquillo, Porto Rico, Folio, topographer and boundary survey by

Sutton, Frank.

Benning National Forest, Georgia, 1924: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated October 3, 1924, geographer in charge (Forest Service map made from a U.S. Geological Survey, Columbus, Georgia-Alabama 15-minute topographic quadrangle)

Thompson, Gilbert.

Land-classification map of part of the Southern Appalachian Region, 1904 (PP 37, *The Southern Appalachian Forests*), compiled and drawn by.

Map of Indian Territory, showing distribution of woodland, 1901 (21st Annual Report), compiled by.

C. U.S. General Land Office

Bauman, William Jr.

State of Florida, 1911, traced and lettered by

State of Florida, 1923, traced and lettered by

Berthrong, I.P., Chief Drafting Division (Ishamar P. Berthrong)

State of Arkansas, 1914

State of Florida, 1911

State of Florida, 1923

State of Oklahoma, 1907

State of Oklahoma, 1914

Black, J. J. (John J. Black)

State of Florida, 1923, revised by

State of Florida, 1925, revised by

Bond, Frank, Chief Drafting Division

Proposed State of Oklahoma: Act of June 16, 1906.

Dinsmore, A. F. (Andrew F. Dinsmore)

State of Florida, 1911, compiled by

State of Florida, 1923, compiled by

State of Florida, 1926, compiled by

Proposed State of Oklahoma: Act of June 16, 1906, compiled by

State of Oklahoma, 1907, compiled by

State of Oklahoma, 1914, compiled by

Helm, Charles J.

Proposed State of Oklahoma: Act of June 16, 1906, drawn by

State of Oklahoma, 1907, drawn by

State of Oklahoma, 1914, drawn by

Hendges, M. (Matthew Hendges)

Proposed State of Oklahoma: Act of June 16, 1906, compiled by

State of Oklahoma, 1907, compiled by

State of Oklahoma, 1914, compiled by

O'Hare, Daniel

State of Oklahoma, 1914, revised by

Wansleben, Thos. O. (Thomas O. Wansleben)

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